

Agencija za zaštitu životne sredine Crne Gore
Environmental Protection Agency of Montenegro

Crvena lista ptica Crne Gore

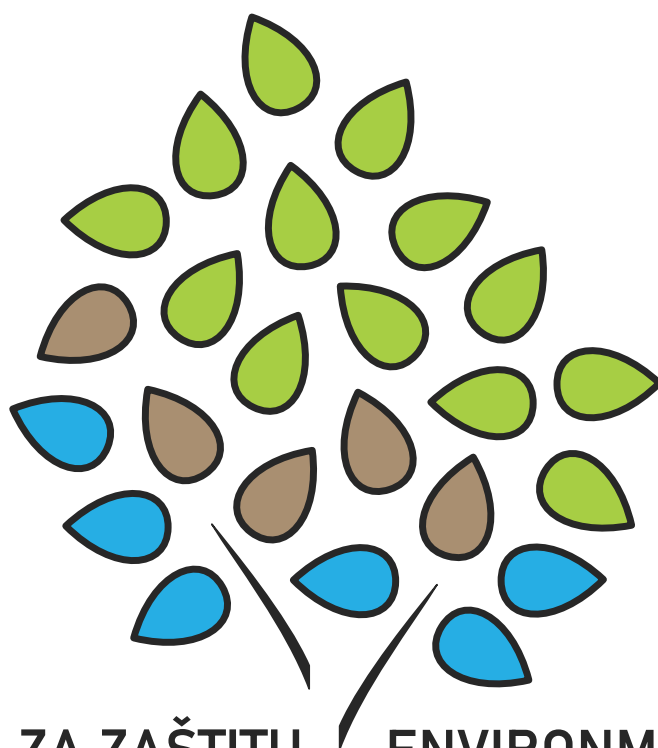
Red List of Birds
of Montenegro



AGENCIJA ZA ZAŠTITU
ŽIVOTNE SREDINE
CRNE GORE

ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY
OF MONTENEGRO

Podgorica, januar 2022



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Red List of Birds of Montenegro

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Podgorica, januar 2022.

Uvodna riječ

Već više od 50 godina, IUCN Crvena lista ugroženih vrsta predstavlja najrepresntativniji pregled stanja živog svijeta na Planeti. Sa preko 140.000 procijenjenih taksona, Crvena lista daje jasan uvid u stepen ugroženosti vrsta od iščeznuća, rizike sa kojima se pojedine vrste srijeću, kao i moguće mjere zaštite.

Kako je nauka zabilježila, na globalnom nivou nestalo je 159 vrsta ptica, 226 je kritično ugroženih, 447 vrsta je u opasnosti, dok je 773 ranjivih. Ukoliko se posmatraju staništa na lokalnom nivou, situacija je alarmantna. Lov i krivolov, uništavanje i fragmentacija staništa, zagađenje i klimatske promjene najznačajniji su uzročnici nestanka ptica.

Crvena lista ptica Crne Gore, prvi sveobuhvatan prikaz stanja populacija i stepena ugroženosti gnjezdarica, značajan je korak u očuvanju biodiverziteta na nacionalnom i na regionalnom nivou. Crna Gora, sa svojom velikom raznovrsnošću vrsta i staništa, važan je centar biodiverziteta čiji značaj prevazilazi nacionalne okvire.

Nadajmo se da će ovaj važan naučno-izdavački poduhvat, osim prikaza stanja populacija ptica u Crnoj Gori, omogućiti postavljanje važnih prioriteta u zaštiti prirode i doprinijeti da Crvena lista bude što kraća u dijelu koji opisuje ugrožene vrste, dok će se povećavati broj onih čije su populacije stabilne ili su u porastu.

Uz svesrdne čestitke autorskom timu, podsjetio bih na riječi Duška Radovića: „Letite, letite! To je tako otmeno i lepo, danas toliko retko i neobično. Letite, prosto poletite, kao što se letelo nekad, pre nego što smo se uplašili.“

Boris Erg, direktor IUCN za Istočnu Evropu i Centralnu Aziju

Foreword

For over 50 years, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species has been the most representative overview of the living world on the planet. With over 140,000 estimated taxa, the Red List provides a clear insight into the level of threat to species of being extinct, the risks that certain species face, and possible protection measures.

As far as science has recorded, 159 bird species have disappeared globally, 226 are critically endangered, 447 species are endangered, and 773 are vulnerable. If we look at habitats at the local level, the situation is much more alarming. Hunting and poaching, destruction and fragmentation of habitats, pollution and climate change are the most significant causes of bird extinction.

The Red List of Birds of Montenegro, the first comprehensive overview of the status of populations and the level of threat to breeding birds, is a significant step in preserving biodiversity at the national and regional level. Montenegro, with its great diversity of species and habitats, is an important centre of biodiversity whose relevance extends beyond national boundaries.

Let us hope that this important scientific and publishing endeavour, in addition to showing the status of bird populations in Montenegro, will help set important priorities in nature protection and contribute to the Red List being as short as possible in the part describing endangered species, while increasing the number of those whose populations are stable or on the rise.

With heartfelt congratulations to the team of authors, I would like to remind you of the words of Duško Radović: “Fly, fly! It is so elegant and beautiful, so rare and unusual today. Fly, just take off, the way it used to be, before we got scared”.

Boris Erg, Director of the IUCN Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Uvodna riječ

Ptice su najbolji indikator stanja životne sredine i na vrhu su piramide ishrane. Sve što se događa s prehrambenom bazom na donjim spratovima piramide, reflektuje se na ptice. Zato je praćenje stanja populacije ptica od ključne važnosti za ocjenjivanje stanja ekosistema i za preispitivanje napretka u aktivnostima koje se realizuju na polju zaštite prirode.

Svjedoci smo svakodnevnog nestanka biodiverziteta, pogoršavanja stanja staništa, klimatskih promjena koje moraju ujediniti civilizaciju da bi opstali i ptice i ljudi. Činjenica da je svaka osma vrsta ptica u Evropi ugrožena, dodatno upozorava na potrebu za hitnom akcijom.

Izrada crvenih lista biodiverziteta zakonska je obaveza u Crnoj Gori još od 2008. godine. Nacionalna strategija za biodiverzitet s akcionim planom iz 2010. godine nameće je kao prioritet rada državnih organa.

Crvena lista ptica Crne Gore prva je takve vrste urađena u Crnoj Gori. Ona treba da postane smjernica ulaganja u zaštitu prirode, jer sad tačno znamo koja je vrsta i koliko ugrožena a za koje vrste nijesmo imali dovoljno podataka da bi ih mogli kategorisati prema ugroženosti. Takođe, ona treba da bude podstrek kolegama iz drugih oblasti biodiverziteta da pristupe njenoj izradi, na čemu će Agencija ubuduće raditi.

Poseban pečat i potvrdu kvaliteta ovog dokumenta čine recenzije eminentnih ornitologa i predgovor g. Borisa Erga, direktora IUCN za Istočnu Evropu i Centralnu Aziju, na čemu im se najtoplije zahvaljujem.

Dr Milan Gazdić, direktor Agencije za zaštitu životne sredine

Foreword

Birds are the best indicator of the state of the environment. And they are at the top of the food pyramid. Everything that happens to the food base on the lower levels of the pyramid is reflected on the birds. Therefore, monitoring the status of their populations is crucial for assessing the status of ecosystems and for reviewing progress in activities implemented in the field of nature protection.

We are witnessing the daily disappearance of biodiversity, the deterioration of habitats, climate change that must unite civilization in order for both birds and humans to survive. The fact that every eighth bird species in Europe is endangered additionally warns of the need for urgent action.

The development of red lists of biodiversity has been a legal obligation in Montenegro since 2008. The 2010 National Biodiversity Strategy with the Action Plan imposes it as a priority of the work of state authorities.

The Red List of Birds of Montenegro is the first of its kind made in Montenegro. It should become a guideline for investing in nature protection, because now we know exactly which species is endangered and to what extent, and for which species we did not have enough data to categorize them according to their endangerment. It should also encourage colleagues from other areas of biodiversity to start drafting it, which will be part of the Agency's work in the future.

A special contribution and confirmation of the quality of this document are the reviews of eminent ornithologists and the foreword by Mr. Boris Erg, Director of the IUCN Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, for which I would like to extend my sincere gratitude.

Milan Gazdić, PhD, Director of the Environmental Protection Agency



Boris Erg
direktor IUCN
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Director of the IUCN
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Milan Gazdic
PhD, Director of
Environmental Protection
Agency of Montenegro

Grlica

Turtle Dove



Photo Shutterstock

UVOD

Prvi akt kojim se u Crnoj Gori Naredbom o lovljenju divljači izdatoj na Cetinju 5. maja 1892. godine, reguliše zaštita ptica donio je Državni savjet, i tada se ustanovljava lovni zabran od „1. marta do preobraženja (6. avgust)“. U Naredbi piše: „Od divljači slobodno je tući i tamaniti u svako doba godine grabljive i štetne životinje... a od letušti: orla, orlića, kopca, vranu, svraku, čavku, sovu i sve vodene ptice koje su poznate da tamane ribu i njenu ikru“.

Godine 1893. dodatno se uređuje oblast lovstva i zaštite ptica. Interesantno je zapažanje ornitologa Ludwiga von Firera (Ludwig von Fuhrer, 1894), koji kao lovac naučnik i gost dvora Petrovića dolazi u Crnu Goru i piše: „Godine 1893. stupio je u život Zakon o lovu i o zaštiti ptica što ga je sastavio knežević-našljednik, te se tim zakonom od februara do septembra najstrožije brani svaki lov i svako hvatanje, zatim i vađenje gnijezda i prodavanje ptičjih jaja. Narod se tomu zakonu svuda pokorava i nipošto ga neće prekršiti.“

Zaštita ptica je do donošenja prvog Zakona o zaštiti prirode tretirana zakonima o lovstvu koji su u svojim odredbama imali lovne i nelovne vrste, te vrste za koje važi lovostaj ili, za pojedine vrste, zakon uopšte nije postojao.

Zakonom o lovu koji je stupio na snagu 31. decembra 1910. godine trajni lovni zabran definisan je za ženke tetrijeba i fazane, a „u svako doba godine i bez lovačke karte i na sve načine dozvoljeno je ubijati orlove, kraguje, jastrebe, kopce, buljine, sove, gavrane, vodenog kosa lednjaka, čavke, vrane, svrake, sojke, pelikane, vrančeve, galebe, fendake i sve vrste čapalja“. Isti zakon u poglavlju „Vrijeme lovljenja“ propisuje da je: „labudove, ždraljeve i droplje slobodno svakad loviti“.

Zakonom o lovu iz 1949. godine („Sl. list“ NR CG 4/49) dozvoljava se lov divlje guske, divlje patke, krdže, ronca, divljeg goluba, grlice, šljuke, bekasine, vivka, baljoške, barske koke, droplje, ždrala, tetrijeba i tetrijeba ruževca, lještarka, poljske jarebice, prepelice, fazana, čaplje, vodenog bika, fendaka, gnjurca, galeba, čigre, vrane, svrake, čavke, gavranova, jastrebica, kopca, eje, lunje, sove, sojke, sokolova, orlova, roda, pelikana i labudova. Sve ostale vrste smatrale su se zaštićenim.

INTRODUCTION

The first document regulating the protection of birds in Montenegro was passed by the Order on Game Hunting issued in Cetinje on May 5, 1892 by the State Council, when a hunting ban was established from “March 1 to the Transfiguration (August 6)”. The Order reads: “of wild animals, it is allowed to hunt and kill predatory and dangerous animals at any time of the year... and from the birds: eagle, eaglet, sparrowhawk, crow, magpie, jackdow, owl and all water birds that are known to wipe out fish and their eggs”.

In 1893, the area of hunting and protection of birds was additionally regulated. Ornithologist Ludwig von Führer (Führer, 1894), who came to Montenegro as a hunter, scientist and guest of the Petrović palace, had an interesting observation: “In 1893, the Law on Hunting and Protection of Birds drafted by the prince-heir entered into force, and in the period from February to September, this Law strictly bans any hunt and any capture, as well as removal of nests and the sale of bird eggs. The people adhere to this Law everywhere and will never break it”.

Until the adoption of the first Law on Nature Protection, the protection of birds was covered by hunting laws that included game and non-game species in their provisions, and species that had close season or, for some species, it did not exist at all.

The Law on Hunting, which entered into force on December 31, 1910, defined a permanent hunting ban for females of black grouse and pheasants, and that “at any time of the year, without a hunting license and in all ways, it is allowed to kill eagles, griffon vultures, hawks, sparrowhawks, eagle-owls, owls, ravens, white-throated dippers, jackdaws, crows, magpies, jays, pelicans, cormorants, gulls, pygmy cormorants and all species of herons”. The same law, in the chapter titled “Hunting season”, stipulates that: “it is always allowed to hunt swans, cranes and bustards”.

The 1949 Law on Hunting (Official Gazette of the People’s Republic of Montenegro 4/49) allowed the hunting of wild geese, wild ducks, teal, goosander, wild pigeons, turtle doves, woodcocks, snipes, lapwings, coot, rails, bustards, cranes, capercaillie and black grouse, hazel grouse, grey partridge, common quail, pheasant, herons, bitterns, pygmy cormorants, grebes, gulls, terns, crows, magpies, jackdaws, ravens, hawks, sparrowhawks, harriers, kites, owls, jays, falcons, eagles, storks, pelicans and swans. All other species were considered protected.

Flamingos

Flamingo



Photo Peter Sackl

Iste godine Ministarstvo poljoprivrede NR CG donosi „Rješenje o određivanju vrsta nezaštićene divljači koje može svako tamaniti“ („Sl. list“ NR CG 19/49) u koje su spadale vrane, svrake, čavke, jastrebovi, kopci, sojke, orlovi, sive čaplje i sove ušare. Propisom od 23. juna 1949. godine donosi se Rješenje o vrstama zaštićene divljači na teritoriji narodne Republike Crne Gore („Sl. list“ NR CG, 20/49).

Tokom poslijeratnih godina doneseno je nekoliko rješenja o zabrani lova na pojedine vrste lovne divljači, kao što je Rješenje o zabrani lova na poljsku jarebicu iz 1957. godine („Sl. list“ NR CG 3/57) i taj je moratorijum trajao pune tri godine. Na isti način se uvodi moratorijum na jarebicu poljku, pelikana, veliku bijelu čaplju, čaplju kašikaru, rode i ženke dvije vrste tetrijeba i to od 4. januara 1967. godine do 31. decembra 1970. godine („Sl. list“ SR CG 3/67).

