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PRIRODE SRBIJE
INSTITUTE FOR NATURE
CONSERVATION OF SERBIA



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MALA ŠEVA

Calandrella brachydactyla (Leisler, 1814)

Greater Short-toed Lark

EN DD

Taksonomija / Taxonomy

Red: Passeriformes
Porodica: Alaudidae
Rod: *Calandrella*

Sinonimi / Synonyms

Alauda brachydactyla Leisler, 1814
Calandrella cinerea brachydactyla (Leisler, 1814)
Calandrella cinerea (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)

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: -

Nacionalna kategorija ugroženosti

Status gnezdeće populacije: EN D

OBRAZLOŽENJE: Za period 2008–2013. populacija je procenjena na 100–160 parova (200–260 odraslih jedinki – ugrožena vrsta po kriterijumu D), dok je trend ocenjen kao mali porast (10–30%) za 2000–2013, odnosno stagnacija za 1980–2013. (Puzović i sar., 2015). Nema naznaka smanjivanja populacije u poslednjih deset godina, zbog čega ne zadovoljava kriterijume A i C. Trend u budućnosti nemoguće je predvideti. Rasprostranjenost i zauzete površine relativno su mali (EOO procenjen na 17.561 km², AOO procenjen na 536 km²) i fragmentisani su, a ekstremne fluktuacije u broju odraslih jedinki i zauzetih lokacija, odnosno u granicama rasprostranjenosti i zauzetim površinama nisu uočene, zbog čega ne zadovoljava kriterijum B. Populacija u Srbiji nije izolovana, u zemljama u okruženju trend je nepoznat (Rumunija, Makedonija, Crna Gora, BiH, Hrvatska), ili je ocenjen kao opadanje (Albanija, Mađarska), odnosno stagnacija (Bugarska), pa postoji verovatnoća da će imigracija jedinki iz okolnih zemalja u budućnosti opasti, zbog čega konačni status nije snižen na kategoriju VU.

Status negnezdeće populacije: DD

OBRAZLOŽENJE: -

Opšte rasprostranjenje

Veći deo južne i jugoistočne Evrope, severozapadna Afrika, veći deo centralne Azije, Bliskog istoka i deo Male Azije. Većina populacija migrira, zimu provode na južnim obodima Sahare i u delovima južne Azije. Areal zahvata 24.900.000 km² (BirdLife International, 2016zc).



Mala ševa *Calandrella brachydactyla* (foto: Juan Lacruz)
Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla* (photo: Juan Lacruz)

National threat category

Breeding population status: EN D

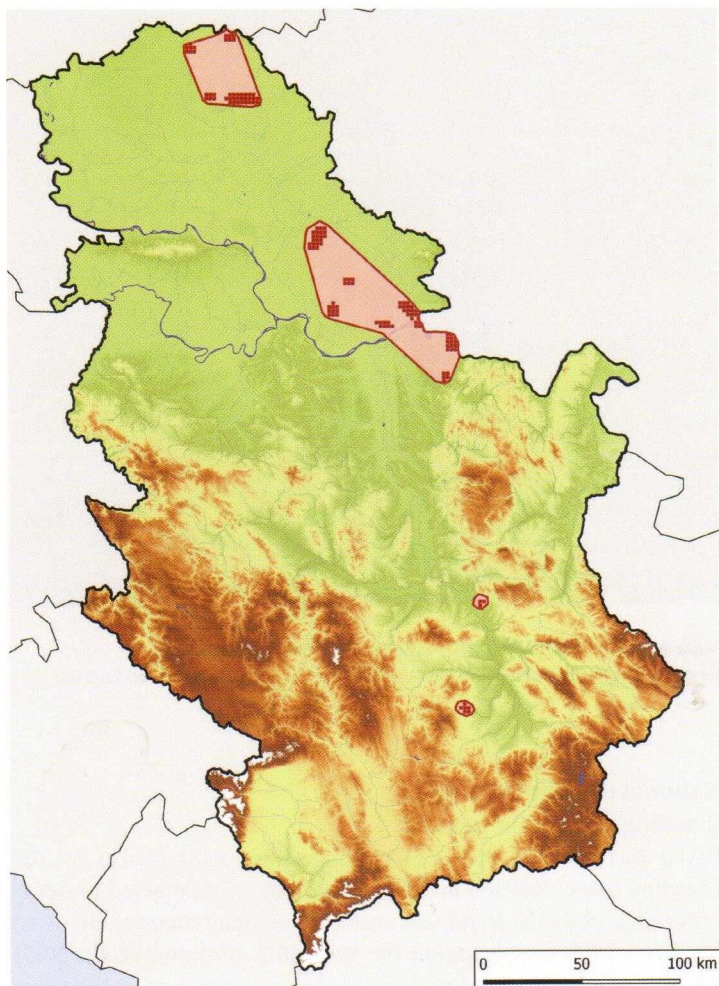
JUSTIFICATION: For 2008–2013, population was estimated at 100–160 breeding pairs (200–260 mature individuals – Endangered under D criterion), while the trend was evaluated as small increase (10–30%) for 2000–2013, or stagnation for 1980–2013 (Puzović et al., 2015). There is no indication of population decline over the last ten years, hence it does not meet criteria A and C. It is not possible to project future trend. Range and area of occupancy are relatively small (EOO estimated at 17,561 km², AOO estimated at 536 km²) and fragmented, but there are no recorded 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 neighbouring countries (Romania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia) or it is evaluated as decreasing (Albania, Hungary) and stagnating (Bulgaria), so there is a chance that immigration of individuals from neighbouring countries in the future will decline, so the final status of the species has not been downlisted to VU category.

