



Three Rivers  
=One Aim

## Ptice Prekograničnog rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav u Koprivničko-križevačkoj županiji

Birds of Mura Drava Danube Transboundary Biosphere Reserve  
in Koprivnica Križevci County



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**Hungary-Croatia**  
IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme  
*Where Rivers Connect*



The project is co-financed by the European Union through the  
Hungary-Croatia IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme

## Rezervati biosfere

- Utemeljeni kako bi se promicao i prikazao uravnoteženi odnos između ljudi i biosfere i to u sklopu UNESCO-vog programa „Čovjek i biosfera“ (MAB).
- Proglašava ih Međunarodno koordinacijsko vijeće MAB programa na zahtjev zemlje unutar koje se nalazi.
- Svaki pojedinačno ostaje pod punim suverenitetom zemlje u kojoj se nalazi, te je podložan samo zakonima te države.
- Nakon proglašenja čine „Svjetsku mrežu biosferskih rezervata“ u koju države dobrovoljno pristupaju.
- Obuhvaćaju pojedina područja kopnenih ili vodenih eko sustava ili njihovu kombinaciju.
- Imaju zaštitnu, razvojnu i logističku funkciju. Očuvanje bioraznolikosti i održivo korištenja područja biosferskog rezervata ostvaruje u tri međusobno povezane zone i to:
  1. Područje jezgre (core area) - već dugoročno zaštićeno područje u skladu s ciljevima očuvanja rezervata biosfere
  2. Utjecajno područje (buffer zone) - područje gdje samo odvijaju aktivnosti uskladene s ciljevima zaštite, okružuje područje jezgre
  3. Prijelazno područje (transition area) - područje gdje se promiče održivo upravljanje prirodnim dobrima, okružuje utjecajno područje.

## Biosphere reserves

- Established to promote and represent a balanced relationship between humans and the biosphere as part of the UNESCO's Programme on „Man and Biosphere“ (MAB).
- They are proclaimed by the International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and Biosphere on request of the country within which it is located.
- They remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the states in which they are located, and are subjected only to the laws of that country.
- After the proclamation they form the „World Network of Biosphere reserves“ in which countries voluntarily approach.
- They cover specific areas of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, or their combination.
- They have protective, developmental and logistic function. Conservation of the biodiversity and sustainable use of the area of biosphere reserve is realized in three interrelated areas:
  - Core area - includes long-term legally protected area, which is protected in accordance with the objectives of the biosphere reserve
  - Buffer zone - area where only the activities that are consistent with the objectives of protection can be carried out, surrounds the core
  - Transition area - area which promotes the sustainable management of natural resources, surrounds buffer zone

## Prekogranični rezervat biosfere

### Mura-Drava-Dunav

### Mura Drava Danube Transboundary Biosphere reserves

Proglašen je 2012. godine na 24. sjednici UNESCO-vog Međunarodnog koordinacijskog vijeća programa „Čovjek i biosfera“ (MaB).

Proglašenjem ovog rezervata biosfere i pristupanjem UNESCO-voj mreži rezervata biosfere prepoznata je izuzetna prirodna vrijednost ovog prostora na svjetskoj i europskoj razini.

Proteže se duž rijeke Mure, Drave i Dunava, a proglašen između Republike Hrvatske i Republike Mađarske.

U Republici Hrvatskoj prolazi kroz šest hrvatskih županija: Međimursku, Varaždinsku, Koprivničko-križevačku, Virovitičko-podravsku, Osječko-baranjsku i Vukovarsko-srijemsку.

It is proclaimed in 2012 on the 24th session of the UNESCO's International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and Biosphere. With its proclamation and by accessing to the UNESCO network of biosphere reserves the exceptional natural values of this area has been recognized at the European and global level.

The biosphere reserve stretches along the rivers Mura, Drava and Danube and it is proclaimed between Republic of Croatia and Republic of Hungary.

In Croatia biosphere reserve spreads through six Croatian Counties: Međimurje, Varaždin, Koprivnica Križevci, Virovitica Podravina, Osijek Baranja and Vukovar Srijem.

