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Projekt LIFE Artina budućnost za morske ptice

Projekt je osmišljen s namjerom unaprjeđenja zaštite morskih ptica na način da se omogući njihov opstanak u vrijeme kada sve više vrsta izumire.

Kako Vi možete pridonijeti zaštiti morskih ptica?

Snažan porast turističkih aktivnosti, krstarenja brodom i putovanja te morski otpad vrše sve veći pritisak na okoliš, ali i na životinjske vrste.

Morske ptice poput gregule, kaukala i sredozemnog galeba koje žive na području Lastovskog arhipelaga danas se ubrajaju među najugroženije skupine ptica.

Budite obzirni prema okolišu i životinjama, jer ovdje smo samo gosti!

- ✓ Ako primijetite gnijezda ptica, udaljite se i stvarajte što manje buke.
- ✓ Posjećujte samo otoke koji su predviđeni za turističke izlete.
- ✓ Nemojte uzimati jaja ptica.
- ✓ U blizini kolonija upotrebljavajte što manje svjetla.
- ✓ Čuvajte prirodu i otpad odlažite u za to predviđene spremnike.
- ✓ Ako se nalazite u blizini gnijezda ptica, kućne ljubimce držite pod nadzorom.

LIFE Artina project future for seabirds

The project is designed to improve the protection of seabirds and increase their survival in a time when more and more species are going extinct.

How can you contribute to the protection of seabirds?

The significant increase in tourist activities, such as boat cruises and travel, as well as marine litter, imposes intensifying pressure on environment and animal species.

Seabirds, such as the Yelkouan shearwater, Scopoli's shearwater, and Audouin's gull, that live in Lastovo archipelago, are some of the most endangered groups of birds today.

Remember, you are only visiting, be considerate towards the animals and their environment.

- ✓ If you notice a birds' nest, move away and make as little noise as possible.
- ✓ Visit only islands that are intended for tourist excursions.
- ✓ Do not take eggs from a bird's nest.
- ✓ Use as little light as possible near bird colonies.
- ✓ Take care of nature and dispose of waste in designated containers.
- ✓ When near bird's nest, keep pets on a leash.

Zanimljivost

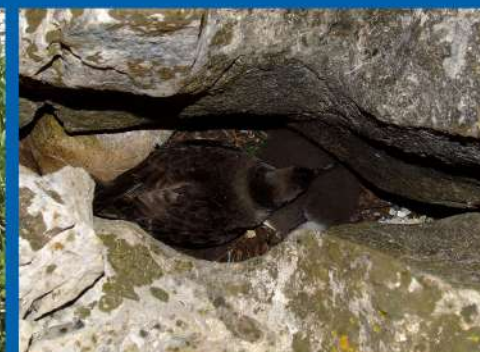
Više od 90% populacije sredozemnog galeba nalazi se samo na jednoj lokaciji i to na delti rijeke Ebro u Španjolskoj.

Interesting fact

The Audouin's gull breeds in the Mediterranean, and more than 90% of the global population lives on the Ebro River Delta in Spain.



↑ Ptica sredozemnog galeba / Audouin's gull chicks



↑ Gregula i ptica u gnijezdu / Yelkouan shearwater and chick in nest



↑ Kaukal u letu / Scopoli's shearwater in flight

fotografije / Photos: IUPLO, Biljana Jorjancec, Ivan Budinski

Saznajte više o projektu na www.lifeartina.eu

Find out more about the project at www.lifeartina.eu

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Prijetnje morskim pticama

Morske ptice se danas ubrajaju među najugroženije skupine ptica.

Porastom turističkih aktivnosti povećalo se i uznemiravanje gnjezdilišta morskih ptica. Stvaranjem buke i pretjeranim korištenjem svjetala, brodovi koji se previše približe gnjezdilištima uznemiruju ptice čime se uvelike utječe na uspješnost gniježdenja.

Na dostupnost hrane morskim pticama i othranjivanje mladunaca utječe neumjereno iskorištavanje morskih resursa.

Također, bacanje otpada u more predstavlja ozbiljnu prijetnju ne samo morskim pticama nego i svim živim bićima koja lako zamjenjuju otpad za hranu.

Jedna od većih prijetnji je i slučajan ulov morskih ptica, posebice cjevonosnica, na ribolovni alat tijekom ribolova.

Negativan utjecaj na populacije kaukala i gregule imaju strane invazivne vrste (crni štakor, mačka i mungos), posebice u razdoblju gniježdenja, dok je sredozemni galeb u konkurenciji s galebom klaukavcem.

