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PRIRODE SRBIJE
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CONSERVATION OF SERBIA



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ČIŽAK

Carduelis spinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Eurasian Siskin

NT

LC

Taksonomija / Taxonomy

Red: Passeriformes
Porodica: Fringillidae
Rod: *Carduelis*

Sinonimi / Synonyms

Fringilla spinus Linnaeus, 1758; *Acanthis spinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Chrysomitris spinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

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: NT° (D1)

OBRAZLOŽENJE: Puzović i sar. (2015) populaciju procenjuju na 170–330 parova (340–660 odraslih jedinki – ranjiva vrsta po kriterijumu D1), dok su i dugoročni (1980–2013) i kratkoročni (2000–2013) trend ocenjeni kao fluktuacija. Nema naznaka da je populacija opala u poslednje tri generacije (12 godina), zbog čega vrsta ne zadovoljava kriterijume A i C, a trend u budućnosti nemoguće je predvideti. Rasprostranjenost i zauzete površine relativno su mali (EEO procenjen na 31.219 km², AOO procenjen na 1.376 km²), fragmentisani i ograničeni na desetak planinskih područja (Puzović i sar., 2015), ali smatra se da nema ekstremnih fluktuacija broja odraslih jedinki i zauzetih lokacija, odnosno granica rasprostranjenosti i zauzetih staništa, zbog čega ne zadovoljava kriterijum B. Opadajući trend nije zabeležen u okolnim zemljama, populacija u Srbiji ne smatra se izolovanom i ne očekuje se smanjenje imigracije, zbog čega je konačni status snižen na kategoriju NT.

Status negnezdeće populacije: LC

OBRAZLOŽENJE: -

Opšte rasprostranjenje

Severni i veći deo centralne Evrope, planinski venci Karpata, Dinarida, Alpa, Pirineja i drugih visokih planina južne Evrope, veliki deo umerene i centralne Azije, Kavkaza i neke planine Male Azije. Severne populacije zimi se pomeraju ka jugu, dok se jedinke sa visokih planina spuštaju u niže predele. Areal zahvata 33.300.000 km² (BirdLife International, 2017zg).



Čižak *Carduelis spinus*, mužjak (foto: Tom Tams)
Eurasian Siskin *Carduelis spinus*, male (photo: Tom Tams)

National threat category

Breeding population status: NT° (D1)

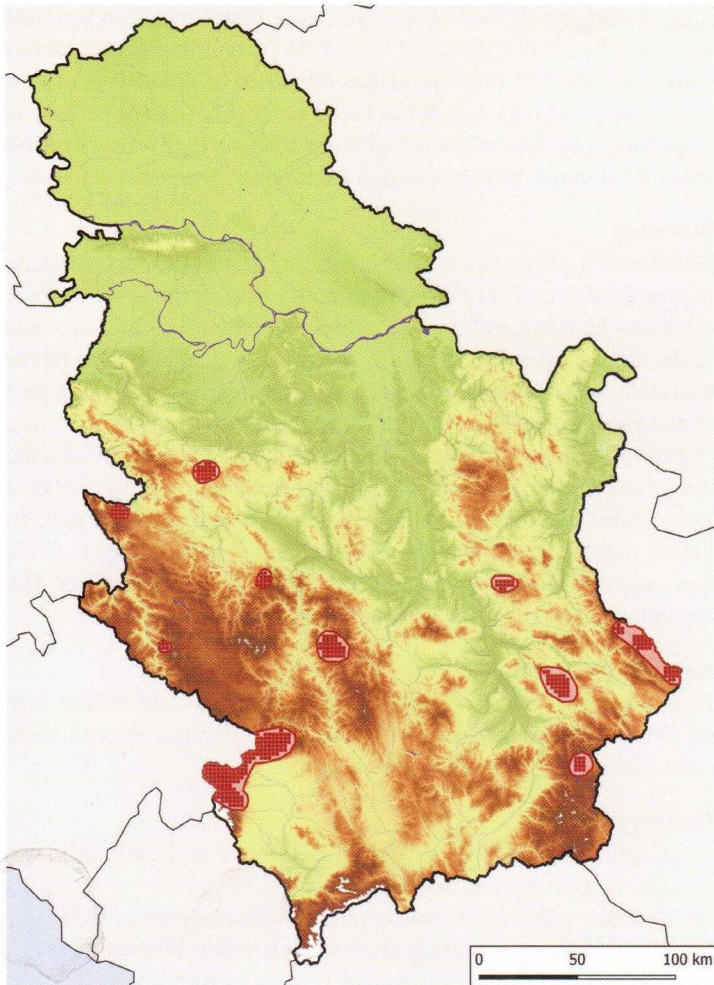
JUSTIFICATION: Puzović et al. (2015) estimated population at 170–330 breeding pairs (340–660 mature individuals – Vulnerable under D1 criterion), while long-term (1980–2013) and short-term (2000–2013) trends were estimated as fluctuating. There is no indication that the population has declined over the last three generations (12 years), so the species does not meet criteria A and C. It is not possible to project future trend. Arange and area of occupancy are relatively small (EEO estimated at 31,219 km², AOO was estimated at 1,376 km²), fragmented and limited to a dozen mountainous areas (Puzović et al., 2015), however it is considered that there are no observed extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals and occupied locations, extent of occurrence and area of occupancy, hence it does not meet criterion B. Decreasing trend has not been recorded in the neighbouring countries, and the population in Serbia is not considered as isolated, so no decline in immigration is expected, which is why the final status has been downlisted to NT category.