**Ukupna površina/Total area:** 631.603 ha

### Prekogranični rezervat biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav / Mura Drava Danube Transboundary Biosphere Reserve



Izvor karte / Source of the map: Zavod za prostorno uređenje Koprivničko-križevačke županije / Institute for Physical Planning of the Koprivnica Krizevci County

# Prekogranični rezervat biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav u Koprivničko-križevačkoj županiji

## Mura Drava Danube Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in Koprivnica Križevci County

**Svrha proglašenja:** Očuvati na državnoj i europskoj razini ugrožena i rijetka prirodna vlažna staništa mrtvih rukavaca, napuštenih korita, meandara, sprudova, te strmih i odronjenih obala gdje su život pronašle brojne biljne i životinjske vrste, učvrstiti povezanost ljudi i rijeke, te uspostaviti kvalitetniji način življenja uz rijeku.

**Purpose of proclamation:** On national and European level persevere endangered and rare natural wetlands, dead branches, abandoned riverbeds, meanders, river gravel bars and steep eroded banks where numerous plant and animal species found their living space, to strengthen the connection between people and the river and establish, a better way of life along the river.



Izvor karte / Source of the map: Zavod za prostorno uređenje Koprivničko-križevačke županije /  
Institute for Physical Planning of the Koprivnica Križevci County

# **Projekt „Revitalizacija krajobraza i zaštita biološke raznolikosti u okviru suradnje unutar prekograničnog područja Rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav“ (Tri rijeke = Jedan cilj)**

## **Project „Landscape Rehabilitation and Protection of Biodiversity within the Framework of the Co-operation for a Trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve“ (Three Rivers = One Aim)**

**Trajanje projekta/Duration of the project:** 1.9.2014. - 30.11.2015.

**Ukupna vrijednost projekta/Total project budget:** 930.662,78 €

**Iznos sufinanciranja/Amount of the Community funding:** 791.057,34 €

### **Ciljevi projekta:**

Očuvanje i obnova vrlo vrijedne prirodne baštine područja Prekograničnog rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav, ostvarivanje i poboljšanje prekogranične suradnje ustanova za zaštitu prirode s hrvatske i mađarske strane, zaštita i promicanje karakterističnih staništa, vrsta i biološke raznolikosti na projektom području, uspostava sustava praćenja (monitoringa) i stvaranje novih sadržaja i mogućnosti u svrhu održivog korištenje zemljišta i eko-turizma.

### **Project objectives:**

Preservation and restoration of valuable natural areas of Mura Drava Danube Transboundary Biosphere Reserve, realization and improvement of cross-border cooperation of institutions for the nature protection from Croatian and Hungarian side, protection and promotion of typical habitats, species and biodiversity in the project area, establishment of the monitoring system of the project area and the creation of new content and features to ensure sustainable land use and eco-tourism.

### **Rezultati Projekta:**

Razvijeni novi sadržaji za edukaciju, promociju i praćenje prirode. Ojačana i unaprijeđena suradnja svih projektnih partnera i ključnih dionika u upravljanju, promicanju, edukativnom razvoju, monitoringu, očuvanju, obnovi i održivom korištenju vrlo vrijedne prirodne baštine područja UNESCO-vog Prekograničnog rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav.

### **Project results:**

Developed new contents for education, promotion and monitoring of the nature. Strengthened and improved cooperation between all project partners and key stakeholders in the management, promotion, educational development, monitoring, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of valuable natural heritage of the area of the UNESCO's Mura Drava Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.

### **Partneri projekta:**

Javne ustanove za upravljanje zaštićenim dijelovima prirode i to iz: Virovitičko-podravske, Osječko-baranjske, Međimurske, Koprivničko-križevačke, Varaždinske i Vukovarsko-srijemske županije, te Nacionalni park Dunav-Drava.

### **Project Partners:**

Public institutions for Management of Protected Natural Areas from: Virovitica Podravina, Osijek Baranja, Medimurje, Koprivnica Križevci, Varaždin and Vukovar Srijem County and Duna-Dráva National Park



## Ptice Prekograničnog rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav u Koprivničko-križevačkoj županiji

### Birds of the Mura Drava Danube Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in Koprivnica Križevci County

U hrvatskom dijelu Prekograničnog rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav zabilježeno je 313 vrsta ptica, od kojih 300 vrsta pripada autohtonim svojstvima, a 13 vrsta je alohtono. Njih 138 gniazeži na području rezervata, 62 vrste predstavljaju selice, a 130 vrsta se može vidjeti tijekom zimovanja, s tim da 18 vrsta predstavljaju prave zimovalice koje u naše krajeve dolaze iz sjevernih krajeva Europe i zapadne Azije i koje se u pravilu ne mogu opažati tijekom ostalih godišnjih doba.