Zakonom o lovstvu iz 1966. godine („Sl. list“ SR CG, 18/66) zabranjuje se ubijanje ptica pjevačica i drugih ptica koje su korisne za poljoprivredu. U „nezaštićenu divljač koju može svako uništavati“ spadali su: kobac, jastreb, vrana, svraka, kreja, siva čaplja i sova ušara.

Na osnovu mišljenja novoosnovanog Zavoda za zaštitu prirode, Crna Gora 1968. godine donosi prvi spisak trajno zaštićenih vrsta: 1. Sokolovi (*Falconidae*): sivi soko (*Falco peregrinus*), planinski soko (*Falco biarmicus*); 2. Jastrebovi (*Accipitridae*): suri orao (*Aquila chrysaetos*), orao krstaš (*Aquila heliaca*), orao kloko-taš (*Aquila clanga*), orao kliktaš (*Aquila pomarina*), orao prugasti (*Hieraetus fasciatus*), orao patuljasti (*Hieraetus pennatus*), orao štekavac (*Haliaeetus albi-cilla*), orao zmijar (*Circaetus gallicus*), orao lješinar (*Neophron percnopterus*), suri strvinar (*Gyps fulvus*); 3. Sova (*Strigidae*): sova (buljina) – (*Bubo bubo*), sova jastrebača (*Strix uralensis*), sova šumska (*Strix aluco*); 4. Rode (*Ciconiidae*): bijela roda (*Ciconia ciconia*), crna roda (*Ciconia nigra*); 5. Ražnjeva (*Plegadidae*): crni ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*); 6. Kašikara (*Plataleidae*): čaplja kašikara (*Platalea leucorodia*); 7. Čaplje (*Ardeidae*): crvena čaplja (*Ardea purpurea*), žuta čaplja (*Ardeola ralloides*), čapljica bijela (*Egretta garzetta*), čaplja bijela (*Egretta alba*); 8. Svi nesiti (Pelikani) – (*Rod Pelecanus*); 9. Potrci (*Otididae*): potrk veliki (*Otis tarda*), potrk mali (*Otis tetrax*); 10. Ždralovi (*Gruidae*): sivi ždral (*Grus grus*).

Zakon o lovstvu iz 1973. godine („Sl. list“ SR CG 17/73) proširuje spisak vrsta koje nijesu stavljene pod bilo kakvu zaštitu na: eju močvaricu, vivka, ronca, gnjurca, vrance i galice.

In the same year, the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of Montenegro issued the "Decision determining the species of unprotected game that may be hunted by all" (Official Gazette of the People's Republic of Montenegro 19/49) which included crows, magpies, jackdaws, hawks, sparrowhawks, jays, eagles, grey herons and eagle-owls. The regulation of June 23, 1949 enacted the Decision on the species of protected game on the territory of the People's Republic of Montenegro (Official Gazette of the People's Republic of Montenegro, 20/49).

During the post-war years, several decisions were made to ban hunting of certain species of game, such as the 1957 Decision on the ban on hunting partridges (Official Gazette of the People's Republic of Montenegro 3/57) and this moratorium lasted for three years. Moratorium was introduced in the same way with regard to grey partridge, pelican, great egret, spoonbill, stork and females of two species of capercaillie and black grouse, from January 4, 1967 to December 31, 1970 (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro 3/67).

The 1966 Law on Hunting (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, 18/66) prohibited the killing of passerines and other birds that are useful for agriculture. Sparrowhawk, hawk, crow, magpie, jay, gray heron and eagle-owl belonged to the "unprotected game that anyone is allowed to destroy".

In 1968, based on the opinion of the newly established Institute for Nature Protection, Montenegro adopted the first list of permanently protected species: Falcons (*Falconidae*): Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Lanner Falcon (*Falco biarmicus*) 2. Hawks (*Accipitridae*): Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga*), Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*), Bonelli's Eagle (*Hieraetus fasciatus*), Booted Eagle (*Hieraetus pennatus*), White-tailed Sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), Short-toed Snake-Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*), Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) 3. Owls (*Strigidae*): Eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*), Ural Owl (*Strix uralensis*), Tawny Owl (*Strix aluco*) 4. Storks (*Ciconiidae*): White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) 5. Ibises (*Plegadidae*): Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) 6. Spoonbills (*Plataleidae*): Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) 7. Herons (*Ardeidae*): Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*), Squacco Heron (*Ardeola ralloides*), Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*), Great White Egret (*Egretta alba*) 8. All Pelicans - (Genus *Pelecanus*) 9. Bustards (*Otididae*): Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*), Little Bustard (*Otis tetrax*) 10. Cranes (*Gruidae*): Common Crane (*Grus grus*)

The list of species that have not been placed under any protection was expanded by the 1973 Law on Hunting (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro 17/73) to include western marsh harrier, lapwing, grebe, cormorant and alpine chough.

Jarebica kamenjarka

Rock Partridge



Photo Bor Mihelić

Ogroman iskorak u zaštiti ptica pravi Zavod za zaštitu prirode s prvim ozbiljnim spiskom trajno zaštićenih vrsta ptica (Vizi, O., 1985).

Pojavom ptičjeg gripa i virusa H5N1, Ministarstvo poljoprivrede 2006. godine utvrđuje Naredbu o zabrani lova na pernatu divljač radi sprečavanja pojave i širenja ptičjeg gripa. Iste godine Republički zavod za zaštitu prirode objavljuje Rješenje o stavljanju pod zaštitu pojedinih biljnih vrsta, životinjskih vrsta i vrsta gljiva („Sl. list“ RCG 76/06), čime 297 vrsta ptica biva trajno zaštićeno.

Značajan momenat u zaštiti ptica predstavlja i izdavanje Popisa ptica Crne Gore s bibliografijom (Saveljić, Jovičević., 2015). Dotad registrovanim vrstama u Crnoj Gori tada su prvi put dodijeljeni statusi prisutnosti i na osnovu čega se temeljio izbor ptica za izradu ove liste.

Temelj za donošenje tog spiska leži u Zakonu o zaštiti prirode Crne Gore od avgusta 2016. godine („Sl. list“ CG 54/16) (član 90): Crvene liste divljih vrsta biljaka, životinja i gljiva utvrđuje organ uprave na osnovu međunarodnih crvenih lista i naučnih podataka prema stepenu ugroženosti, rasprostranjenosti, brojnosti populacije i drugim karakteristikama pojedinačnih divljih vrsta biljaka, životinja i gljiva. Na osnovu crvenih lista iz stava 1 ovog člana organ uprave može izraditi crvenu knjigu, koja sadrži i mjere zaštite i mjere za poboljšanje statusa ugroženih vrsta, način postupanja i područje rasprostranjenosti zaštićenih divljih vrsta biljaka, životinja i gljiva i mjere zaštite njihovih staništa.

Dosad su u Crnoj Gori registrovane 353 vrste ptica, od čega su u okviru ove liste razmatrani statusi isključivo za ptice gnjezdarice Crne Gore i to za 227 sigurnih gnjezdarica.

Rješenjem o stavljanju pod zaštitu rijetkih, proriđenih, endemičnih i ugroženih biljnih i životinjskih vrsta iz 2006. godine, Crna Gora je trajno zaštitila 297 vrsta ptica. Zakonom o zaštiti prirode, donesenim 2008. godine (izmjeren je 2016. godine), proširenje ovog spiska se isključivo se veže za izradu crvenih lista, te je potreba za ovim dokumentom ključna za proširenje spiska zaštićenih vrsta, samim tim i za njihovu zaštitu.

A huge step forward in the protection of birds was made by the Institute for Nature Protection with the first serious list of permanently protected bird species (Vizi, O. 1985).

With the arrival of bird flu and the H5N1 virus, in 2006 the Ministry of Agriculture issued the Order banning hunting of feathered game in order to prevent the occurrence and spread of bird flu. In the same year, the National Institute for Nature Protection published the Decision on protection of rare, declining, endemic and endangered plant and animal species (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro 76/06), thus permanently protecting 297 bird species.

A milestone in the protection of birds is also the publication of the List of Birds of Montenegro with bibliography (Saveljić, Jovičević, 2015), when the species previously registered in Montenegro were given the presence statuses for the first time, on which the selection of birds for this list was based.

The basis for the adoption of this list is set out in the Law on Nature Protection of Montenegro of August 2016 (Official Gazette of Montenegro 54/16) (Article 90): Red lists of wild species of plants, animals and fungi shall be determined by the administration authority on the basis of international red lists and scientific data according to the level of endangerment, distribution, population size and other characteristics of individual wild species of plants, animals and fungi. Based on the red lists referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the administration authority may prepare a red book, which shall include protection measures and measures to improve the status of endangered species, treatment method and distribution area of protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi and measures to protect their habitats.

So far, 353 bird species have been registered in Montenegro, and out of that number only statuses for breeding birds of Montenegro i.e. 227 confirmed breeding birds were considered within this list.

With the 2006 Decision on protection of rare, declining, endemic and endangered plant and animal species, Montenegro permanently protected 297 bird species. According to the Law on Nature Protection, which was adopted in 2008 (with subsequent amendments in 2016), the expansion of this list is exclusively related to the preparation of red lists, and the need for this document is crucial for expanding the list of protected species, and for their protection.

Modrovrana

European Roller



Photo Maciej Szymański

ZAŠTO CRVENE LISTE

V eliki pritisak koji čovjek vrši na prirodu doveo je do krize biodiverziteta te gubitka pojedinih biljnih i životinjskih vrsta. Osim što pojedine vrste fizički nestaju, to dovodi i do promjena u njegovom genetičkom i ekosistemskom bogatstvu. Biodiverzitet pored etičke i estetske posjeduje još mnogo vrijednosti uključujući i ekonomsku, kulturnu, ekološku i naučnu, zbog čega njegovo narušavanje ostavlja ozbiljne posljedice i na ljude i na ljudsku djelatnost. U procesu koji polako postaje nezaustavljiv, čovjek, kao glavni uzrok tog procesa, dužan je doprinijeti očuvanju i zaštiti najugroženijih biodiverzitetskih grupa.

IUCN Crvena lista ugroženih vrsta prepoznata je kao najvažniji popis globalnog konzervacionog statusa biljaka i životinja. Ona obezbjeđuje standardizovan i primjenjiv metod procjene rizika iščezavanja biljnih i životinjskih vrsta širom svijeta. Prilikom izrade crvenih lista neophodno je voditi se određenim pitanjima i jasno definisanim kriterijumima.

Regionalne i nacionalne crvene liste služe za procjenu statusa vrsta na manjim prostornim razmjerama i to na lokalnom, nacionalnom i regionalnom nivou. Preko 100 država i regija ima razvijene nacionalne i regionalne crvene liste koje služe kao dobar alat u borbi za očuvanje ugroženih vrsta biljaka i životinja.

Prilikom izrade crvenih lista neophodno je voditi se određenim pitanjima i jasno definisanim kriterijumima. Sve procjene taksona koji će se naći na Crvenoj listi ptica Crne Gore u skladu su sa svim trenutno aktuelnim smjernicama koje IUCN preporučuje kao bitne za relevantnost pomenute liste.

WHY RED LISTS

The great pressure exerted by man on nature has led to a crisis of biodiversity and the loss of certain plant and animal species. In addition to the fact that this results in the physical extinction of certain species, it also leads to changes in their genetic and ecosystem richness. In addition to ethical and aesthetic ones, biodiversity has a number of other values, including economic, cultural, environmental and scientific values, which is why its disruption leaves serious consequences both to people and human activities. In a process that is slowly taking on an unstoppable character, man, as the main cause of this process, has the duty to make an effort to contribute to the preservation and protection of biodiversity groups that are most endangered.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is recognized as the most important list of global conservation status of plants and animals. It provides a standardized and applicable method of assessing the risk of extinction of plant and animal species worldwide. When drafting Red Lists, it is necessary to be guided by certain questions and clearly defined criteria.

Regional and national Red Lists are used to assess the status of species on a smaller spatial scale at the local, national and regional levels. Over 100 countries and regions have developed national and regional Red Lists that serve as a good tool in the fight to preserve endangered species of plants and animals.

When drafting Red Lists, it is necessary to be guided by certain questions and clearly defined criteria. All estimates of taxa included in the Red List of Birds of Montenegro are in accordance with all current guidelines recommended by the IUCN as important for the relevance of the said list.

Tetrijev gluhan

Western Capercaillie



KATEGORIJE UGROŽENOSTI PO IUCN-U

Prema preporukama IUCN-a i preporukama za kategorisanje taksona iz 2012. godine postoji devet kategorija za definisanje statusa vrsta. Svaki takson koji se procjenjuje može imati samo jednu oznaku ugroženosti, a ta se oznaka vremenom može mijenjati.

Za Crnu Goru razmatrani su sljedeći statusi:

Išezli taksoni (Extinct – EX):

Takson se smatra išezlim ukoliko ne postoji osnovana sumnja da je posljednja jedinka uginula. Taksonu se opredjeljuje termin „išezao (EX)“ ukoliko su na poznatom ili na potencijalnom staništu vrste u odgovarajućem vremenu (neki dio dana, sezone ili godine) na području poznatog historijskog rasprostranjenja, sprovedena opsežna istraživanja prilikom kojih vrsta nije zabilježena. Trajanje istraživanja treba da bude primjereno odlikama životnog ciklusa i životne forme taksona.

Kritično ugroženi takson (Critically endangered – CR):

Takson je kritično ugrožen ukoliko najbolji dostupni podaci ukazuju na to da zadovoljava bilo koji od kriterijuma A, B, C, D ili E za kategoriju kritično ugroženog taksona i smatra se da se suočava s visokim rizikom da išezne u prirodi.

Ugroženi takson (Endangered – EN):

Takson je ugrožen ukoliko najbolji dostupni podaci ukazuju na to da zadovoljava bilo koji od kriterijuma A, B, C, D ili E za kategoriju ugroženog taksona i smatra se da se suočava s visokim rizikom da išezne u prirodi.

Ranjiv takson (Vulnerable – VU):

Takson je ranjiv ukoliko najbolji dostupni podaci ukazuju na to da zadovoljava bilo koji od kriterijuma A, B, C, D ili E za kategoriju ranjivog taksona i smatra se da se suočava s visokim rizikom da išezne u prirodi.

Skoro ugrožen takson (Near threatened – NT):

Takson je skoro ugrožen ukoliko se prilikom procjene ne može svrstati u kategorije kritično ugroženog, ugroženog ili ranjivog taksona, ali je blizu da se može kvalifikovati u neku od grupa ugroženosti u bliskoj budućnosti.