Non-breeding population status: LC

JUSTIFICATION: -

General distribution

Northern and most of Central Europe, mountain ranges of Carpathians, Dinarides, Alps, Pyrenees and other high mountains of Southern Europe, most of temperate and Central Asia, Caucasus and certain mountains of Asia Minor. Northern populations move south in winter, while birds from high mountains descend to lower altitudes. Range is estimated at 33,300,000 km² (BirdLife International, 2017zg).



Slika 204: Rasprostranjenost (svetlocrveni poligoni) i zauzete površine (tamnocrveni kvadratići) čiška *Carduelis spinus* u toku poslednje generacije.

Figure 204: Range (light red polygons) and area of occupancy (dark red squares) of Eurasian Siskin *Carduelis spinus* during the last generation.

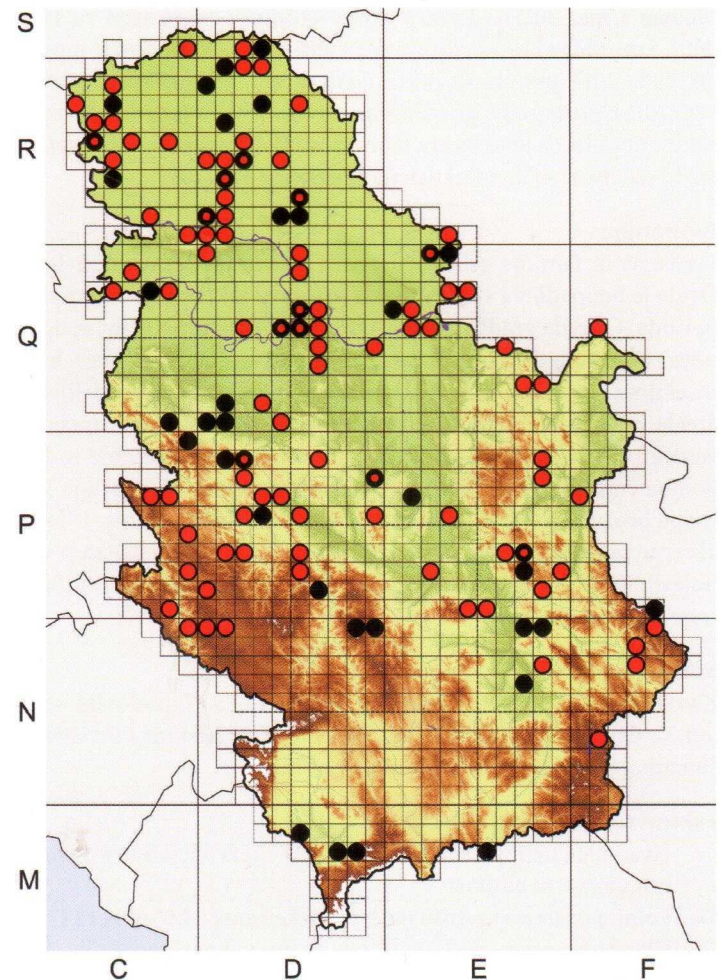
Rasprostranjenost u Srbiji

U vreme gnežđenja: Južna i istočna Srbija – Zaječarska (nr), Pirotska (r), Jablanička (nr), Nišavska (r) i Pčinjska oblast (r); Šumadija i zapadna Srbija – Kolubarska (r), Zlatiborska (r), Moravička (r), Rasinska (r) i Raška oblast (r); Kosovo i Metohija – Pečka oblast (r). Pošto se ne gneždi svake godine, rasprostranjenost jako varira u zavisnosti od roda četinarara. Izuzetno je nalažen i u Beogradu i Južnobanatskoj oblasti.

Van vremena gnežđenja: Prisutan na celjoj teritoriji Srbije.

Veličina i trend populacije u Srbiji

Tokom 19. i većeg dela 20. veka jedino stalno gneždilište bilo je na Kopaoniku, povremeno je beležen i na drugim visokim planinama



Slika 205: Nalazi čiška *Carduelis spinus* u Bazi podataka: ● – nalaz u toku poslednje tri generacije, ● – nalaz pre i u toku poslednje tri generacije