In Croatian part of the Mura Drava Danube Transboundary Biosphere Reserve is recorded 313 bird species, out of which 300 species are autochthonous taxonomic groups and 13 species are allochthonous. The 138 of them nest in the biosphere reserve, 62 species are migratory birds and 130 species can be seen during their winter stay, it is also notable that 18 species are winter visitors that come to our country from the northern parts of Europe and western parts of Asia and as a rule cannot be seen during the other seasons.



Broj zabilježenih vrsta ptica u pojedinim županijama  
biosferskog rezervata u Hrvatskoj  
The number of recorded bird species in certain Counties of the biosphere  
reserve in Croatia

Izvor/Source: Studija o pticama hrvatskog dijela Rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav/ Survey of  
birds in Biosphere Reserve Mura-Drava-Danube (Croatia)

Od ukupnog broja zabilježenih vrsta ptica u području Prekograničnog rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav, kako je navedeno u izrađenoj „Studiji o pticama hrvatskog dijela Rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav“ koju je u okviru projekta „Tri rijeke = Jedan cilj“ izradilo „Hrvatsko društvo za zaštitu ptica i prirode“ u dijelu biosferskog rezervata koji se nalazi na području Koprivničko-križevačke županije zabilježene su ukupno 152 vrste ptica.

Njih 10 koje su najzastupljenije na području rezervata biosfere u Koprivničko-križevačkoj županiji opisane su u ovoj brošuri o pticama koja je izrađena kao jedna od projektnih aktivnosti koju je provodi Javna ustanova za upravljanje zaštićenim dijelovima prirode kao projektni partner (PP4).

As stated in the „Survey of birds in Biosphere Reserve Mura-Drava-Danube (Croatia)“ made by „Croatian Society for the Bird and Nature Protection“ in the project „Three Rivers=One Aim“ in the part of the biosphere reserve in the Koprivnica Križevci County there is total 152 recorded bird species.

Ten of them which are the most common in the part of the biosphere reserve in the Koprivnica Križevci County, are described in this brochure about birds that is made as one of the project activities carried out by the Public Institution for Management of Protected Natural Areas in the Koprivnica Križevci County as a project partner (PP4).

## Mala čigra/Little tern

(*Sterna albifrons*)

**Mala čigra** je ptica uskog tijela, šiljatih krila i duboko usječenim repom. Žuti kljun i noge, te njena veličina čine ovu vrstu nezamjenjivom s ostalim vrstama čigri. Hrani se sitnom ribom, račićima, kukcima i muklušcima. Lovi samostalno ili u manjim grupama pri čemu hvata plijen zaranjujući u vodu s 3-10 metara visine. Gniježdzi pojedinačno ili u manjim kolonijama, često s drugim vrstama čigri, na šljunčanim ili pješčanim sprudovima duž obala i rijeka. Može se naći duž morskih obala, te duž rijeka, šljunčara i akumulacija, na mjestima gdje ima šljunčanih otoka i sprudova.

Rasprostranjena je u Europi, Aziji, Africi i Australiji. Europske populacije su selice koje zimuju u zapadnoj i južnoj Africi.

**The little** tern is a bird with a narrow body, pointy wings, and a deeply forked tail. The yellow beak and legs, as well as its size, make this species distinct from other species of terns. They feed on small fish, crustaceans, insects, and molluscs. They hunt independently or in small groups and they catch their prey by diving underwater from the altitude of 3-10 metres. They nest individually or in small colonies, often with other species of terns, on gravelly or sandy shoals along shores and rivers. They can be found along sea shores, as well as near rivers, gravel pits, and reservoirs, in locations where gravelly islands and shoals are present. They are widespread in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. European populations are migratory birds that spend their winters in western and southern parts of Africa.