IUCN RED LIST CATEGORIES



According to the IUCN recommendations and the 2012 taxonomic categorization recommendations, there are nine categories to define species status. Each taxon being assessed may have only one endangerment categorization that may change over time.

The following statuses were considered for Montenegro:

Extinct (EX):

A taxon is considered extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. The term “Extinct (EX)” is chosen for the taxon when exhaustive surveys in known or expected habitat of the species at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

Critically Endangered (CR):

A taxon is critically endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A, B, C, D or E for critically endangered taxon category (criteria table, add) and it is considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Endangered (EN):

A taxon is endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A, B, C, D or E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Vulnerable (VU):

A taxon is vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A, B, C, D or E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Near Threatened (NT):

A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for a threatened category in the near future.

Patuljasta sova

Pygmy Owl



Photo Shutterstock

Posljednja briga (Last concern – LC):

Takson se svrstava u grupu najmanje ugroženih ukoliko se ne može svrstati ni u jednu od prethodno pomenutih kategorija ugroženosti: kritično ugrožen, ugrožen, ranjiv ili skoro ugrožen takson. Široko rasprostranjeni taksoni ili oni koji imaju veliku populaciju spadaju u ovu kategoriju.

Nedovoljno podataka (Data deficient – DD):

Takson se može svrstati u ovu grupu ukoliko ne postoje odgovarajuće informacije prema kojima se može napraviti direktna ili indirektna veza od iščezavanja zasnovana na rasprostranjenju i/ili stanju populacije. Takson u ovoj kategoriji može biti dobro proučen (s dobro istraženom biologijom i ekologijom), ali nedostaju odgovarajući podaci o rasprostranjenju i brojnosti. Stoga ova kategorija ne spada u kategorije ugroženosti. Svrstavanje taksona u ovu kategoriju ukazuje na potrebu za dodatnim podacima i na mogućnost da će dodatna istraživanja dokazati njegovu ugroženost. U mnogim slučajevima veliku pažnju treba posvetiti izboru između kategorije s nedovoljno podataka i neke od kategorija ugroženosti.

Neevaluiran takson (Not evaluated – NE):

Takson spada u ovu grupu ukoliko još nije evaluiran na osnovu kriterijuma.

Kriterijumi IUCN za kritično ugrožene (CR), ugrožene (EN) i ranjive (VU) vrste

Kriterijumi na osnovu kojih se vrši kategorizacija vrsta u odnosu na rizik od iščezavanja može se podijeliti u pet klasa:

1. **A** (redukcija populacije u prošlosti i/ili budućnosti)
2. **B** (usko rasprostranjena i/ili zauzeta površina)
3. **C** (mala veličina populacije i opadanje populacije)
4. **D** (mala veličina populacije)
5. **E** (vjerovatnoća iščezavanja taksona)

Za svaki od navedenih kriterijuma definisane su granične vrijednosti na osnovu kojih se određuje kojoj kategoriji pripada takson. Takođe, pridružene su i oznake s potkriterijumima koje bliže određuju način na koji se prikupljaju podaci o populacionim parametrima ili se preciznije definišu analizirani populacioni parametri.

Least Concern (LC):

A taxon is classified as Least Concern when it does not qualify for any of the above-mentioned endangerment categories: Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened taxon. Widespread or abundant taxa are included in this category.

Data Deficient (DD):

A taxon can be classified in this group when there is inadequate information to make a direct or indirect assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied (and its biology and ecology well known), but appropriate data on distribution and abundance are lacking. Therefore, this category is not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that additional research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. In many cases, great care should be exercised in choosing between the Deficient Data category and a threatened status.

Not Evaluated (NE):

A taxon belongs to this group when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

IUCN criteria for Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) species

The criteria on the basis of which the categorization is done in relation to the risk of extinction can be divided into five classes:

1. **A** (population size reduction in the past and/or future)
2. **B** (extent of occurrence and/or area of occupancy)
3. **C** (small population size and population decline)
4. **D** (very small or restricted population)
5. **E** (probability of taxon extinction)

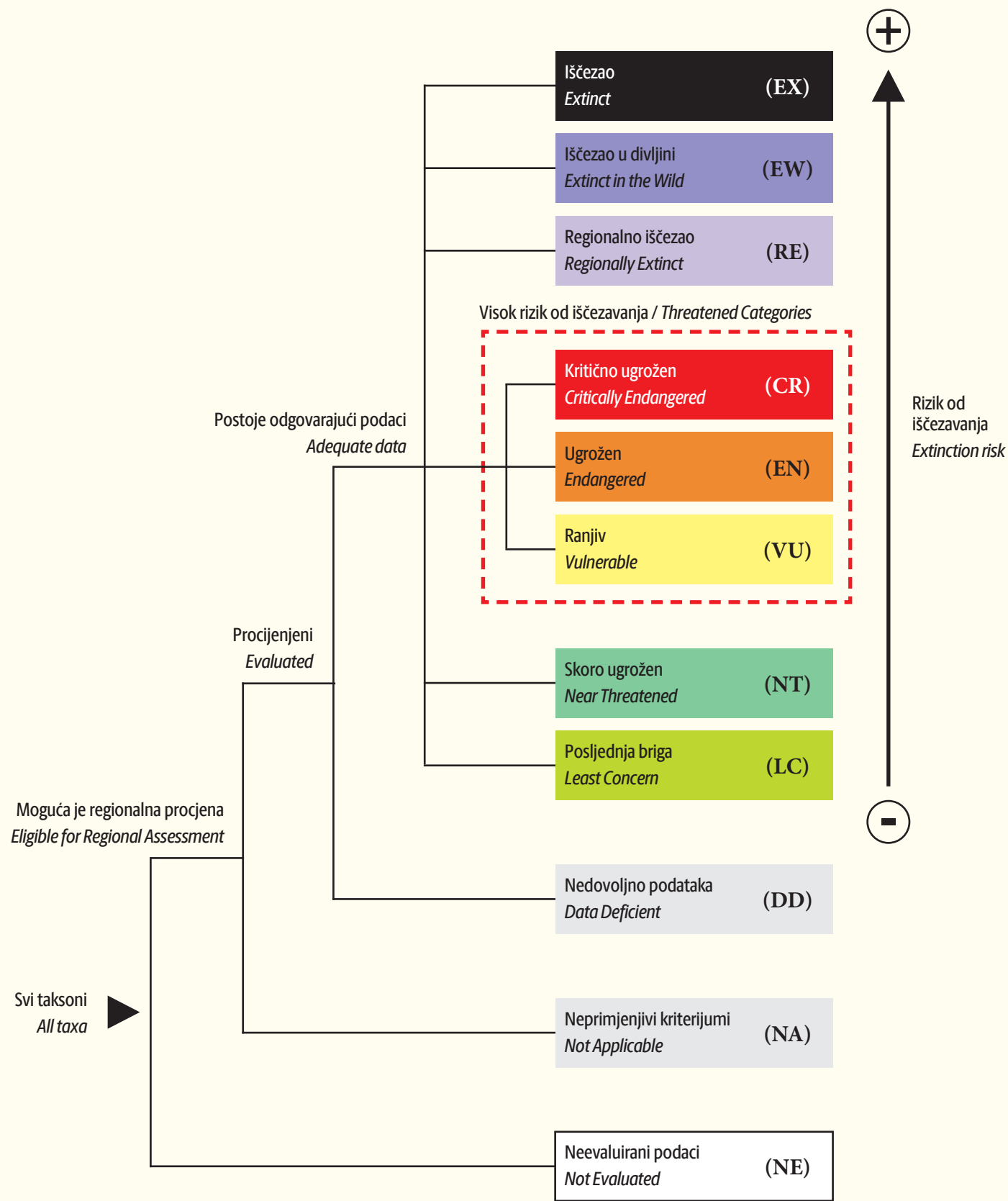
For each of the above criteria, threshold values are defined on the basis of which the category of the taxon is determined (add a table with the criteria). Also, they include related subcriteria categories that more closely determine the method of collecting data on population parameters or more precisely define the analyzed population parameter.

Ibis
Glossy Ibis



Photo Shutterstock

Grafik 1 - IUCN kategorije ugroženosti na regionalnom nivou
Graph 1 - IUCN categories used at the regional level



IUCN kriterijumi i pragovi za klasifikovanje kritično ugroženih, ugroženih i ranjivih taksona
Summary of IUCN criteria and values for classification of critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable taxa

A. Redukcija populacije u toku protekle ili buduće tri generacije ili 10 godina Population reduction measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations			
	Kritično ugrožen takson (CR) Critically Endangered taxon (CR)	Ugrožen takson (EN) Endangered taxon (EN)	Ranjiv takson (VU) Vulnerable taxon (VU)
A1	≥ 90 %	≥ 70 %	≥ 50 %
A2, A3 i A4	≥ 80 %	≥ 50 %	≥ 30 %

Definicija / Definition

A1. Redukcija populacije koja je uočena, procijenjena, projektovana ili na koju se sumnja u prošlosti. Uzroci redukcije su jasni i otklonjeni, a njihov efekat je reverzibilan. / Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible and understood and have ceased.

A2. Redukcija populacije koja je uočena, procijenjena, projektovana ili na koju se sumnja u prošlosti. Uzroci redukcije nisu jasni ili nisu otklonjeni ili nisu reverzibilni. / Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction may not have ceased or may not have been understood or may not be reversible.

A3. Redukcija populacije koja je uočena, procijenjena, projektovana ili za koju se vjeruje da će se dogoditi u budućnosti (najdalje za 100 godina). / Population reduction projected, inferred, or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years).

A4. Redukcija populacije koja je uočena, procijenjena, projektovana ili na koju se sumnja i koja obuhvata i prošlost i budućnost. Uzroci redukcije nisu jasni ili nisu otklonjeni ili nisu reverzibilni. / An observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected population reduction where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased or may not have been understood or may not be reversible.

Bazirano na / Based on:

a) Direktnom posmatranju (neprimjenjivo za kriterijum A3) / Direct observation (not applicable for A3)

b) Odgovarajućem indeksu brojnosti za takson / An index of abundance appropriate to the taxon

c) Smanjivanju opsega pojavljivanja, zauzetih površina i/ili kvaliteta staništa / A decline in area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO) and/or habitat quality

d) Utvrđenom ili potencijalnom nivou eksploatacije / Actual or potential levels of exploitation

e) Efektu introdukovanih taksona; hibridizaciji, patogenima, polutantima, kompetitorima i parazitima / Effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

B. Geografska rasprostranjenost (B1) i / ili zauzete površine (B2) Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) and / or B2 (area of occupancy)			
	Kritično ugrožen takson (CR) Critically Endangered taxon (CR)	Ugrožen takson (EN) Endangered taxon (EN)	Ranjiv takson (VU) Vulnerable taxon (VU)
B1: Opseg pojavljivanja / Extent of occurrence (EOO)	100 km ²	5.000 km ²	20.000 km ²
B2: Zauzeta površina / Area of occupancy (AOO)	10 km ²	500 km ²	2.000 km ²

I najmanje dva od tri dolje navedena uslova / And at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:

a) Snažno fragmentisano rasprostranjenje i zauzete površine ili broj naseljenih lokacija koji je: / Severely fragmented EOO and AOO or Number of locations that is:	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10
b) Posmatrano, procijenjeno, pretpostavljano ili prognozirano kontinuirano opadanje opsega pojavljivanja (i), zauzetih površina (ii), rasprostranjenosti, površine i/ili kvaliteta staništa (iii), broja naseljenih lokacija ili subpopulacija (iv) ili broja odraslih jedinki (v) / Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals			

c) Ekstremne fluktuacije u opsegu pojavljivanja (i), zauzetim površinama (ii), broju naseljenih lokacija, broju subpopulacija (iii) ili broju odraslih jedinki (iv) / Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy, (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals

C. Mala populacija i opadanje Small population size and decline			
	Kritično ugrožen takson (CR) Critically Endangered taxon (CR)	Ugrožen takson (EN) Endangered taxon (EN)	Ranjiv takson (VU) Vulnerable taxon (VU)
Broj odraslih jedinki / Number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2.500	< 10.000

I najmanje jedan od uslova C1 ili C2 / and at least one of C1 or C2

C1: Uočeno, procijenjeno ili prognozirano kontinuirano opadanje za najmanje: / An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least:	25% u toku tri godine ili jedne generacije (što god da je duže) / 25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	20% u toku pet godina ili dvije generacije (što god da je duže) / 20% in 5 years or 2 generations (whichever is longer)	10% u toku deset godina ili tri generacije (što god da je duže) / 10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)
C2: Uočeno, procijenjeno, pretpostavljeno ili prognozirano kontinuirano opadanje, uz najmanje jedan od ponuđenih uslova: / in observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline and at least 1 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) (i) broj odraslih jedinki u svakoj od subpopulacija / Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1.000
(ii) % odraslih jedinki u jednoj od subpopulacija / % of mature individuals in one subpopulation	90–100%	95–100%	100%
(b) ekstremne fluktuacije u broju odraslih jedinki / Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			

D. Veoma mala ili ograničena populacija Very small or restricted population			
	Kritično ugrožen takson (CR) Critically Endangered taxon (CR)	Ugrožen takson (EN) Endangered taxon (EN)	Ranjiv takson (VU) Vulnerable taxon (VU)
Broj odraslih jedinki / Number of mature individuals	< 50	< 250	< 1.000 (D1)
D2. (primjenjiv jedino za kategoriju ranjivog taksona): Ograničena površina zauzetih staništa ili mali broj lokacija uz postojanje realne prijetnje koja bi mogla brzo da dovede takson do kategorije CR ili EX/ (only applies to the VU category): Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the taxon to CR or EX in a very short time.			D2. tipično: AOO < 20 km ² ili brojem lokacija ≤ 5 / typically: AOO < 20km ² or number of locations ≤ 5

E. Kvantitativna analiza / Quantitative Analysis			
	Kritično ugrožen takson (CR) Critically Endangered taxon (CR)	Ugrožen takson (EN) Endangered taxon (EN)	Ranjiv takson (VU) Vulnerable taxon (VU)
Kvantitativna analiza ukazuje na to daje vjerovatnoća iščezavanja u slobodnoj prirodi / Quantitative Analysis indicates the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50 % u narednih 10 godina ili tri generacije (što god da je duže) / ≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)	≥ 20% u narednih 20 godina ili pet generacije (što god da je duže) / 20% in 20 years or 5 generations (whichever is longer)	≥ 10% u narednih 100 godina / ≥ 10% in 100 years