Figure 205: Records of Eurasian Siskin *Carduelis spinus* 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: Southern and Eastern Serbia – Zaječar district (nr), Pirot district (r), Jablanica district (nr), Nišava district (r), Pčinjska district (r); Šumadija and Western Serbia – Kolubara district (r), Zlatibor district (r), Moravica district (r), Rasina district (r), Raška district (r); Kosovo and Metohija – Peć district (r). Does not breed in this region every year, distribution is highly variable depending on conifer seed yield. In extraordinary circumstances it was also recorded in Belgrade and South Banat area.

Non-breeding period: Present throughout Serbia.

Population size and trend in Serbia

In the 19th and most of the 20th century the only permanent breeding area was at Kopaonik, while it was also occasionally recorded at other



(Šćiban i sar., 2015). Prva procena brojnosti populacije za 1990–2003. iznosila je 25–50 parova (Puzović i sar., 2003), dok je u periodu 2008–2013. populacija procenjena na 170–330 parova (Puzović i sar., 2015). Pošto se ne gnezdi svake godine (osim možda na Kopaoniku), populacija jako varira u brojnosti tj. kratkoročni i dugoročni trend ocenjeni su kao fluktuacija (Puzović i sar., 2015).

Bionomija

Predstavnik familije zeba, stanovnik uglavnom četinarskih šuma. Dosta je neupadljiv i veoma se teško uočava tokom reproduktivnog perioda. Gnezda gradi visoko u krošnjama četinarara. Hrani se uglavnom semenjem četinarara ili listopadnog drveća (breza, jova), kao i insektima i larvama, naročito kad hrani mlade. U južnim delovima areala gnezdi se neredovno, obično samo posle većih irupcija severnih populacija, kada jedan deo ostane na jugu u vreme rodnih godina četinarara. Nakon reproduktivnog perioda živi u jatima koja mogu brojati 200 i više jedinki, mada su jata obično manja. U Srbiji, severne populacije ostaju i do sredine aprila, a prve selice sa severa pojavljuju se već krajem septembra. Reproductivni period u Srbiji traje od maja do jula.