## Crvenokljuna čigra (*Sterna hirundo*)

**Crvenokljuna čigra** ima usko, elegantno tijelo, proporcionalno duga krila i crveni kljun i noge. Odličan je letač i svoj plijen, prvenstveno ribice, planktonske račice, kukce i druge beskralješnjake, lovi zaranjanjem u vodu iz zraka. Najčešće gnijezdi u kolonijama na šljučanim sprudovima i obalama ili kamenju, dok pojedini parovi mogu gnijezditi sami. Gnijezdo predstavlja samo plitku depresiju koja se nalazi na otvorenom ili među rijetkom vegetacijom, a obojenost jaja omogućuje njihovo stapanje s okolišem i nemogućnost njihova pronalaska. Crvenokljuna čigra se može naći duž riječnih vodotoka sa šljunčanom podlogom, šljunčarama i ribnjacima, te duž morskih obala. Europske populacije su selice koje zimuju duž obala Afrike.

The common tern has a narrow, elegant body, proportionally long wings, and a red beak and legs. They are excellent fliers and they hunt their prey, primarily small fish, plankton crustaceans, insects, and other invertebrates, by diving underwater from the air. They usually nest on gravelly shoals and shores or rocks, in colonies, even though some pairs may nest separately. Their nests are just shallow depressions located in the open or among rare vegetation, and the coloration of the eggs enables them to blend in with the environment and makes their discovery very difficult. The common tern can be found along river watercourses with a gravelly bottom, gravel pits and fish ponds, and along sea shores. European populations are migratory and they spend their winters along the shores of Africa.



## Bregunica / Sand martin

(*Riparia riparia*)

**Bregunica** je mala, pretežno smeđa i vitka vrsta lastavice, sa dugim krilima i neznatno urezanog repa. Hrani se letećim kukcima, osobito komarcima, koje lovi u zraku, ali povremeno uzima kopnene ili vodene kukce i njihove larve. Gnjiježdi u kolonijama koje kopa u strmim, odronjenim obalama rijeka te je poput vodomara i pčelarice dobar slobodno tekućih indikator vodotoka s netaknutom dinamikom. Za razliku od ostalih lastavica koje su vezane za ljudska naselja, bregunica se može vidjeti na vlažnim područjima u blizini vode, barama i močvarama, mrvljajama, duž rijeka i jezera, te nad ribnjacima i akumulacijama. Gnjiježdi u Evropi, Aziji i Sjevernoj Americi. Europske populacije su prave selice koje zimuju u Africi južno od Sahare.

**The sand martin** is a small, mostly brown species of swallow, with long wings and a slightly forked tail. They feed on flying insects, especially mosquitoes, which they hunt in the air, but they sometimes eat terrestrial or aquatic insects and their larvae. They nest in colonies which they dig in steep crumbled river shores, and like the common kingfisher and the European bee-eater, they are a good indicator of free-flowing watercourses with undisturbed dynamics. Unlike other swallows that are connected with human populations, the sand martin can be seen in wetlands near water, ponds and swamps, oxbow lakes, along rivers and lakes, and above fish ponds and reservoirs. They nest in Europe, Asia, and North America. European populations are true migratory birds that spend their winters in Sub-Saharan Africa.



## Pčelarica / European bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*)

**Pčelarica** je jedna od najšarenijih ptica hrvatske ornitofaune. Njeno perje je plavo-zelene, žute i crvenkasto-smeđe boje te ju je teško zamijeniti nekom drugom vrstom. Hrani se velikim letećim kukcima poput vretenaca, stršljena, osa, leptira i pčela, zbog čega je pčelari često neopra-vdano proganjaju i uništavaju njihove kolonije. Gnijezdi u kolonijama, a gnijezda kopa u pijesku ili lesnim naslagama duž strmih obala rijeka, iskapališta pijeska ili lesnim obroncima. Često je nalazimo i u kolonijama s bregunicama. Rasprostranjena je u Europi, sjevernoj i južnoj Africi. Europske populacije su prave selice koje zimuju u pod-Saharskoj Africi. U Hrvatskoj se pojavljuju tijekom travnja, a odlazi na zimovališta tijekom rujna.