Vlastelica

Black-winged Stilt



Photo Bojan Zeković

METODOLOGIJA

zrada Crvene liste ptica Crne Gore rađena je u nekoliko koraka dosljedno kriterijumima IUCN-a, sa ciljem da se sagleda buduća perspektiva i da se završna ocjena što više približi realnom stanju, što je bilo posebno važno i izazovno u trećem odnosno posljednjem koraku:

a) Iz Popisa ptica Crne Gore (Saveljić, Jovičević, 2015) uzete su ptice gnjezdarice i to 214 vrsta sigurnih gnjezdarica, kojem su dodate išezle gnjezdarce te nekoliko nedovoljno potvrđenih gnjezdarica, kao što je mrki soko (*Falco eleonora*). Uzete su u obzir i vrste otkrivene nakon publikovanja pomenutog izdanja, od kojih je samo jedna imala status potencijalne gnjezdarice, a u pitanju je istočna šarena muharica (*Ficedula semitorquata*). Nakon toga, broj vrsta uzetih u obzir pri procjeni bio je 227. Status gniježđenja pomenutih 227 vrsta nije ispitivana, jer se oslanja na popis ptica koji je taj proces zaokružio prije šest godina. Nakon odabira vrsta utvrđeni su i relevantni izvori podataka o brojnosti vrsta i eventualnim trendovima, koji bi se mogli uzeti u obzir prilikom same procjene.

b) U ovom koraku, drugom po redu, rađen je ključni dio analize koja podrazumijeva procjenu statusa ugroženosti odabranih vrsta na osnovu IUCN kriterijuma (IUCN, 2012). Izvori podataka korišćenih za procjenu su Birds In Europe II (2004), (Puzović et al., 2004), Birds In Europe III (Saveljić, Rašović, 2013), Evropski atlas ptica gnjezdarica II (Keller, V., Herrando, S., Vorišek, P. et al., 2020) za čije su potrebe rađena istraživanja u Crnoj Gori od 2013. do 2017. godine, te baze podataka nastale istraživanjima za potrebe uspostavljanja mreže Natura 2000, uključujući i publikovane podatke (Rubinić, Sackl, Gramatikov, 2019). S obzirom na kvalitet i kontinuitet podataka, posebno kad su u pitanju neke ranije procjene populacija, kao i veliki nedostatak podataka ovog tipa, nijesu se mogli uzeti u obzir kriterijum A i kriterijum C. Takođe, kod kriterijuma B, nije uziman u obzir ranjivi status za B1 (opseg pojavljivanja manji od 20.000 km²) s obzirom na to da je teritorija Crne Gore manja od uslova < 20.000 km². Najčešći kriterijum bio je D1, kao i B kriterijumi.

METODOLOGY

The drafting of the Red List of Birds of Montenegro was done in several steps in order to remain consistent with the IUCN criteria and to see the future perspective and have the final assessment as close as possible to the actual situation, which was particularly important and challenging in the third and last step:

a) Breeding birds, i.e. 214 species of confirmed breeding birds, were taken from the List of Birds of Montenegro (Saveljić, Jovičević, 2015), to which extinct breeding birds were added, as well as several insufficiently confirmed breeding birds, such as the Eleonora's Falcon (*Falco eleonora*). The species discovered after the publication of the mentioned edition were also taken into account, of which only one, the Semi-collared Flycatcher (*Ficedula semitorquata*), had the status of a probable breeding bird. After that, the final number of species taken into account in the assessment was 227. The questionability of the breeding status of the mentioned 227 species was not examined in more detail, as it relies on the Bird List where the process was completed six years ago. After the selection of species, relevant sources of data on the population size of the species and possible trends were identified, which could be taken into account during the evaluation.

b) In this, second, step, the key part of the analysis was done, which includes the assessment of the threat status of the selected species based on the IUCN criteria (IUCN, 2012). The data sources used for the assessment are Birds In Europe II (2004), (Puzović et al., 2004), Birds In Europe III (Saveljić, Rašović, 2013), European Breeding Bird Atlas II (Keller, V., Herrando, S., Vorišek, P. et al., 2020) for the purposes of which research was conducted in Montenegro in the period 2013-2017, and the databases from research for the establishment of the Natura 2000 network, including published data (Rubinić, Sackl, Gramatikov, 2019). Given the quality and continuity of the data, in particular when it comes to some earlier population estimates, and the great lack of data of this type, criterion A could not be assessed, or criterion C. Also, under criterion B, vulnerable status for B1 (extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 20,000 km²) was not taken into account given that the territory of Montenegro is less than the required extent < 20,000 km². The most common criterion was D1, as well as B criteria.

Leganj

European Nightjar



c) U trećem koraku došlo je do finalnih procjena statusa vrsta, tako što su konsultovani lokalni i inostrani eksperti s iskustvom u radu na polju ornitofaune u Crnoj Gori, i koji su dali svoje komentare, sugestije na statuse dobijene u drugom koraku. Takođe, u obzir su uzete i poznate prijetnje po vrste i njihova staništa, uticaj klimatskih promjena, zavisnost vrsta od zaštitarskih mjera, popunjenost optimalnog staništa, kvalitet postojećih procjena u odnosu na ono što se zna s terena. Nakon šireg sagledavanja uz konsultaciju s ekspertima recenentima, u okviru četiri ključna statusa (CR, EN, VU, LC) došlo je do spuštavanja statusa ugroženosti za 13 vrsta i podizanja za 14 vrsta. Ovim je završen treći korak u koncipiranju liste.

REZULTATI

Nakon odabira 227 vrsta, koje su imale status gnjezdarice ili se i dalje vode kao takve, 222 su prošle evaluaciju, odnosno proces određivanja statusa kroz tri pomenuta koraka na osnovu utvrđenih kriterijuma Međunarodne unije za zaštitu prirode. Neevaluirani taksoni, njih pet (2,2%) (NE – Not Evaluated), jesu vrste koje su zbog lova unešene u ornitofaunu Crne Gore, kao što su fazan i jarebica čukara, kao i tri vrste s nedovoljno podataka da bi se sa sigurnošću moglo reći da pripadaju gnjezdaricama a to su: tankokljuni galeb, žbunjar i istočna šarena muharica.

Sljedeća kategorija nedovoljno podataka (DD – Data Deficient) odnosi se na potvrđene gnjezdarice gdje odsustvo podataka nije dozvolilo bilo kakvu procjenu, i u tu grupu spada 27 vrsta (11,9%), od čega je njih devet na Aneksu I Ptičije direktive što zahtijeva još veću odgovornost i angažman za istraživanje ovih vrsta.

Najveći broj vrsta, njih 121, odnosno više od polovine obrađivanih (53,3%) spada u grupu ptica „posljednja briga” (LC – Least Concern). Na prelazu između kategorije najmanje zabrinutosti i tri kategorije različitog stepena ugroženosti, prelaznu kategoriju skoro ugrožen (NT – Near Threatend) predstavlja 17 vrsta (7,5%).

Naredne tri kategorije, koje predstavljaju ugrožene kategorije s različitim stepenom ugroženosti, od najmanje – ranjiva (VU – Vulnerable), preko ugrožene (EN – Endangered) do kritično ugrožene (CR – Critically Endangered), broje ukupno 48 vrsta (21,1%), od čega su ranjiva kategorija 26 vrsta (11,4%), ugrožena sedam (3,1%) a kritično ugrožena 15 (6,6%). Status iščezlih ispunjava devet vrsta (4%).

c) In the third step, final assessments of the status of species were made, by consulting local and foreign experts with experience in the field of ornithofauna in Montenegro, who gave their comments and suggestions on the status obtained in the second step. Also, known threats to species and their habitats, impact of climate change, dependence of species on conservation measures, occupancy of optimal habitat, and the quality of existing assessments in relation to what is known from the field were taken into account. After a broader review in consultation with expert reviewers, within the four key statuses (CR, EN, VU, LC) the threat status for 13 species was moved into a lower category, and to a higher category for 14 species. This completed the third step in structuring the list.

RESULTS

After selecting 227 species that had breeding status or are still listed as such, 222 underwent an evaluation or status determination process through the above three steps based on the established criteria of the International Union for Conservation of Nature. Species that did not undergo evaluation, 5 of them (2.2%), (NE – Not Evaluated), are species that were introduced into the ornithofauna of Montenegro for hunting purposes, such as Common Pheasant and Chukar, as well as three species with insufficient data to qualify with certainty as breeding birds, and these are Slender-billed Gull, Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin, and the Semi-collared Flycatcher.

The next category (DD – Data Deficient) refers to confirmed breeding birds but with insufficient data for any assessment, and this group includes 27 species (11.9%), of which 9 are listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, which requires even greater responsibility and effort to research these species.

The largest number of species, 121 of them, or more than half of those covered (53.3%) belong to the group of birds with the least concern (LC – Least Concern). At the transition between the Least Concern category, and three categories of different levels of threat, the transition category of Near Threatened (NT) is represented by 17 species (7.5%).

The next three categories, which represent endangered categories with different levels of threat, from the lowest – Vulnerable (VU), through Endangered (EN) to Critically Endangered (CR), include a total of 48 species (21.1%), of which the Vulnerable category counts 26 species (11.4%), Endangered 7 (3.1%), and Critically Endangered 15 species (6.6%). A total of 9 species (4%) meet the Extinct status.

Crvena lista ptica Crne Gore / The Red List of Birds of Montenegro

	SPECIES	ENGLESKI NAZIV	DOMAĆI NAZIV	RED	FAMILIJA	RED LIST MNE	RED LIST EUROPE 2021
1	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Little Grebe	Mali gnjurac	<i>Podicipediformes</i>	<i>Podicipedidae</i>	LC	LC
2	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Crested Grebe	Ćubasti gnjurac	<i>Podicipediformes</i>	<i>Podicipedidae</i>	NT	LC
3	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> (Brehm, C.L., 1831)	Black-necked Grebe	Crnovrati gnjurac	<i>Podicipediformes</i>	<i>Podicipedidae</i>	VU	VU
4	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Cormorant	Vranac	<i>Suliformes</i>	<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>	NT	LC
5	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> (Pallas, 1773)	Pygmy Cormorant	Fendak	<i>Suliformes</i>	<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>	NT	LC
6	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (Bruch, 1832)	Dalmatian Pelican	Pelikan	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Pelecanidae</i>	VU	LC
7	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Bittern	Bukavac	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Ardeidae</i>	VU	LC
8	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Common Little Bittern	Mala čaplja	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Ardeidae</i>	NT	LC
9	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-crowned Night-heron	Gak	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Ardeidae</i>	VU	LC
10	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Squacco Heron	Žuta čaplja	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Ardeidae</i>	VU	LC
11	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cattle Egret	Čaplja govedarka	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Ardeidae</i>	VU	LC
12	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Little Egret	Mala bijela čaplja	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Ardeidae</i>	VU	LC
13	<i>Ardea purpurea</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Purple Heron	Crvena čaplja	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Ardeidae</i>	CR	LC
14	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Grey Heron	Siva čaplja	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Ardeidae</i>	VU	LC
15	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black Stork	Crna roda	<i>Ciconiiformes</i>	<i>Ciconiidae</i>	DD	LC
16	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White Stork	Bijela roda	<i>Ciconiiformes</i>	<i>Ciconiidae</i>	CR	LC
17	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Glossy Ibis	Ibis	<i>Ciconiiformes</i>	<i>Threskiornithidae</i>	NT	LC
18	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Spoonbill	Čaplja kašikara	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Threskiornithidae</i>	EN	LC
19	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> (Pallas, 1811)	Greater Flamingo	Plamenac, flamingos	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>	<i>Phoenicopteridae</i>	VU	LC
20	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Shelduck	Šarena utva	<i>Anseriformes</i>	<i>Anatidae</i>	CR	LC
21	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mallard	Patka gluvara	<i>Anseriformes</i>	<i>Anatidae</i>	LC	LC
22	<i>Spatula clypeata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Northern Shoveler	Patka kašikara	<i>Anseriformes</i>	<i>Anatidae</i>	CR	LC
23	<i>Aythya nyroca</i> (Gueldenstaedt, 1770)	Ferruginous Duck	Patka njorka	<i>Anseriformes</i>	<i>Anatidae</i>	EN	LC
24	<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tufted Duck	Ćubasta patka	<i>Anseriformes</i>	<i>Anatidae</i>	DD	NT
25	<i>Bucephala clangula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common goldeneye	Batoglava patka	<i>Anseriformes</i>	<i>Anatidae</i>	EX	LC
26	<i>Mergus merganser</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Goosander	Veliki ronac	<i>Anseriformes</i>	<i>Anatidae</i>	VU	LC
27	<i>Pernis apivorus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	European Honey-buzzard	Osičar	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	NT	LC
28	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White-tailed Sea-eagle	Orao bjelorepan	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	EX	LC
29	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Egyptian Vulture	Bijela kanja	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	EX	VU
30	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bearded Vulture	Bradani	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	EX	NT
31	<i>Gyps fulvus</i> (Hablizl, 1783)	Griffon Vulture	Bjeloglavi sup	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	EX	LC
33	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Short-toed Snake-eagle	Orao zmijar	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	VU	LC
34	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Western Marsh-harrier	Eja močvarica	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	VU	LC
35	<i>Circus pygargus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Montagu's Harrier	Eja livadarka	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	DD	LC
36	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Northern Goshawk	Jastreb	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	VU	LC