Staništa u Srbiji

KATEGORIJE STANIŠTA: Četinarske šume (3.1.2) i mešovite šume (3.1.3). Gnezdi se u prirodnim i sađenim četinarskim i mešovitim šumama, najčešće u planinskim predelima.

Faktori ugrožavanja u Srbiji

- Hvatanje i uzimanje iz prirode (5.1.1) – u Srbiji jedna od omiljenih vrsta u avikulturi
- Letnji požari koji zahvataju četinarske šume, obično bora (7.1.1)
- Klimatske promene koje uzrokuju smanjenje pogodnih staništa (11.1)
- Izgradnja planinskih zimskih turističkih centara (1.3, 6.1) i telekomunikacionih instalacija (1.3)

Mere zaštite

Pasivna zaštita: Strogo zaštićena vrsta.

Aktivna zaštita: Procenjuje se da se više od 90% populacije gnezdi u okviru zaštićenih prirodnih područja i/ili značajnih područja za ptice (IBA) u Srbiji, kao i ekološke mreže i mreže *Emerald*. Najznačajnije područje za gnežđenje vrste u Srbiji, Kopaonik, nalazi se pod zaštitom kao NP „Kopaonik”. U okviru zaštićenih područja nalaze se značajna gnezdišta i u PP „Stara Planina”, PIO „Vlasina”, NP „Tara”, PP „Golija” kao i IBA „Valjevske planine”.

Specifične mere koje treba preduzeti

- Sprečavanje šumskih požara (2.1, 5.4.2)
- Ograničavanje gradnje većih objekata i infrastrukture na planinama, uključujući skijaške staze (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Poboljšanje rada nadležnih istražnih i inspeksijskih službi (5.4.2)
- Smanjenje seče šuma, naročito u periodu gnežđenja (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)

high mountains (Šćiban et al., 2015). The first population estimate was given for 1990–2003 and it was 25–50 pairs (Puzović et al., 2003) while in 2008–2013 population was estimated at 170–330 pairs (Puzović et al., 2015). As it does not breed every year (except perhaps at Kopaonik), population size is highly variable and both long-term and short-term trends were assessed as fluctuating (Puzović et al., 2015).

Bionomy

Member of finch family, mostly inhabiting coniferous forests. Quite inconspicuous and very difficult to notice during the breeding period. Nests high in conifer crowns. Feeds mostly on conifer or seeds of deciduous trees (birch, alder), as well as insects and their larvae, especially when feeding young. Breeds irregularly in the south part of the range, usually only after large-scale irruptions of northern populations, after which some in south during the seed-producing years for conifers. After the breeding period forms flocks of 200 or more individuals, although smaller flocks are more common. In Serbia, northern populations may remain until mid-April while first migrants already arrive from the north in late September. The breeding period in Serbia is from May to July.

Habitats in Serbia

HABITAT CATEGORIES: Coniferous forests (3.1.2) and mixed forests (3.1.3). It breeds in natural or planted conifer and mixed forests, most commonly in mountainous areas.

Threats in Serbia

- Capturing wild birds for cages (5.1.1) – one of the favourite species in aviculture in Serbia
- Summer wildfires in mostly pine coniferous forests (7.1.1)
- Climate changes causing decrease in suitable habitats (11.1)
- Development of winter tourist centres in mountains (1.3, 6.1) and telecommunication infrastructure (1.3)

Conservation measures

Legal protection: Strictly protected species

Conservation actions: It is estimated that more than 90% of the population breeds within protected areas and/or IBA, ecological and Emerald network. The most important breeding area in Serbia, Kopaonik Mountain, is protected as NP “Kopaonik”. Important breeding sites are also found within protected areas of PP “Stara Planina”, PIO “Vlasina”, NP “Tara”, PP “Golija” and IBA “Valjevske planine”.

Proposed conservation measures

- Prevention of forest fires (2.1, 5.4.2)
- Limiting construction of larger objects and infrastructure in mountainous areas, including ski trails (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Improving work of law enforcement and inspection services (5.4.2)
- Decrease of logging, especially during the breeding period (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)