**The European bee-eater** is one of the most colourful birds in the Croatian avifauna, blue-green, yellow, and reddish-brown combinations of plumage make it impossible to mistake it for another species. They feed on large flying insects such as dragonflies, hornets, wasps, butterflies, and bees, and because of that beekeepers often chase them and destroy their colonies. They nest in colonies and they dig their nests in sand or loess deposits along steep shores of rivers, sand excavations, or loess ridges. They are widespread in Europe, Northern and Southern Africa. European populations are true migratory birds that spend their winters in Sub-Saharan Africa. In our country they appear during April and leave for winter during September.

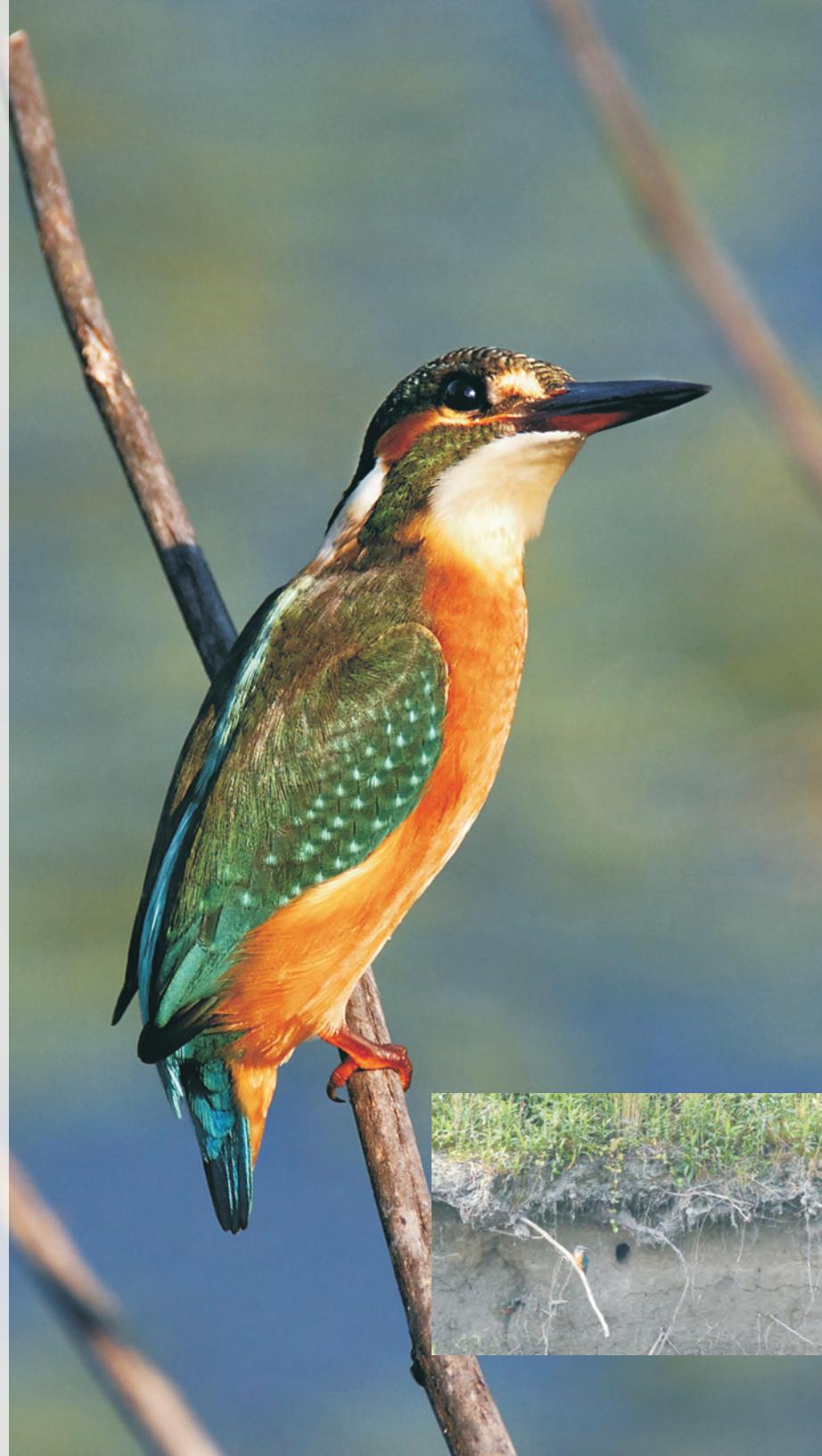


## Vodomar / Common kingfisher

(*Alcedo atthis*)