	SPECIES	ENGLESKI NAZIV	DOMAĆI NAZIV	RED	FAMILIJA	RED LIST MNE	RED LIST EUROPE 2021
37	<i>Accipiter nisus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	Kobac	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	LC	LC
38	<i>Accipiter brevipes (Severtzov, 1850)</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk	Kartkoprsti kobac	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	VU	LC
39	<i>Buteo buteo (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Buzzard	Mišar	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	LC	LC
40	<i>Aquila chrysaetos (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Golden Eagle	Suri orao	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	VU	LC
41	<i>Aquila fasciata (Vieillot, 1822)</i>	Bonelli's Eagle	Prugasti orao	<i>Accipitriformes</i>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	DD	LC
42	<i>Falco naumanni (Fleischer, 1818)</i>	Lesser Kestrel	Bjelonokta vjetruška	<i>Falconiformes</i>	<i>Falconidae</i>	EX	LC
43	<i>Falco tinnunculus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Kestrel	Vjetruška	<i>Falconiformes</i>	<i>Falconidae</i>	LC	LC
44	<i>Falco eleonora (Gene, 1834)</i>	Eleonora's Falcon	Mrki soko	<i>Falconiformes</i>	<i>Falconidae</i>	DD	LC
45	<i>Falco subbuteo (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Hobby	Soko lastavičar	<i>Falconiformes</i>	<i>Falconidae</i>	VU	LC
46	<i>Falco biarmicus (Temminck, 1825)</i>	Lanner Falcon	Krški soko	<i>Falconiformes</i>	<i>Falconidae</i>	DD	NT
47	<i>Falco peregrinus (Tunstall, 1771)</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Sivi soko	<i>Falconiformes</i>	<i>Falconidae</i>	CR	LC
48	<i>Bonasa bonasia (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Hazel Grouse	Lještarka	<i>Galliformes</i>	<i>Phasianidae</i>	LC	LC
49	<i>Lyrurus tetrix(Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Black Grouse	Tetrijev ruševac	<i>Galliformes</i>	<i>Phasianidae</i>	EX	LC
50	<i>Tetrao urogallus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Western Capercaillie	Tetrijev gluhan	<i>Galliformes</i>	<i>Phasianidae</i>	NT	LC
51	<i>Alectoris graeca (Meisner, 1804)</i>	Rock Partridge	Jarebica kamenjarka	<i>Galliformes</i>	<i>Phasianidae</i>	VU	NT
52	<i>Alectoris chukar (Gray J.E., 1830)</i>	Chukar	Jarebica čukara	<i>Galliformes</i>	<i>Phasianidae</i>	NE	LC
53	<i>Perdix perdix (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Grey Partridge	Jarebica poljka	<i>Galliformes</i>	<i>Phasianidae</i>	EN	LC
54	<i>Coturnix coturnix (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Quail	Prepelica	<i>Galliformes</i>	<i>Phasianidae</i>	NT	NT
55	<i>Phasianus colchicus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Pheasant	Fazan	<i>Galliformes</i>	<i>Phasianidae</i>	NE	LC
56	<i>Rallus aquaticus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Western Water Rail	Barski pjetlovan	<i>Gruiformes</i>	<i>Rallidae</i>	LC	LC
57	<i>Zapornia parva (Scopoli, 1769)</i>	Little Crane	Sivi barski pjetlić	<i>Gruiformes</i>	<i>Rallidae</i>	DD	LC
58	<i>Zapornia pusilla (Pallas, 1776)</i>	Baillon's Crane	Mali barski pjetlić	<i>Gruiformes</i>	<i>Rallidae</i>	CR	LC
59	<i>Crex crex (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Corncrake	Kosac, prdavac	<i>Gruiformes</i>	<i>Rallidae</i>	VU	LC
60	<i>Gallinula chloropus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Moorhen	Barska kokica	<i>Gruiformes</i>	<i>Rallidae</i>	LC	LC
61	<i>Fulica atra (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Coot	Baljoška	<i>Gruiformes</i>	<i>Rallidae</i>	LC	NT
62	<i>Haematopus ostralegus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Ostrigar	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Haematopodidae</i>	CR	VU
63	<i>Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Black-winged Stilt	Vlastelica	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Recurvirostridae</i>	VU	LC
64	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Pied Avocet	Sabljarka	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Recurvirostridae</i>	CR	LC
65	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Thick-knee	Noćni potrk	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Burhinidae</i>	EN	LC
66	<i>Glareola pratincola (Linnaeus, 1766)</i>	Collared Pratincole	Zijavac	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Glareolidae</i>	CR	LC
67	<i>Charadrius dubius (Scopoli, 1786)</i>	Little Ringed Plover	Žalar sljepić	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Charadriidae</i>	VU	LC
68	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Kentish Plover	Morski žalar	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Charadriidae</i>	CR	LC
69	<i>Vanellus vanellus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Northern Lapwing	Vivak, macudan	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Charadriidae</i>	CR	VU
70	<i>Scolopax rusticola (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	Šumska šljuka	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Scolopacidae</i>	DD	LC
71	<i>Tringa totanus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Redshank	Crvenonogi sprudnik	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Scolopacidae</i>	EN	VU
72	<i>Actitis hypoleucos (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Sandpiper	Polojka	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Scolopacidae</i>	VU	LC
73	<i>Larus michahellis (J. F. Naumann, 1840)</i>	Yellow-legged Gull	Sinji galeb	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Laridae</i>	LC	LC

	SPECIES	ENGLESKI NAZIV	DOMAĆI NAZIV	RED	FAMILIJA	RED LIST MNE	RED LIST EUROPE 2021
74	<i>Larus ridibundus (Linnaeus, 1766)</i>	Black-headed Gull	Riječni galeb	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Laridae</i>	CR	LC
75	<i>Larus genei (Breme, 1839)</i>	Slender-billed Gull	Tankokljuni galeb	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Laridae</i>	NE	VU
76	<i>Chlidonias hybridus (Pallas, 1811)</i>	Whiskered Tern	Bjelobrada čigra	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Laridae</i>	NT	LC
77	<i>Sterna hirundo (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Tern	Crvenokljuna čigra	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Laridae</i>	VU	LC
78	<i>Sternula albifrons (Pallas, 1764)</i>	Little Tern	Mala čigra	<i>Charadriiformes</i>	<i>Laridae</i>	CR	LC
79	<i>Columba livia (Gmelin, 1789)</i>	Rock Dove	Divlji golub	<i>Columbiformes</i>	<i>Columbidae</i>	LC	LC
80	<i>Columba oenas (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Stock Dove	Golub dupljaš	<i>Columbiformes</i>	<i>Columbidae</i>	DD	LC
81	<i>Columba palumbus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Woodpigeon	Golub grivnjaš	<i>Columbiformes</i>	<i>Columbidae</i>	LC	LC
82	<i>Streptopelia decaocto (Frigalszky, 1838)</i>	Eurasian Collared-dove	Gugutka	<i>Columbiformes</i>	<i>Columbidae</i>	LC	LC
83	<i>Streptopelia turtur (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	European Turtle-Dove	Grlica	<i>Columbiformes</i>	<i>Columbidae</i>	NT	VU
84	<i>Clamator glandarius (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Great Spotted Cuckoo	Afrička kukavica	<i>Cuculiformes</i>	<i>Cuculidae</i>	DD	VU
85	<i>Cuculus canorus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Cuckoo	Kukavica	<i>Cuculiformes</i>	<i>Cuculidae</i>	LC	LC
86	<i>Tyto alba (Scopoli, 1769)</i>	Common Barn-owl	Kukuvija	<i>Strigiformes</i>	<i>Tytonidae</i>	DD	LC
87	<i>Otus scops (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Scops-owl	Ćuk	<i>Strigiformes</i>	<i>Strigidae</i>	LC	LC
88	<i>Bubo bubo (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Eagle-owl	Velika ušara, buljina	<i>Strigiformes</i>	<i>Strigidae</i>	VU	LC
89	<i>Glaucidium passerinum (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Pygmy-owl	Patuljasta sova	<i>Strigiformes</i>	<i>Strigidae</i>	NT	LC
90	<i>Athene noctua (Scopoli, 1769)</i>	Little Owl	Kukumavka	<i>Strigiformes</i>	<i>Strigidae</i>	LC	LC
91	<i>Strix aluco (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Tawny Owl	Šumska sova	<i>Strigiformes</i>	<i>Strigidae</i>	LC	LC
92	<i>Strix uralensis (Pallas, 1771)</i>	Ural Owl	Uralska sova	<i>Strigiformes</i>	<i>Strigidae</i>	EN	LC
93	<i>Asio otus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Northern Long-eared Owl	Mala ušara	<i>Strigiformes</i>	<i>Strigidae</i>	LC	LC
94	<i>Aegolius funereus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Boreal Owl	Planinska kukumavka	<i>Strigiformes</i>	<i>Strigidae</i>	NT	LC
95	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	European Nightjar	Leganj	<i>Caprimulgiformes</i>	<i>Caprimulgidae</i>	LC	LC
96	<i>Apus apus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Swift	Pištarka, srpić, čiopa	<i>Caprimulgiformes</i>	<i>Apodidae</i>	LC	NT
97	<i>Apus pallidus (Shelley, 1870)</i>	Pallid Swift	Siva pištarka	<i>Caprimulgiformes</i>	<i>Apodidae</i>	LC	LC
98	<i>Tachymarptis melba (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Alpine Swift	Velika pištarka	<i>Caprimulgiformes</i>	<i>Apodidae</i>	LC	LC
99	<i>Alcedo atthis (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Kingfisher	Vodomar	<i>Coraciiformes</i>	<i>Alcedinidae</i>	VU	LC
100	<i>Merops apiaster (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	European Bee-eater	Pčelarica	<i>Coraciiformes</i>	<i>Meropidae</i>	LC	LC
101	<i>Coracias garrulus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	European roller	Modrovrana	<i>Coraciiformes</i>	<i>Coraciidae</i>	CR	LC
102	<i>Upupa epops (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Hopooe	Pupavac	<i>Bucerotiformes</i>	<i>Upupidae</i>	LC	LC
103	<i>Jynx torquilla (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	Zmijoglava	<i>Piciformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
104	<i>Picus canus (Gmelin, 1788)</i>	Grey-faced Woodpecker	Siva žuna	<i>Piciformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
105	<i>Picus viridis (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Green Woodpecker	Zelena žuna	<i>Piciformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
106	<i>Dryocopus martius (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Black Woodpecker	Crna žuna	<i>Piciformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
107	<i>Picoides tridactylus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Three-toed Woodpecker	Troprsti djetlić	<i>Piciformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	NT	LC
108	<i>Dendrocopos major (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Veliki djetlić	<i>Piciformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
109	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)</i>	Syrian Woodpecker	Seoski djetlić	<i>Piciformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
110	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos (Bechstein, 1803)</i>	White-backed Woodpecker	Planinski djetlić	<i>Piciformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	NT	LC

	SPECIES	ENGLESKI NAZIV	DOMAĆI NAZIV	RED	FAMILIJA	RED LIST MNE	RED LIST EUROPE 2021
111	<i>Leiopicus medius (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	Srednji djetić	<i>Piciformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
112	<i>Dryobates minor (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Mali djetlić	<i>Piciformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
113	<i>Melanocorypha calandra (Linnaeus, 1766)</i>	Calandra Lark	Velika ševa	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	CR	LC
114	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla (Leisler, 1814)</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	Kratkoprsta ševa	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	EN	LC
115	<i>Galerida cristata (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Crested Lark	Ćubasta ševa	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	LC	LC
116	<i>Lullula arborea (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Woodlark	Šumska ševa	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	LC	LC
117	<i>Alauda arvensis (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Skylark	Poljska ševa	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	LC	LC
118	<i>Eremophila alpestris (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Horned Lark	Ušata ševa	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	DD	LC
119	<i>Riparia riparia (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Collared Sand Martin	Lasta brjegunica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
120	<i>Hirundo rustica (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Barn Swallow	Seoska lasta	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
121	<i>Cecropis daurica (Linnaeus, 1771)</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	Daurska lasta	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
122	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris (Scopoli, 1769)</i>	Eurasian Crag Martin	Lasta litičarka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
123	<i>Delichon urbicum (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Northern House Martin	Gradska lasta	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
124	<i>Anthus campestris (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Tawny Pipit	Poljska trepteljka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
125	<i>Anthus trivialis (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Tree Pipit	Šumska trepteljka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
126	<i>Anthus spinoletta (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Water Pipit	Planinska trepteljka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
127	<i>Motacilla flava (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Western Yellow Wagtail	Žuta pastirica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
128	<i>Motacilla cinerea (Tunstall, 1771)</i>	Grey Wagtail	Potočna pastirica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
129	<i>Motacilla alba (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	White Wagtail	Bijela pastirica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
130	<i>Cinclus cinclus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	White-throated Dipper	Mlinarić, vodenkos	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Cinclidae</i>	LC	LC
131	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Northern wren	Carić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Troglodytidae</i>	LC	LC
132	<i>Prunella modularis (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Dunnock	Sivi popić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alcedinidae</i>	VU	LC
133	<i>Prunella collaris (Scopoli, 1769)</i>	Alpine Accentor	Planinski popić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Meropidae</i>	LC	LC
134	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes (Temminck, 1820)</i>	Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin	Žbunjar	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Coraciidae</i>	CR	LC
135	<i>Erithacus rubecula (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	European Robin	Crvendać	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Upupidae</i>	LC	LC
136	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos (Brehm, C.L., 1831)</i>	Common Nightingale	Mali slavuj	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
137	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros (Gmelin, 1774)</i>	Black Redstart	Planinska crvenrepka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
138	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Redstart	Crvenrepka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
139	<i>Saxicola rubetra (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Whinchat	Travarka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
140	<i>Saxicola rubicola (Linnaeus, 1766)</i>	European Stonechat	Crnoglava travarka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	NT	LC
141	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Northern Wheatear	Planinska bjelka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
142	<i>Oenanthe hispanica (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Black-eared Wheatear	Mediteranska bjelka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
143	<i>Monticola saxatilis (Linnaeus, 1766)</i>	Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush	Drozd kamenjar	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	NT	LC
144	<i>Monticola solitarius (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Blue Rock-thrush	Plavi drozd. Modrulj	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
145	<i>Turdus torquatus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Ring Ouzel	Drozd ogrličar	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Picidae</i>	LC	LC
146	<i>Turdus merula (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Blackbird	Kos	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	LC	LC
147	<i>Turdus pilaris (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Fieldfare	Drozd borovnjak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	EN	LC