Non-breeding population status: DD

JUSTIFICATION: -

General distribution

Most of Southern and South-eastern Europe, north-western Africa, most of Central Asia, Middle East and part of Asia Minor. Most populations are migratory, wintering at the southern edges of Sahara and parts of South Asia. Range is estimated at 24,900,000 km² (BirdLife International, 2016zc).



Slika 114: Rasprostranjenost (svetlocrveni poligoni) i zauzete površine (tamnocrveni kvadratići) male ševe *Calandrella brachydactyla* u toku poslednje generacije.

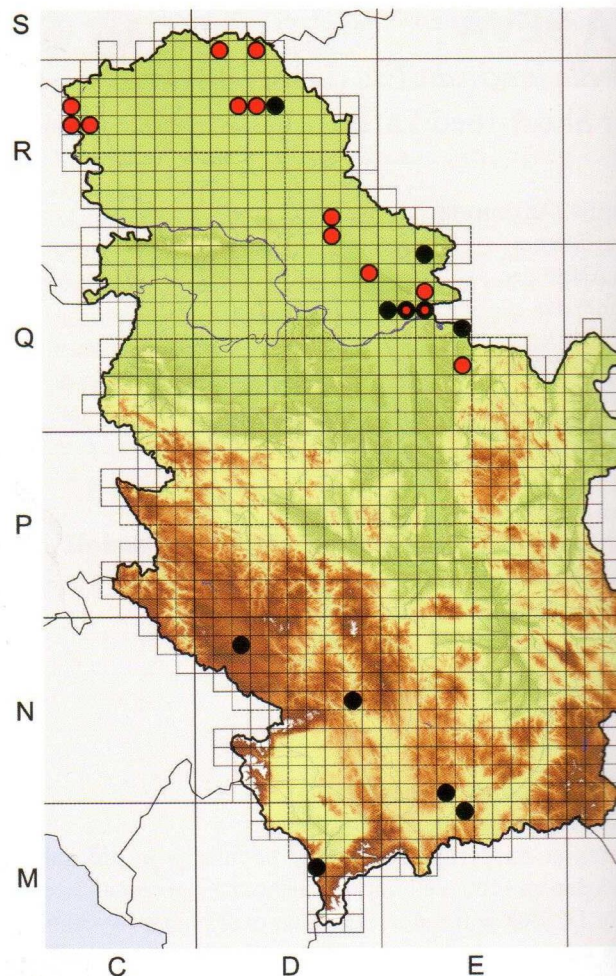
Figure 114: Range (light red polygons) and area of occupancy (dark red squares) of Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla* during the last generation.

Rasprostranjenost u Srbiji

U vreme gnežđenja: Vojvodina – Srednjobanatska (r), Severnoba-natska (r), Južnoba-natska (r) i Severnobačka oblast (r); Južna i istoč-na Srbija – Pirotska (nr) i Pčinjska oblast (nr); Kosovo i Metohija – Kosovsko-mitrovačka oblast (nr), Kosovsko-pomoravska oblast (nr). **Van vremena gnežđenja:** Obrasci migratornog kretanja slabo su poznati.

Veličina i trend populacije u Srbiji

Poslednjih nekoliko decenija je malobrojna i mestimična. Prve procene date za 1990–2002. iznose 50–100 parova (Puzović i sar., 2003), dok se za 2008–2013. populacija procenjuje na 100–160 parova (Puzović i sar., 2015). Smatra se da brojnost blago raste, pri čemu



Slika 115: Nalazi male ševe *Calandrella brachydactyla* u Bazi podataka: ● – nalaz u toku poslednje tri generacije, ● – nalaz pre tri generacije, ● – nalazi pre i u toku poslednje tri generacije

Figure 115: Records of Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla* 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 – Central Banat (r), North Banat (r), South Banat (r) and North Bačka district (r); Southern and Western Serbia – Pirot (nr) and Pčinja districts (nr); Kosovo and Metohija – Kosovska Mitrovia district (nr), Kosovsko Pomoravlje district (nr). **Non-breeding period:** Patterns of migratory movement are not well known.