**Vodomar** je mala ptica karakterističnog blistavo plavog-zelenog perja i to s gornje, a crvenkasto-smedeg a s donje strane tijela. Hrani se uglavnom ribom, vodenim kukcima i rakovima koje lovi strpljivo čekajući na grani iznad vode i naglo uranjajući kad se pljen približi. Unatoč vrlo kratkim nogama grijezdi u rupama koje kopa u strmim obalama vodotoka te je indikator slobodno tekućih i nereguliranih vodotoka sa aktivnim procesima meandriranja. Nalazimo ga duž obala tekućih i stajačih voda koje su bogate ribom, ali voli obale koje su dijelom obrasle drvenastom vegetacijom koja se nadvisuje nad vodom. Vodomar je rasprostranjen u Europi, sjevernoj Africi i Aziji. Na sjeveru Europe su populacije redovite selice, u središnjim dijelovima Europe i području rezervata biosfere je djelomično selica, dok je u južnim dijelovima Europe stanarica.

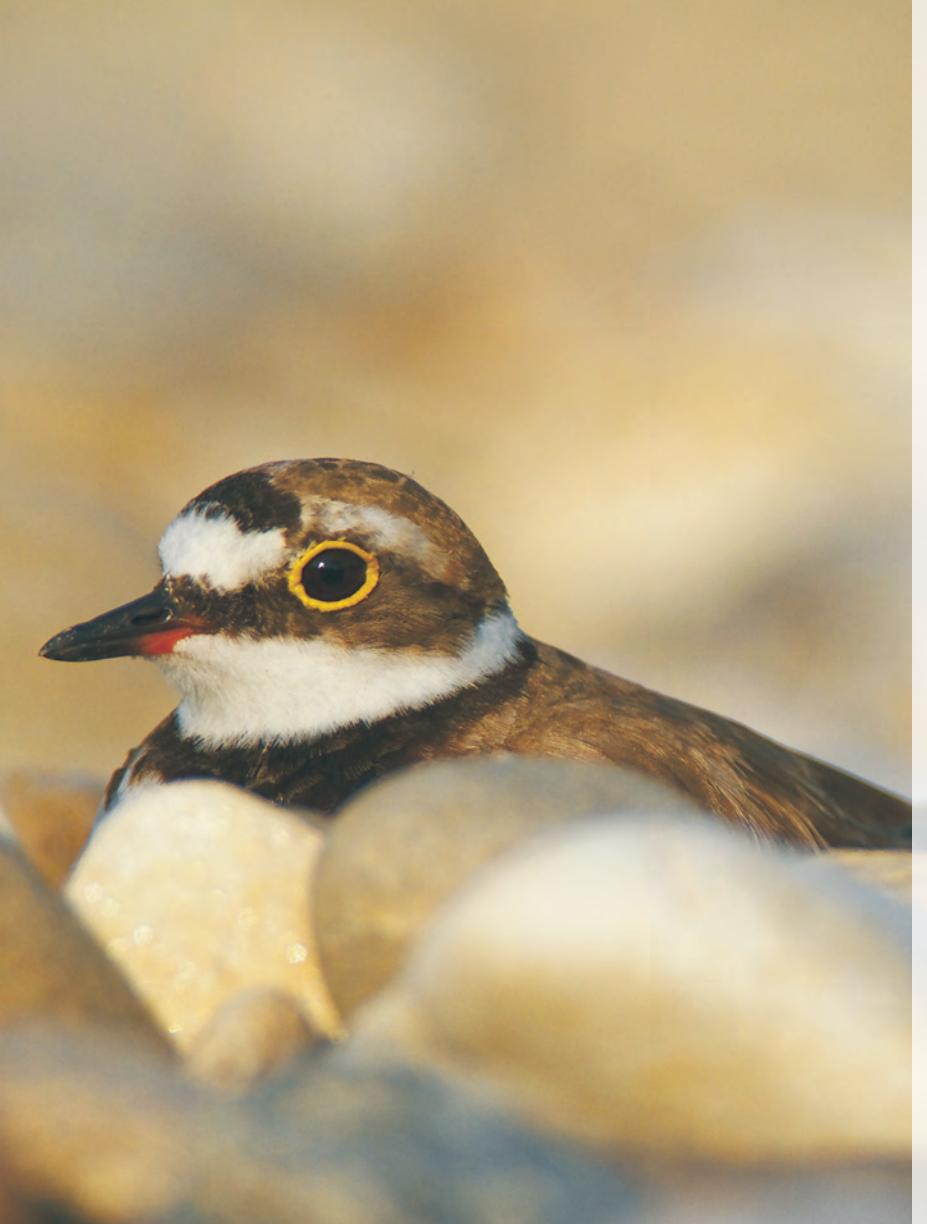
The common kingfisher is a small bird with characteristic glossy blue-green plumage on the upper part and reddish-brown plumage on the bottom part of its body. They mainly feed on fish, aquatic insects, and crustaceans which they hunt by patiently waiting on a branch above water and diving suddenly when the prey approaches. Despite their very short legs, they nest in holes which they dig in steep shores of watercourses and they are an indicator of free-flowing and unregulated watercourses with active meandering processes. They are widespread along the shores of flowing and standing waters rich in fish, but they prefer shores partly overgrown with forest vegetation that forms an overhang over the water. The common kingfisher is widespread in Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia. In Northern Europe the populations are regular migratory birds, in the central parts of Europe, and also along the Biosphere Reserve, they are partially migratory, and in Southern Europe they are residents.