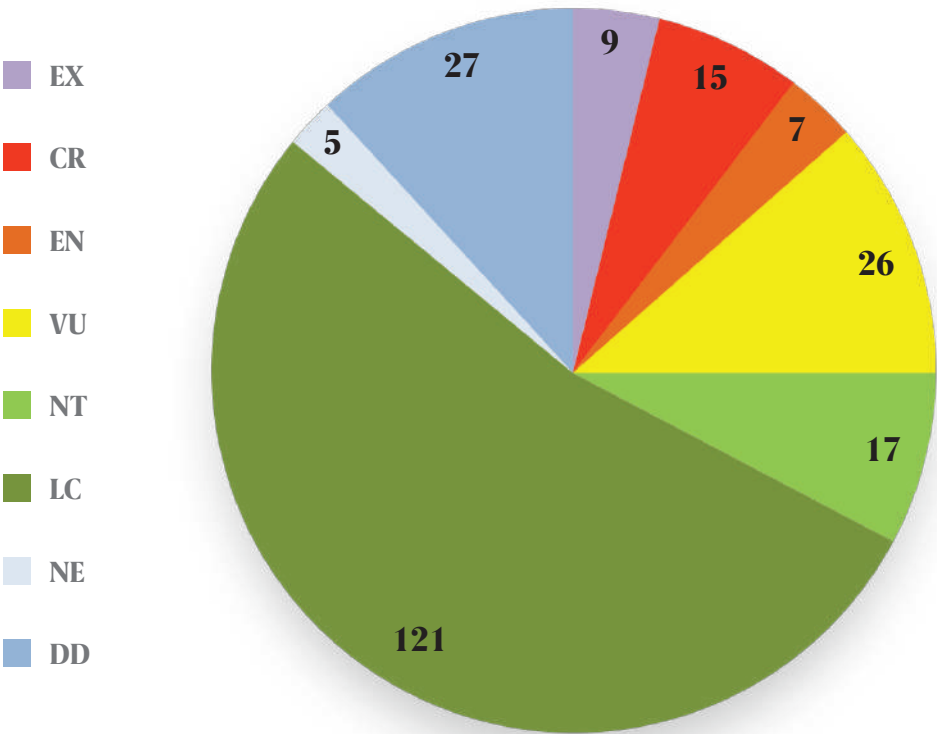
	SPECIES	ENGLESKI NAZIV	DOMAĆI NAZIV	RED	FAMILIJA	RED LIST MNE	RED LIST EUROPE 2021
148	<i>Turdus philomelos (Brehm, 1831)</i>	Song Thrush	Drozd pjevač	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	LC	LC
149	<i>Turdus viscivorus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Mistle Thrush	Drozd imelaš	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	LC	LC
150	<i>Cettia cetti (Temminck, 1820)</i>	Cetti's Warbler	Svilorepi cvrčić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	LC	LC
151	<i>Cisticola juncidis (Rafinesque, 1810)</i>	Zitting Cisticola	Širokorepi cvrčić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	DD	LC
152	<i>Locustella naevia (Boddaert, 1783)</i>	Common Grasshopper-warbler	Cvrčić trščar	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
153	<i>Locustella luscinioides (Savi, 1824)</i>	Savi's Warbler	Veliki cvrčić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
154	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Sedge Warbler	Trstenjak rogožar	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
155	<i>Acrocephalus palustris (Bechstein, 1798)</i>	Marsh Warbler	Močvarni trstenjak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
156	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus (Hermann, 1804)</i>	Common Reed-warbler	Trstenjak cvrkutić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
157	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Great Reed-warbler	Veliki trstenjak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
158	<i>Iduna pallida (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)</i>	Olivaceous Warbler	Sivi voljić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
159	<i>Hippolais olivetorum (Strickland, 1857)</i>	Olive-tree Warbler	Voljić maslinar	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
160	<i>Hippolais icterina (Vieillot, 1817)</i>	Icterine Warbler	Žuti voljić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
161	<i>Hippolais polyglotta (Vieillot, 1817)</i>	Melodious Warbler	Kratkokrili voljić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
162	<i>Sylvia cantillans (Brehm, C.L., 1855)</i>	Subalpine Warbler	Bjelobrka grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
163	<i>Sylvia melanocephala (Gmelin, 1789)</i>	Sardinian Warbler	Mediteranska grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Cinclidae</i>	LC	LC
164	<i>Sylvia hortensis (Gmelin, 1789)</i>	Western Orphean Warbler	Velika grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Troglodytidae</i>	LC	LC
165	<i>Sylvia nisoria (Bechstein, 1795)</i>	Barred Warbler	Pirgava grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sylviidae</i>	LC	LC
166	<i>Sylvia curruca (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	Grmuša čavrljanka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sylviidae</i>	LC	LC
167	<i>Sylvia communis (Latham, 1787)</i>	Common Whitethroat	Obična grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sylviidae</i>	LC	LC
168	<i>Sylvia borin (Boddaert, 1783)</i>	Garden Warbler	Siva grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sylviidae</i>	LC	LC
169	<i>Sylvia atricapilla (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Blackcap	Črnoglava grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sylviidae</i>	LC	LC
170	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli (Vieillot, 1819)</i>	Western Bonelli's Warbler	Bonelijev zviždak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Phylloscopidae</i>	LC	LC
171	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechstein, 1793)</i>	Wood Warbler	Šumski zviždak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Phylloscopidae</i>	LC	LC
172	<i>Phylloscopus collybita (Vieillot, 1817)</i>	Common Chiffchaff	Zviždak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Phylloscopidae</i>	LC	LC
173	<i>Regulus ignicapilla (Temminck, 1820)</i>	Common Firecrest	Vatroglavi kraljić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Regulidae</i>	LC	LC
174	<i>Regulus regulus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Goldcrest	Zlatoglavi kraljić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Regulidae</i>	LC	LC
175	<i>Muscicapa striata (Pallas, 1764)</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Siva muharica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Muscicapidae</i>	LC	LC
176	<i>Ficedula parva (Bechstein, 1794)</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	Mala muharica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Muscicapidae</i>	DD	LC
177	<i>Ficedula albicollis (Temminck, 1815)</i>	Collared Flycatcher	Bjelovrata muharica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Muscicapidae</i>	DD	LC
178	<i>Ficedula semitorquata (Homeyer, 1885)</i>	Semi-collared Flycatcher	Istočna šarena muharica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Muscicapidae</i>	NE	LC
179	<i>Panurus biarmicus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Bearded Reedling	Brkata sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Panuridae</i>	DD	LC
180	<i>Aegithalos caudatus (Linnaeus, 1752)</i>	Long-tailed Tit	Dugorepa sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Aegithalidae</i>	LC	LC
181	<i>Poecile palustris (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Marsh Tit	Siva sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC
182	<i>Poecile lugubris (Temminck, 1820)</i>	Sombre Tit	Mrka sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC
183	<i>Poecile montanus (Baldenstein, 1827)</i>	Willow Tit	Planinska sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC
184	<i>Lophophanes cristatus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Crested Tit	Ćubasta sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC

	SPECIES	ENGLESKI NAZIV	DOMAĆI NAZIV	RED	FAMILIJA	RED LIST MNE	RED LIST EUROPE 2021
148	<i>Turdus philomelos (Brehm, 1831)</i>	Song Thrush	Drozd pjevač	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	LC	LC
149	<i>Turdus viscivorus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Mistle Thrush	Drozd imelaš	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	LC	LC
150	<i>Cettia cetti (Temminck, 1820)</i>	Cetti's Warbler	Svilorepi cvrčić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	LC	LC
151	<i>Cisticola juncidis (Rafinesque, 1810)</i>	Zitting Cisticola	Širokorepi cvrčić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Alaudidae</i>	DD	LC
152	<i>Locustella naevia (Boddaert, 1783)</i>	Common Grasshopper-warbler	Cvrčić trščar	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
153	<i>Locustella luscinioides (Savi, 1824)</i>	Savi's Warbler	Veliki cvrčić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
154	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Sedge Warbler	Trstenjak rogožar	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
155	<i>Acrocephalus palustris (Bechstein, 1798)</i>	Marsh Warbler	Močvarni trstenjak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
156	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus (Hermann, 1804)</i>	Common Reed-warbler	Trstenjak cvrkutić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	LC	LC
157	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Great Reed-warbler	Veliki trstenjak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
158	<i>Iduna pallida (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)</i>	Olivaceous Warbler	Sivi voljić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
159	<i>Hippolais olivetorum (Strickland, 1857)</i>	Olive-tree Warbler	Voljić maslinar	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
160	<i>Hippolais icterina (Vieillot, 1817)</i>	Icterine Warbler	Žuti voljić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
161	<i>Hippolais polyglotta (Vieillot, 1817)</i>	Melodious Warbler	Kratkokrili voljić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
162	<i>Sylvia cantillans (Brehm, C.L., 1855)</i>	Subalpine Warbler	Bjelobrka grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Motacillidae</i>	LC	LC
163	<i>Sylvia melanocephala (Gmelin, 1789)</i>	Sardinian Warbler	Mediteranska grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Cinclidae</i>	LC	LC
164	<i>Sylvia hortensis (Gmelin, 1789)</i>	Western Orphean Warbler	Velika grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Troglodytidae</i>	LC	LC
165	<i>Sylvia nisoria (Bechstein, 1795)</i>	Barred Warbler	Pirgava grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sylviidae</i>	LC	LC
166	<i>Sylvia curruca (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	Grmuša čavrljanka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sylviidae</i>	LC	LC
167	<i>Sylvia communis (Latham, 1787)</i>	Common Whitethroat	Obična grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sylviidae</i>	LC	LC
168	<i>Sylvia borin (Boddaert, 1783)</i>	Garden Warbler	Siva grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sylviidae</i>	LC	LC
169	<i>Sylvia atricapilla (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Blackcap	Črnoglava grmuša	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sylviidae</i>	LC	LC
170	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli (Vieillot, 1819)</i>	Western Bonelli's Warbler	Bonelijev zviždak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Phylloscopidae</i>	LC	LC
171	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechstein, 1793)</i>	Wood Warbler	Šumski zviždak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Phylloscopidae</i>	LC	LC
172	<i>Phylloscopus collybita (Vieillot, 1817)</i>	Common Chiffchaff	Zviždak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Phylloscopidae</i>	LC	LC
173	<i>Regulus ignicapilla (Temminck, 1820)</i>	Common Firecrest	Vatroglavi kraljić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Regulidae</i>	LC	LC
174	<i>Regulus regulus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Goldcrest	Zlatoglavi kraljić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Regulidae</i>	LC	LC
175	<i>Muscicapa striata (Pallas, 1764)</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Siva muharica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Muscicapidae</i>	LC	LC
176	<i>Ficedula parva (Bechstein, 1794)</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	Mala muharica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Muscicapidae</i>	DD	LC
177	<i>Ficedula albicollis (Temminck, 1815)</i>	Collared Flycatcher	Bjelovrata muharica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Muscicapidae</i>	DD	LC
178	<i>Ficedula semitorquata (Homeyer, 1885)</i>	Semi-collared Flycatcher	Istočna šarena muharica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Muscicapidae</i>	NE	LC
179	<i>Panurus biarmicus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Bearded Reedling	Brkata sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Panuridae</i>	DD	LC
180	<i>Aegithalos caudatus (Linnaeus, 1752)</i>	Long-tailed Tit	Dugorepa sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Aegithalidae</i>	LC	LC
181	<i>Poecile palustris (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Marsh Tit	Siva sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC
182	<i>Poecile lugubris (Temminck, 1820)</i>	Sombre Tit	Mrka sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC
183	<i>Poecile montanus (Baldenstein, 1827)</i>	Willow Tit	Planinska sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC
184	<i>Lophophanes cristatus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Crested Tit	Ćubasta sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC

	SPECIES	ENGLESKI NAZIV	DOMAĆI NAZIV	RED	FAMILIJA	RED LIST MNE	RED LIST EUROPE 2021
185	<i>Parus major (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Great Tit	Velika sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC
186	<i>Periparus ater (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Coal Tit	Jelova sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC
187	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Blue Tit	Plava sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Paridae</i>	LC	LC
188	<i>Sitta europaea (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Nuthatch	Brgljev	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sittidae</i>	LC	LC
189	<i>Sitta neumayer (Michahellis, 1830)</i>	Western Rock Nuthatch	Brgljev kamenjar	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sittidae</i>	LC	LC
190	<i>Tichodroma muraria (Linnaeus, 1766)</i>	Wallcreeper	Puzgavac	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sittidae</i>	VU	LC
191	<i>Certhia familiaris (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Treecreeper	Kratkokljuni puzić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Certhiidae</i>	LC	LC
192	<i>Certhia brachydactyla (Brehm, 1820)</i>	Short-toed Treecreeper	Dugokljuni puzić	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Certhiidae</i>	LC	LC
193	<i>Remiz pendulinus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Penduline-tit	Bijela sjenica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Remizidae</i>	NT	LC
194	<i>Oriolus oriolus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole	Vuga	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Oriolidae</i>	LC	LC
195	<i>Lanius collurio (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Red-backed Shrike	Rusi svračak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Laniidae</i>	LC	LC
196	<i>Lanius minor (Gmelin, 1788)</i>	Lesser Grey Shrike	Sivi svračak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Laniidae</i>	NT	LC
197	<i>Lanius senator (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Woodchat Shrike	Riđoglavi svračak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Laniidae</i>	LC	NT
198	<i>Garrulus glandarius (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Jay	Kreštalica, sojka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Corvidae</i>	LC	LC
199	<i>Pica pica (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Magpie	Svraka, čkraka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Corvidae</i>	LC	LC
200	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Northern Nutcracker	Lješnjikara	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Corvidae</i>	LC	LC
201	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus (Linnaeus, 1766)</i>	Yellow-billed Chough	Žutokljuna galica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Corvidae</i>	LC	LC
202	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax (Linnaeus, 1766)</i>	Red-billed Chough	Crvenokljuna galica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Corvidae</i>	EX	LC
203	<i>Corvus monedula (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Jackdaw	Čavka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Corvidae</i>	LC	LC
204	<i>Corvus corone (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Carrion Crow	Siva vrana	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Corvidae</i>	LC	LC
205	<i>Corvus corax (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Raven	Gavran, čkovran	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Corvidae</i>	LC	LC
206	<i>Sturnus vulgaris (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Starling	Čvorak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Sturnidae</i>	LC	LC
207	<i>Passer domesticus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	House Sparrow	Vrabac	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Passeridae</i>	LC	LC
208	<i>Passer hispaniolensis (Temminck, 1820)</i>	Spanish Sparrow	Španski vrabac	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Passeridae</i>	LC	LC
209	<i>Passer montanus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Poljski vrabac	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Passeridae</i>	LC	LC
210	<i>Montifringilla nivalis (Linnaeus, 1766)</i>	White-winged Snowfinch	Sniježni vrabac	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Passeridae</i>	DD	LC
211	<i>Fringilla coelebs (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Chaffinch	Zeba	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>	LC	LC
212	<i>Serinus serinus (Linnaeus, 1766)</i>	European Serin	Kanarinka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>	LC	LC
213	<i>Carduelis carduelis (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	European Goldfinch	Štiglic, frkadel	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>	LC	LC
214	<i>Carduelis chloris (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	European Greenfinch	Zelentarka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>	LC	LC
215	<i>Carduelis spinus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Siskin	Čizak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>	DD	LC
216	<i>Carduelis cannabina (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Common Linnet	Konopljarka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>	LC	LC
217	<i>Loxia curvirostra (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Red Crossbill	Krstokljun	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>	LC	LC
218	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Eurasian Bullfinch	Zimovka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>	LC	LC
219	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus (Pallas, 1770)</i>	Common Rosefinch	Rumenka	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>	DD	LC
220	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Hawfinch	Batokljun, trešnjak	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>	LC	LC
221	<i>Miliaria calandra (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Corn Bunting	Velika strnadica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Emberizidae</i>	LC	LC