Population size and trend in Serbia

During the last several decades it has been scarce and with a limited distribution. The first estimates were for 1990–2002, at 50–100 pairs (Puzović et al., 2003) while population in 2008–2013 was estimated at 100–160 pairs (Puzović et al., 2015). It is believed that the population



kratkoročni trend (2000–2013) karakteriše umereni porast, dok dugoročni (1980–2013) karakteriše blagi porast.

Bionomija

Mala ševa suvih, otvorenih, najčešće poljoprivrednih staništa i peščara u nizijama (Gergelj i sar., 2013/2014), pobrđu i na visoravnima. Svuda je retka i lokalna. Gnezda gradi na tlu. Hrani se semenjem biljaka, insektima i drugim beskičmenjacima. Većina populacija migrira. Nakon sezone gnežđenja okuplja se u jata. U Srbiji se gnezdi od kraja aprila do jula, tokom septembra seli se u Afriku.

Staništa u Srbiji

KATEGORIJE STANIŠTA: Intenzivno obrađivane poljoprivredne površine (2.1), pašnjaci (2.3), mozaične poljoprivredne površine (2.4), prirodne travne zajednice (3.2.1), peščane obale i dine (3.3.1). U ostalim tipovima staništa gnezdi se veoma retko. Obično je vezana za prisustvo ogoljene zemlje, erodiranih površina, peščanih dina ili kolskih puteva.

Faktori ugrožavanja u Srbiji

- Širenje komercijalnih i industrijskih površina (1.2)
- Širenje poljoprivrede sa upotrebom hemijskih sredstava, naročito u Vojvodini (2.1.3, 9.3.3)
- Urbanizacija i širenje savremene putne mreže (1.1)
- Pošumljavanje goleti, livada i vezivanje peščanih dina na području SRP „Deliblatska peščara” (12.1)

Mere zaštite

Pasivna zaštita: Strogo zaštićena vrsta.

Aktivna zaštita: Manji deo populacije (manje od 20%) gnezdi se u okviru zaštićenih prirodnih dobara i/ili značajnih područja za ptice (IBA) u Srbiji, ekološke mreže i mreže *Emerald*. Najznačajnije područje za gnežđenje vrste u Srbiji pripada PIO „Karaš-Nera” (na Malom pesku) i SRP „Deliblatska peščara”. Ostatak populacije gnezdi se uglavnom na poljoprivrednom zemljištu koje nije zaštićeno.

Specifične mere koje treba preduzeti

- Održavanje travnatih staništa sa mešavinom niske i visoke vegetacije, kroz razvijanje održivog stočarstva (2.1, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)
- Sprečavanje promene namene zemljišta (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Zabrana gradnje većih objekata i infrastrukture na povoljnim staništima (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Zabrana pošumljavanja na erodiranom zemljištu, livadama i goletima u okviru staništa ove vrste (2.1, 5.2)

slowly increasing, while the short-term trend (2000–2013) is assessed as moderate increase and the long-term trend (1980–2013) as small increase.

Bionomy

Small lark of dry, open, mostly arable habitats and sand plains in lowlands (Gergelj et al., 2013/2014), hills and mountain plateaus. Rare and local. Nests on the ground. Diet includes seeds, insects and other invertebrates. Most populations are migratory. Forms flocks after the breeding season. Breeds from late April to July, and migrates to Africa in September.

Habitats in Serbia

HABITAT CATEGORIES: Arable land (2.1), pastures (2.3), heterogeneous agricultural land (2.4), natural grasslands (3.2.1), beaches, dunes and sand plains (3.3.1). Extremely rarely breeds in other types of habitats. Usually prefers presence of bare land, eroded surfaces, sand dunes or dirt roads.

Threats in Serbia

- Expansion of commercial and industrial areas (1.2)
- Expansion of industrial agriculture, especially in the region of Vojvodina (2.1.3, 9.3.3)
- Urbanization and expansion of modern road network (1.1)
- Afforestation of bare slopes, meadows and sand dunes within SRP “Deliblatska peščara” (12.1)

Conservation measures

Legal protection: Strictly protected species.

Conservation actions: A small part of population (less than 20%) breeds within protected areas and/or IBA, ecological and Emerald networks. The most important breeding area for this species in Serbia belongs to PIO “Karaš-Nera” (at Mali Pesak) and SRP “Deliblatska peščara”. The rest of population mostly breeds in arable land that is not protected.

Proposed conservation measures

- Maintaining grassland habitats with a mixture of low and tall vegetation, through development of sustainable livestock husbandry (2.1, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)
- Preventing changes in land use (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Ban on construction of larger objects and infrastructure in favourable habitats (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Ban on afforestation at eroded soil, meadows and bare ground within the habitats of this species (2.1, 5.2)