Threats for seabirds

Today, seabirds are among the most endangered groups of birds.

Disturbance of seabirds and their breeding sites increased along with the increase in tourist activities. Ships and coastal towns, which are too close to the colonies, disturb the birds and reduce their breeding success as a result of noise and light pollution.

Excessive utilization of marine resources affects the availability of food for seabirds and the feeding of their chicks.

Discharging litter into the ocean poses a serious threat not only to seabirds, but to all living organisms that easily mistake litter for prey.

Bycatch during fishing with longliners is another big threat to seabirds, especially to shearwaters.

The population of Scopoli's shearwater and Yelkouan shearwater is negatively impacted by alien terrestrial invasive species (ship rats, cats and mongoose), especially during breeding season. The Audouin's gull is mostly in intraspecific competition with the Yellow-legged gull.

Zanimljivost

Naziv Artina potječe od lokalnog lastovskog naziva za gregulu.

Interesting fact

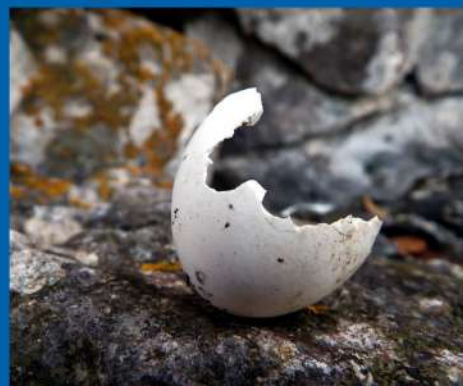
The name Artina is derived from the local dialect of Lastovo Island for Yelkouan shearwater.



↑ Kontrola populacije štakora na gnjezdilištima morskih ptica / Ship rat population control on bird nests



↑ Medicinski morski otpad pronađen na plaži / Medical marine litter found on a beach



↑ Uništeno jaje / Destroyed egg



↑ Morski otpad / Marine litter

Fotografije / Photos: Vida Zrncić, Irena Savićević, Martin Avštar

Saznajte više o projektu na www.lifearthina.eu

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Gregula

(*Puffinus yelkouan*)

Gregula je endem Mediterana.

Gregula je tipična morska ptica iz neobične skupine cjevonosnica (*Procellariidae*). Ono što ih karakterizira kao pripadnike cjevonosnica su cjevčice na gornjoj strani kljuna pomoću kojih izlučuju morsku sol iz organizma. Čak 70% populacije u Hrvatskoj se gnijezdi na području lastovskog arhipelaga.

Gnijezde se u kolonijama na stjenovitim otocima i otočićima na kojima nema ljudskog uznemiravanja ili predatora, često s drugim morskim vrstama poput kaukala (*Calonectris diomedea*). Gnijezda grade u pukotinama, policama ili rupama u tlu. Snesu samo jedno jaje godišnje. Na gnijezda slijeću i ptiča hrane noću. Ženke i mužjaci pomno biraju svoje partnere kojima su uvijek vjerni i s kojima će naizmjenično ležati na jajima i brinuti se o mladima. Ova vrsta je vrlo društvena stoga će ih se često može vidjeti u većim ili manjim grupama.

Karakteristično je da lete vrlo nisko iznad površine mora, rijetko kad iznad 10 m. Hrane se najčešće sitnom plavom ribom i lignjama, a love ih zaranjanjem ili na samoj površini.

Brojnost parova: 300 – 400

Životni vijek: 25 godina



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Yelkouan shearwater

(*Puffinus yelkouan*)

(*Puffinus yelkouan*)

Yelkouan shearwater is endemic to the Mediterranean.

Yelkouan shearwater belongs to the order of Procellariidae, also known as tubenoses in English. Like the other species in this group, Yelkouan shearwaters have special pipes on the upper side of the beak that serve for the excretion of sea salt from their body. Up to 70% of their population in Croatia breeds in the Lastovo archipelago.

Their breeding colonies are mostly on rocky islands and islets without human disturbance or predators, often with other seabird species such as Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*). Nests are built in cracks, shelves, or holes in the soil. They lay only one egg per year. They visit the colonies at night, mostly during the incubation and chick rearing period. Females and males carefully choose their partners to whom they usually stay faithful for life. Both parents take care of the egg and their chick.

They fly characteristically very low above the sea surface, rarely higher than 10 m. For food, they usually catch small pelagic fish and squid, by diving or catching them at the sea surface.