	SPECIES	ENGLESKI NAZIV	DOMAĆI NAZIV	RED	FAMILIJA	RED LIST MNE	RED LIST EUROPE 2021
222	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Yellowhammer	Žuta strnadica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Emberizidae</i>	LC	LC
223	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cirl Bunting	Crnogrla strnadica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Emberizidae</i>	LC	LC
224	<i>Emberiza cia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Rock Bunting	Planinska strnadica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Emberizidae</i>	LC	LC
225	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ortolan Bunting	Vrtna strnadica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Emberizidae</i>	NT	LC
226	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Reed Bunting	Močvarna strnadica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Emberizidae</i>	DD	LC
227	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Black-headed Banting	Crnoglava strnadica	<i>Passeriformes</i>	<i>Emberizidae</i>	LC	LC

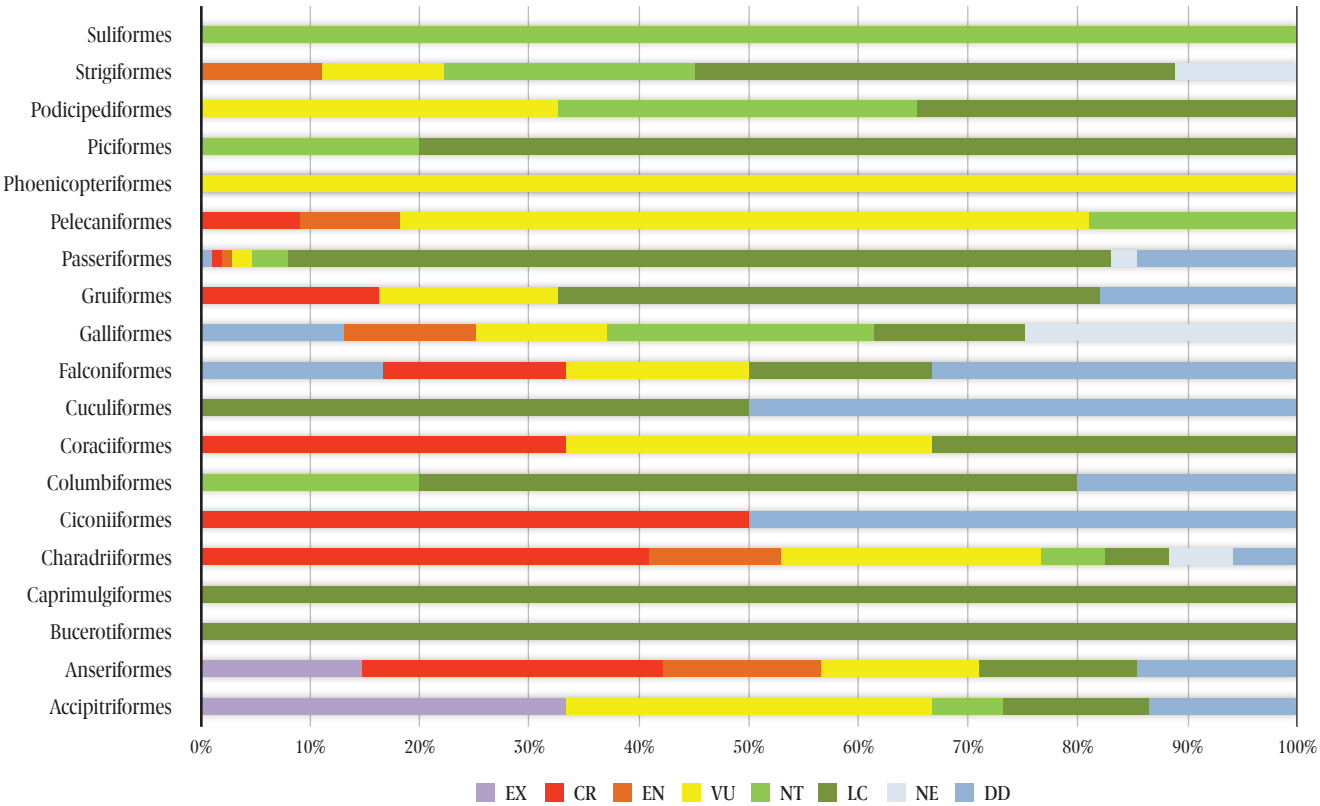
Grafik 2 - Broj vrsta po statusima IUCN-a
Graph 2 - Number of species by IUCN status



Kad se uzme u obzir stanje 19 redova koji obuhvataju 227 obrađenih vrsta, najveće učešće među tri kategorije ugroženosti (CR, EN, VU) ima red *Charadriiformes* sa 13 od 17 obrađenih vrsta. Od toga je sedam vrsta kritično ugroženo, dvije su ugrožene a četiri ranjive. Slijedi red *Pelecaniformes* sa devet od 11 obrađenih vrsta, od čega je jedna kritično ugrožena, jedna ugrožena i sedam ranjivo. Sljedeća najbrojnija grupa je red *Accipitriformes* sa pet od 15 vrsta, od kojih svih pet spada u kategoriju ranjivih. Ovaj red ujedno je i najbrojniji kad su u pitanju iščezle vrste, čak njih pet.

When we take into account the status of 19 orders, which include 227 species studied, the largest share among the 3 categories of endangerment (CR, EN, VU) belongs to the order *Charadriiformes* with 13 out of 17 species studied. Of these, 7 species are Critically Endangered, 2 Endangered, and 4 Vulnerable. It is followed by the order *Pelecaniformes* with 9 species out of 11 covered, of which 1 is Critically Endangered, 1 is Endangered and 7 are Vulnerable. The next most numerous group is the order *Accipitriformes* with 5 out of 15 species, of which all 5 belong to the Vulnerable category. This order is also the most numerous one when it comes to extinct species, as many as 5 of them.

Grafik 3 - Zastupljenost IUCN statusa u okviru redova
Graph 3 - Representation of IUCN statuses by order



Od ukupno 227 vrsta koje su predmet ove analize, njih 73 su na Aneksu I Ptičje direktive, od toga osam kao iščezle, 10 kao kritično ugrožene, pet kao ugrožene, dok ih je najviše ranjivo – 18. Skoro ugroženih ima 12, najmanja zabrinutost – devet, nije ih obrađeno – dvije, a nedovoljno podataka ima devet vrsta.

Upoređujući podatke sa zemljama iz regiona, Srbijom i Hrvatskom, primijećena je slična korelacija podataka. U Grafiku 3 predstavljen je uporedni prikaz za različite statuse, pri čemu statusi NE i DD nijesu uzeti u obzir. Za ovo poređenje tretirani su samo podaci za gnjezdarice, pa treba imati u vidu i različit broj gnjezdarica, koji se nalazi u zagradi pored naziva zemlje.

Out of a total of 227 species that are covered by this analysis, 73 are listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, of which 8 are Extinct, 10 are Critically Endangered, 5 are Endangered, while the highest number of them are Vulnerable 18. Near Threatened count 12, Least Concern 9, 2 are Not Evaluated and 9 species are Data Deficient.

When we compared the data with countries in the region, Serbia and Croatia, a similar correlation was observed. Graph 3 presents a comparative overview for different statuses, where NE and DD statuses were not taken into account. For this comparison, only data for breeding birds were covered, so one should keep in mind the different number of breeding birds, which is indicated in parentheses next to the name of the country.

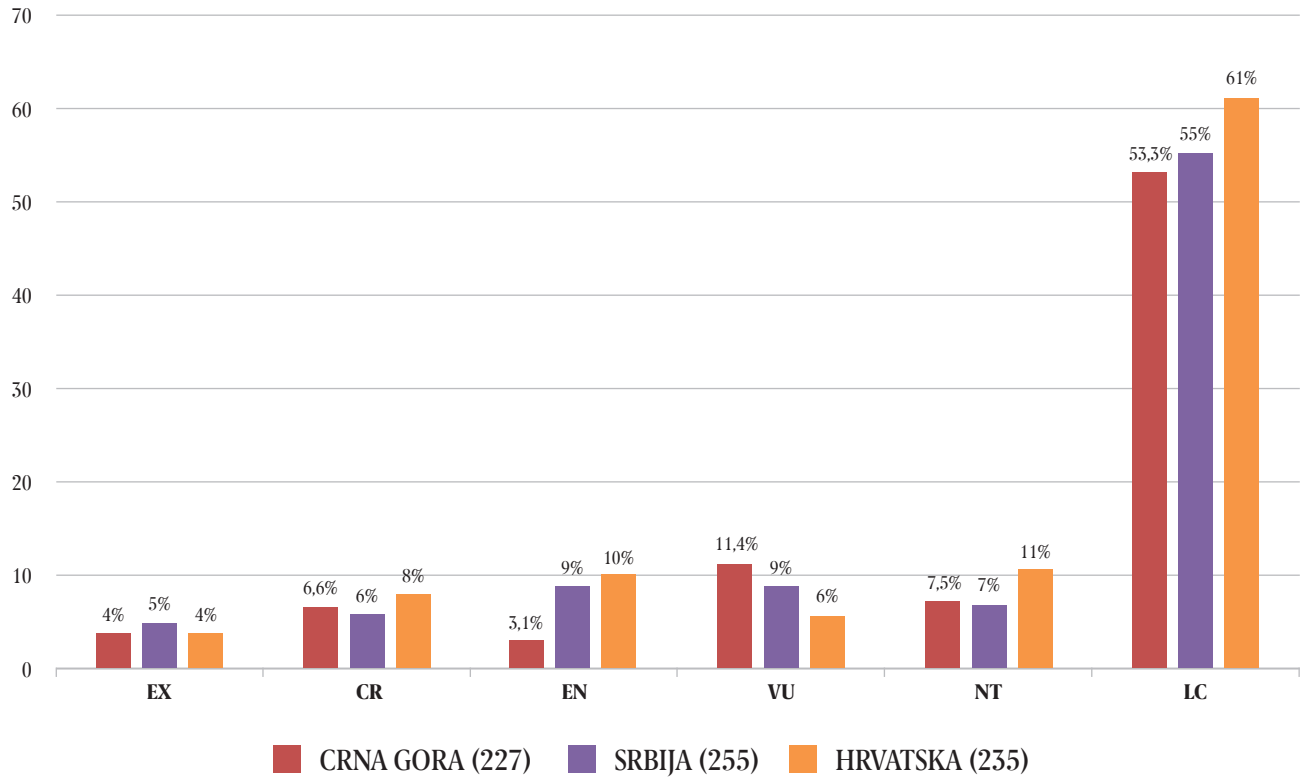
Noćni potrk

Eurasian Thick-knee



Photo Mihailo Jovićević

Grafik 4 - Uporedni prikaz zastupljenosti vrsta s različitim statusima sa Srbijom i Hrvatskom
Graph 4 - Comparative overview of the representation of species with different statuses with Serbia and Croatia



ZAKLJUČAK

Od 227 vrsta gnjezdarica Crne Gore, Crvenom listom ptica Crne Gore evaluirane su 222 vrste. Pet vrsta nije razmatrano, jer su unešene ili za njih nije bilo sigurnih podataka o gniježđenju. Za 27 vrsta nije bilo dovoljno podataka, pa će njihova evaluacija čekati reviziju ovog dokumenta, nakon što se prikupe terenski podaci. Povoljan status s kategorijom LC ima 121 vrsta. Status NT dobilo je 17 vrsta ptica gnjezdarica tako da „klize“ ka ozbiljnom statusu ugroženosti, ukoliko se ne preduzmu radnje na aktivnoj zaštiti vrsta i njihovih staništa.

Ranjivu kategoriju (VU) čini 48 vrsta, ugroženu (EN) sedam, a kritično ugroženoj skupini pripada 15 vrsta. Iščezlih gnjezdarica je devet vrsta.

CONCLUSION

Out of 227 species of breeding birds in Montenegro, 222 species were evaluated by the Red List of Birds of Montenegro. Five species were not assessed as they were introduced or there were no reliable breeding data for them. There were insufficient data for 27 species, and their evaluation will await the revision of this document, after the field data are collected. 121 species have a favourable status with the LC category. 17 species of breeding birds have been granted the NT status and are “sliding” towards a more serious endangered status, unless more active actions are taken to protect the species and their habitats.

The Vulnerable (VU) category includes 48 species, the Endangered (EN) includes seven and the Critically Endangered group counts 15 species. There are nine Extinct breeding bird species.

Bjeloglavi sup

Griffon Vulture



Photo Marija Šoškić Popović

Lov, krivolov, melioracija i izgradnja infrastrukture, uključujući i objekte za proizvodnju energije, požari koji iz godine u godinu drastično mijenjaju staništa, zarastanje staništa, legalna i ilegalna sječa šuma i mnoge druge aktivnosti u prostoru, značajno utiču na stanje faune ptica u Crnoj Gori. Ukoliko ne dođe do implementacije zakona, i ukoliko se ne usvoje kvalitetniji prostorni planovi, ne redukuju se destrukcije staništa požarima, sječom šuma, zagađenjem, izvjesno je da će naredna crvena lista u odnosu na ovu biti s većim brojem vrsta u „crvenoj“ zoni.

PTICE

Leganj (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) naseljava otvorena krševita staništa, ali se može naći i u prorijedenim šumama listopadnog, četinarskog i miješanog tipa na iskrcenim djelovima i proplancima. Areal rasprostranjenja ove vrste u Crnoj Gori karakterističan je za centralnu i južnu regiju. Na evropskom nivou, ovoj vrsti dodijeljen je LC – Least Concern status s procenom BirdLife International od 1500 do 2500 gnijezdećih parova (BirdLife, 2017), a na osnovu podataka dobijenih u okviru Natura 2000 istraživanja, koji pokazuju da je stanje populacije ove vrste veoma dobro i da je na istraživanim područjima potvrđena optimalna zauzetost staništa. Isti status dodijeljen je i na nacionalnom nivou. Pritisci s kojima se suočava jesu požari koji su u ovim regijama česti u ljetnjem periodu, kad ova vrsta gnijezdi.