Number of pairs: 300-400

Lifespan: 25 years

Zanimljivost

Kaukal i gregula imaju specifično glasanje kojim dozivaju svoje partnere i pmladak kada se vraćaju noću na kolonije. Upravo zbog tog pomalo jezivog glasanja tijekom noći, ribari i pomorci su neke otoke poput Palagruže smatrali ukletima.

Interesting fact

Scopoli's shearwater and Yelkouan shearwater have very specific calls which they use to communicate with their partners and offspring when they return to their colonies. Because of those creepy sounds during the night, fishermen and sailors thought that some islands, like Palagruža Island, were haunted.

Two gregulae / Yelkouan shearwater chicks



↑ Gregula u letu / Yelkouan shearwater in flight

Gregula u gnijezdu / Yelkouan shearwater in nest ↓

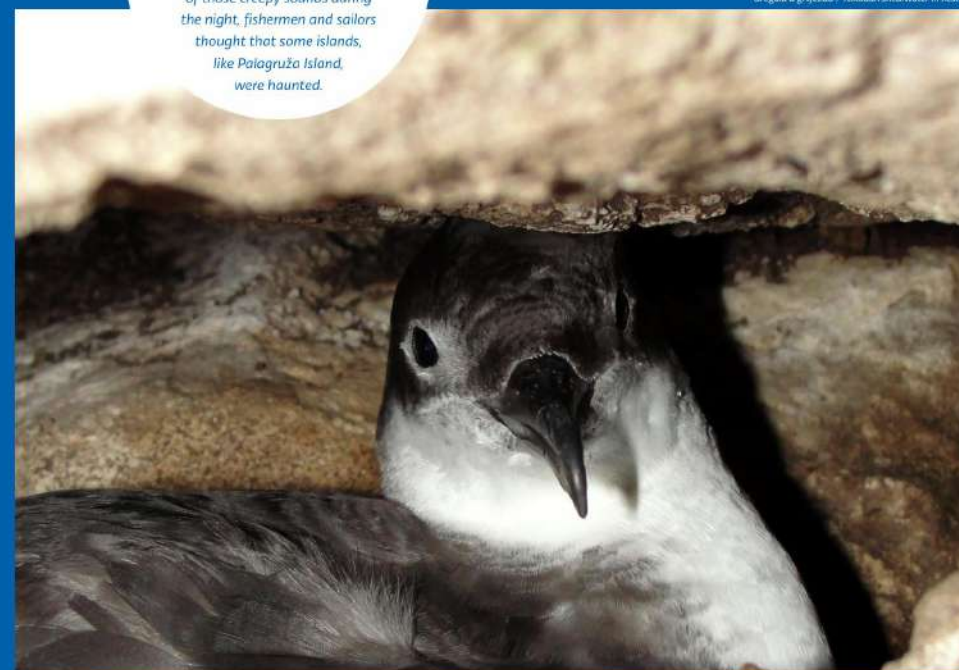


Foto: J. PULO / Bajana Jelenica

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Kaukal

(*Calonectris diomedea*)

Kaukal je ptica otvorenog mora koja na kopno dolazi tek u vrijeme gniježdenja.

Uz gregulu (*Puffinus yelkouan*) jedina je vrsta iz reda cjevonosnica (*Procellariidae*) koja se gniježdi u Hrvatskoj. Veličine je galeba klaukavca, a prepoznaje se po karakterističnom klizanju nisko iznad vode pomoću dugih, uskih krila koja su blago povijena.

Gniježdi se u kolonijama, često s drugim morskim pticama, na stjenovitim otocima i obalama, u pukotinama stijena, škrapama te jamama ili manjim špiljama. Tijekom traženja pogodnih lokacija za gniježdo, kaukali često ulaze u sukobe jedni s drugima. Prikladne rupe stoga zauzimaju i čuvaju čak i do 3 mjeseca prije polaganja jaja.

Kao i ostale cjevonosnice, kaukali nesu samo jedno jaje. Ženke polažu jaja usklađeno, odnosno u približno isto vrijeme. Parovi su vjerni jedni drugima i zajedno brinu o mladima.

Prehrana im se sastoji od riba, lignji, rakova, ali i strvina te ostataka oko ribarskih brodova. Uglavnom se hrane noću i to tako da plijen hvataju ispod ili na samoj površini mora.

Brojnost parova 1200 – 1750

Životni vijek: više od 30 godina



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Scopoli's shearwater

(*Calonectris diomedea*)

Scopoli's shearwater is a seabird that only lands at the time of breeding.

Along with the Yelkouan shearwater (*Puffinus yelkouan*), it is the only breeding species of shearwater (*Procellariidae*) in Croatia. It is similar in size to a Yellow-legged gull (*Larus michahellis*) and is easily recognized by the characteristic sliding above the water surface with long, narrow and slightly curved wings.

They nest in colonies, often with other seabirds, on rocky islands and shores, in rock crevices, cracks, and pits or smaller caves. When searching for a suitable location for nesting, they sometimes come into conflict with each other. Once they find an appropriate location for their nests, they guard them, at times even up to 3 months before egg laying.

Like other species of shearwaters, they lay only one egg. The laying is synchronized among the females, so all the eggs are laid almost at the same time. Couples are faithful to each other and they care for their offspring together.

Their diet consists of fish, squid, crab, and also carcasses and leftovers around fishing boats. They mostly feed at night when they catch the prey below or on the sea surface.

Number of pairs 1200 – 1750

Lifespan: more than 30 years



Zanimljivost

Kaukali i gregule pripadaju skupini morskih ptica koje nazivamo cjevonosnice. U isti red ptica spadaju i albatrosi!

Interesting fact

Scopoli's shearwater and Yelkouan shearwater are seabirds from order Procellariiformes. This order includes albatrosses as well!



↑ Kaukal u gniježdu / Scopoli's shearwater in nest

Kaukal u letu / Scopoli's shearwater in flight ↓



Fotografija: / Photo: Ilija D. Bijača, pčelomera

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Sredozemni galeb

(*Larus audouinii*)

Sredozemni galeb je vrsta koja rijetko kada leti iznad kopna, uglavnom se drži i hrani u blizini obale.

Sredozemni galeb, elegantniji srodnik galeba klaukavca (*Larus michahellis*), rijetka je pojava na jadranskoj obali. Crveni kljun, tamne oči, sivo-zelene noge i svijetlosivi plašt razlikuju ovog manjeg galeba od uobičajenih „obalnih“ galebova. Ova mala kolonija sredozemnih galebova otkrivena je na području Hrvatske tek 1996. godine. Njen položaj izmjenjuje se iz godine u godinu između udaljenih otoka, obično stjenovitih s malo travnate vegetacije. Na takvim se otocima gnijezdi i galeb klaukavac te su često u kompeticiji za stanište.

Svakı par ostaje dugo zajedno, a ženka i mužjak su vjerni jedan drugome. Zajedno se brinu o jajima, a kasnije o mladima. Sredozemni galebovi su selice, zimuju u južnom Mediteranu i na obalama sjeverozapadne Afrike, od Senegala do Maroka.

Glavna hrana ovih galebova su ribe, ponekad sipe, rakovi i kukci, a rijetko sitne ptice (preletnice preko otoka), biljna hrana poput plodova maslina i sjemenki. Za razliku od drugih galebova, rijetko se hrane otpacima.

Brojnost parova: 13 – 60

Životni vijek: 30 godina

Audouin's gull

(*Larus audouinii*)

The Audouin's gull rarely flies over land, but rather stays around the coastal areas where they feed as well.

The Audouin's gull, the more elegant relative of the Yellow-legged gull (*Larus michahellis*), is fairly rare in the Adriatic Sea. The red beak, dark eyes, grey-green legs, and light-grey cloak distinguishes this gull from usual "coastal" gulls. The small colony of Audouin's gull in Croatia was only discovered recently, in 1996. They usually breed on rocky islands with small, grassy vegetation and the location of their colonies changes from year to year. On such islands, Yellow-legged gulls also nest and they are often in competition for habitat.

Pairs stays together for long periods and together, they take care of the eggs and offspring. During winter these gulls migrate to the southern Mediterranean and the coast of Northwest Africa, from Senegal to Morocco.

They mainly feed on fish, sometimes cuttlefish, crabs and insects, and rarely birds (migrating across the island), different plants such as olives and seeds. Unlike other gulls, they rarely feed on waste.

Number of pairs 13 – 60

Lifespan: 30 years



Zanimljivost

Gotovo čitava hrvatska populacija se gnijezdi na lastovskom arhipelagu.

Interesting fact

Almost the entire Croatian population of Audouin's Gull nests in the Lastovo archipelago.



↑ Ptici sredozemnog galeba / The Audouin's gull chicks



↑ Gnijezdo sredozemnog galeba / The Audouin's gull nest

↓ Sredozemni galeb na otočiću / The Audouin's gull on the islet



Foto: Jurek, Martin, Anisal | Biljana Jachmetica

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Al putokaz 40x15cm
(AL ravni lim 3mm)
DT RA2 laminacija sjajna
feZn stup obojan 7016
ukupne visine 200+50cm(ukop)