Tetrijeb gluhan (*Tetrao urogallus*) predstavlja vrstu za koju se tek od skoro stekao bolji uvid u stanje populacije i staništa. Sistematičnija istraživanja sprovode se od 2017. godine radi uspostavljanja mreže Natura 2000. Vrsta je vezana za četinarske šume, a u slučaju Crne Gore posebno je vezana za dvije vrste bora – moliku (*Pinus peuce*) i bijeli bor (*Pinus sylvestris*), kao i za prisustvo borovnice (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). Tetrijeb gluhan je vrsta koju od 1999. Zakon o lovstvu i divljači tretira kao vrstu pod trajnim zabranom lova. Međutim, krivolov i danas predstavlja prijetnju i faktor koji može uticati na ovu vrstu. Veći problem za ovu vrstu svakako su uništavanje i degradacija staništa, kao i samo uznemiravanje. Šumska praksa trenutno ne mari za potrebe ove vrste, pa su zabilježene sječe u blizini pjevališta, ali i na samim pjevalištima, čak i u sezoni parenja. Posljednja procjena za ovu vrstu je od 810 do 1065 pjevajućih mužjaka. Vrsta je na Crvenoj listi ptica Crne Gore ocijenjena kao NT – Near Threatened – skoro ugrožena.

Hunting, poaching, land reclamation and infrastructure development, including energy generation facilities, fires that drastically change habitats from year to year, legal and illegal deforestation and many other activities in the area have significant effects on the status of bird fauna in Montenegro. If the law is not implemented, if better spatial plans are not adopted, if habitat destruction by fires or deforestation or pollution is not reduced, there is a real threat that the next red list will include more species in the “red” zone than this one.

BIRDS

European Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) inhabits open karst habitats, but can also be found in thinned deciduous, coniferous and mixed forests on cleared areas and glades. The area of distribution of this species in Montenegro is characteristic of the central and southern region. At the European level, this species has been given the LC-Least Concern status with BirdLife International's estimate of 1,500-2,500 breeding pairs (BirdLife, 2017), based on data obtained from the Natura 2000 survey, which shows that the population status of this species is very good and that the optimal habitat occupancy has been confirmed in the researched areas, and the same status has been granted at the national level. The pressures it faces are fires that are common in these regions in the summer, when this species breeds.

Western Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) is a species for which we have only recently gained a better insight into their population status and habitat. More systematic research has been conducted since 2017 with the aim of establishing the Natura 2000 network. The species is related to coniferous forests, and in the case of Montenegro it is specially linked to two types of pine – Macedonian pine (*Pinus peuce*) and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), and to the presence of blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). The western capercaillie is a species that is also covered by the Law on Hunting and Game as a species under a permanent ban on hunting, which has been the case since 1999. However, poaching is still one of the threats and factors that can also affect this species. A bigger problem for this species is certainly habitat destruction and degradation, as well as disturbance. Forest management does not currently care for the needs of this species, and logging has been recorded both near and on the singing grounds themselves, even during the mating season. The latest estimates for this species range from 810 to 1,065 singing males. The species is categorized as NT-Near Threatened in the Red List of Birds of Montenegro.

Velika ševa

Calandra Lark



Photo Marija Šoškić Popović

Jarebica kamenjarka (*Alectoris graeca*) naseljava kamenite padine s niskim rastinjem, najčešće one s južnom ekspozicijom, na kojima i gnijezdi. Po procjenama iz 2013. godine smatra se da populacija u Crnoj Gori broji od 1000 do 1300 gnijezdećih parova. Nakon opsežnih istraživanja ta je procjena korigovana na 3500–5000 gnijezdećih parova. Zbog izrazito velikog pritiska od lova i krivolova, od 2015. godine uveden je moratorijum na lov u trajanju od tri godine. Pored lova i krivolova, uticaj na brojnost populacije imaju i požari u periodu gniježđenja i predatori. Prema IUCN-ovoj listi ugroženih vrsta, jarebica kamenjarka je svrstana u skoro ugrožene (NT) s tendencijom pada brojnosti u Evropi. U Crnoj Gori je, uzimajući u obzir faktore ugrožavanja i procjene stanja i brojnosti populacije, kao i ugroženosti staništa na kojima se nalazi, svrstana u grupu ranjivih VU – Vulnerable vrsta.

Noćni potrk (*Burhinus oedicnemus*) je vrsta vezana za suva polja, pašnjake, poljoprivredna zemljišta s niskim kulturama, za zaslanjena zemljišta i stepe. U Crnoj Gori je do sada ova vrsta zabilježena na Ulcinjskoj solani, delti rijeke Bojane, u kanjonu Morače i na Čemovskom polju. Populacija ove vrste na Ulcinjskoj solani je stabilna, dok njegova staništa u delti Bojane trpe veliki pritisak zbog naglog razvoja turizma i turističke infrastrukture. Čemovsko polje je lokacija koja je pod najvećim pritiskom. Izgradnja plantaža vinove loze i breskvi kompanije „Plantaže 13. jul“ odnijela je veliki dio jedinstvenog stepskog područja, a preostali dijelovi su u opasnosti od nestajanja zbog neplanskog širenja naselja, industrijske zone, kao i mreže puteva koji presijecaju čitavo polje. Prema posljednjim podacima o ovoj vrsti na Ulcinjskoj solani gnijezdi 1–22 parova, na delti rijeke Bojane 10–20 parova i na Čemovskom polju 5–10. Zbog svih pomenutih pritisaka sa kojima se suočava kao i brojnosti vrste, noćni potrk je na Crvenoj listi ptica Crne Gore opisan kao ugrožen takson EN – Endangered.

Modrovrana (*Coracias garrulus*) gnijezdi na suvim, toplim i otvorenim krajevima s rastrkanim stablima, gajevima i drvoredima. U Crnoj Gori najbrojnije gnijezdi na Ulcinjskoj solani. Veliki pritisak usljed prekomjernog širenja poljoprivrednih površina, korišćenja insekticida koji smanjuju obim hrane (insekata) i sječe starih stabala u čijim dupljama gnijezdi ova vrsta, doveli su do pada brojnosti populacije u Evropi. Rado prihvata vještačke duplje u kojima i gnijezdi na Solani, usljed nedostatka prirodnih, pa je svrstavamo u grupu ptica koje zavise od mjera očuvanja koje sprovodi čovjek. Iako imaju stabilnu populaciju, prema podacima prikupljenim 2019. godine, procjenjuje se na svega 15 gnijezdećih parova zbog čega je svrstana u kritično ugroženu CR – Critically endangered.

Rock Partridge (*Alectoris graeca*) inhabits rocky slopes with low vegetation on which it nests, most often those with southern exposure. According to estimates from 2013, it is believed that the population in Montenegro is between 1000–1300 breeding pairs. This estimate was corrected to 3500–5000 breeding pairs after more extensive research. Because of the extremely high pressure of hunting and poaching, a three-year hunting moratorium was introduced in 2015. In addition to hunting and poaching, fires during the breeding period and predators also have an impact on the population size. According to the IUCN List of Threatened Species, it is categorized as Near Threatened (NT) with a declining tendency in Europe. In Montenegro, taking into account the threat factors and estimates of the population status and size, as well as the endangerment of the habitats in which it is found, it is classified in the group of VU–Vulnerable species.

Eurasian Thick-knee (*Burhinus oedicnemus*) is a species linked to dry fields, pastures, agricultural lands with low crops, saline lands and steppes. In Montenegro, this species has so far been recorded in the Ulcinj Salina, the Bojana river delta, the Morača canyon and the Čemovsko Field. The population of this species in the Ulcinj Salina is stable, while its habitats in the Bojana delta are under great pressure because of the rapid development of tourism and tourist infrastructure. Čemovsko Field is the location that is under the greatest pressure, the development of vineyards and peach plantation of the company “Plantaže 13. jul” took up a large percentage of this unique steppe area, and the remaining parts are under threat of disappearing due to unplanned expansion of settlements, industrial zones and networks of roads that intersect the entire field. The latest data on this species show that 13–22 pairs nest in the Ulcinj Salina, 10–20 pairs in the Bojana river delta and 5–10 in the Čemovsko Field. In the Red List of Birds of Montenegro the stone-curlew is described as an Endangered – EN taxon.

European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) nests in dry, warm and open areas with scattered trees, groves and tree lines. In Montenegro, the largest number nest in the Ulcinj Salina. High pressures because of the excessive expansion of agricultural land, the use of insecticides that reduce the amount of food (insects) and the felling of old trees in whose holes this species nests, have led to a decline in its population size in Europe. It gladly accepts artificial holes in which it nests in the Salina, due to the lack of natural ones, so we classify it in the group of birds that depend on conservation measures implemented by man. Although they have a stable population, according to data collected in 2019, it is estimated at only 15 breeding pairs, which is why it is classified as CR – Critically Endangered.

Pelikan

Dalmatian Pelican



Photo Maciej Szymański

Bjeloglavi sup (*Gyps fulvus*) u Crnoj Gori je, kao i ostale tri vrste lešinara, istrijebljena gnjezdarica EX – Extinct. Trovanje lešina, iščezla katuna i pad brojnosti domaćih životinja, sve manje divljači i krivolov glavni su razlozi za drastično stanje.

U podacima iz literature prošlog i pretprošlog vijeka navodi se više kolonija, od Bara i Kotora, preko Bjelopavlića, pa kanjonima do Prokletija i Durmitora.

Posljednjih godina registrovano je nekoliko slučajeva ubijanja satelitski praćenih ptica izleglih na hrvatskom ostrvu Cres. To ukazuje na nužnost implementacije zakona s obzirom na to da je Crna Gora važna stanica u njihovoj skitnji regionom.

Istočna šarena muharica (*Ficedula semitorquata*) je pjevačica koja preferira očuvane listopadne šume. Najčešće bira stare bukve ili hrastove u čijim se šupljinama gnijezdi. Ova vrsta se u Crnoj Gori viđa u periodu migracije, ali kad je u pitanju gniježđenje za sada postoji nekoliko podataka koji nijesu pouzdani, te je zbog toga ova vrsta na Crvenoj listi ptica Crne Gore opisana kao neevaluiran takson NE – Not evaluated. Crna Gora se nalazi na krajnjem zapadu njenog areala, što zahtijeva još veću rezervisanost prema dosadašnjim nalazima. Crna Gora zasigurno ima odgovarajuća staništa za gniježđenje ove vrste te su u narednom periodu njena istraživanja neophodna.

Ušata ševa (*Eremophila alpestris*) naseljava zonu planina iznad gornje šumske granice, i to obično suve, kamenite djelove. Iako joj je na evropskom nivou dodijeljen status LC (Least concern), na nacionalnom nivou je ipak DD – Data deficient status, zbog nedovoljno podataka da bi se mogla stvoriti slika o stanju njene populacije. Ipak, u odnosu na karakteristike staništa koja odgovaraju ovoj vrsti, pretpostavlja se da su planine poput Sinjajevine, Maglića, Prokletija potencijalno važni lokaliteti za gniježđenje, a na to upućuje činjenica da je na nekima od pomenutih planinskih masiva njeno prisustvo i potvrđeno. Neophodna su dalja istraživanja o rasprostranjenju i brojnosti ove vrste da bi se stekla jasnija slika o stanju njene populacije.

Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) in Montenegro, like the other three species of vultures, is an extinct breeding species Extinct - EX. Poisoning of carcasses, abandonment of mountain villages (“katuni”) and a decline in the number of domestic animals, lower numbers of game and poaching are the main reasons for the drastic situation.

In the literary data of the last century and the one before that, several colonies are mentioned, from Bar and Kotor, through Bjelopavlići, and along the canyons to Prokletije and Durmitor.

In recent years, several cases have been registered of killing satellite tracked birds hatched on the Croatian island of Cres. This indicates the need to implement the law, given that Montenegro is an important station in their wandering in the region.

Semicollared Flycatcher (*Ficedula semitorquata*) is a singer that prefers preserved deciduous forests. It usually chooses old beeches or oaks in whose cavities it nests. This species is seen in Montenegro during the migration period, but when it comes to breeding, there are several sets of data that are unreliable, and for this reason this species is described on the Red List of Birds of Montenegro as a Not Evaluated – NE taxon. Montenegro is also located in the extreme west of its area, which once again requires greater reservation with regard to the findings obtained so far. Montenegro certainly has suitable breeding habitats for this species and its research is necessary in the coming period.

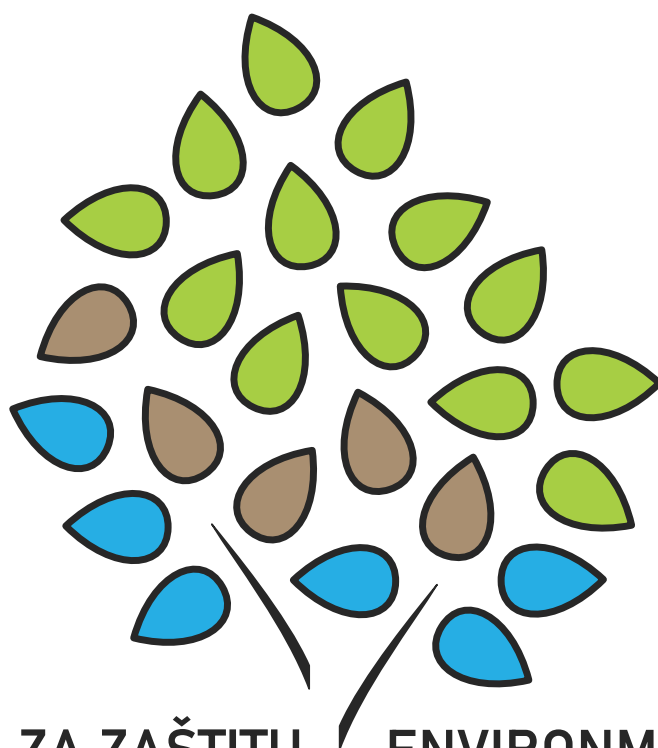
Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) inhabits the mountain zone above the upper forest boundary, usually dry, rocky parts. Although it has been granted the LC (Least Concern) status at the European level, it still has the DD - Data Deficient status at the national level due to insufficient data necessary to get a better picture of its population status. However, in relation to the characteristics of habitats that are suitable for this species, it is assumed that mountains such as Sinjajevina, Maglić, Prokletije are potentially important breeding sites, and this is indicated by the fact that its presence has been confirmed on some of the mentioned mountain massifs. Further research on the distribution and population size of this species is necessary to gain a clearer picture of the population status of this species.

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