## Kulik slijepčić / Little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*)

**Kulik slijepčić** je mala ptica pješčano smeđih leđa, bijelog trbuha i svijetlo-smeđih nogu. Oko vrata ima crnu ogrlicu, a na glavi crno bijelu masku te žuti prsten oko očiju. Hrani se hranom životinjskog porijekla, prvenstveno kukcima, paucima, slatkovodnim račićima, crvima i puževima. Gnjiježdi na tlu, uobičajeno na šljunčanim, pješčanim ili muljevitim sprudovima s vrlo malo ili bez vegetacije, stoga je odličan indikator slobodno tekućih vodotoka na kojima su hidro-morfološki procesi meandriranja neometani regulacijskim gradevinama. Može gnijezditi i na umjetnim staništima, poput šljunčara ili ribnjaka. Gnjiježdi u Europi, Aziji i sjevernoj Africi. Europske populacije su većinom selice, koje zimuju u tropskim dijelovima Afrike.

The **little ringed plover** is a small bird with sandy brown back, white belly, and light-brown legs. Around its neck there is a black collar ring, on its head it has a black and white mask, and there are yellow rings around its eyes. Their food is usually of animal origin, primarily insects, spiders, small freshwater crustaceans, worms, and snails. They nest on the ground, usually on gravelly, sandy, or muddy shoals with little or no vegetation, therefore they are an excellent indicator of free flowing watercourses, where hydro-morphological processes of meandering are unobstructed by water regulation structures. They can also nest in artificial habitats such as gravel pits or fish ponds. They nest in Europe, Asia, and North Africa. European populations are mostly migratory, and they spend their winters in the tropical regions of Africa.



## Mala prutka / Common sandpiper

(*Actitis hypoleucus*)

**Mala prutka** je mala, kratkonoga ptica, smeđesivog tijela, bijelog trbuha i relativno dugog ravnog kljuna. Karakteristično ponašanje za ovu vrstu je stalno micanje repom, te niski let iznad vode ili obale. Hrani se raznim kukcima, paucima, mukućima, račićima, ali povremeno i punoglavcima, žabama, sitnom ribom i dijelovima biljaka poput sjemenki. Hrani se na rubovima obale trčkarajući i vizualno tražeći potencijalni plijen. Gnijezdi na tlu u plitkim depresijama, ponekad nedaleko obale između grmlja i drveća. Mala prutka se može naći u različitim vlažnim staništima, ali preferira gnijezditi duž šljunčanih i pješčanih obala, morskih ili riječnih. Jednako kao kuklik sljepčić, mala prutka predstavlja indikator nereguliranih riječnih vodotoka. Izvan sezone gnijezdenja se može naći duž morskih obala, rijeka, kanala, ribnjaka i estuarija. Široko je rasprostranjena u Evropi i Aziji, dok Europske populacije zimuju u Sredozemlju i Africi južno od Sahare.

The common sandpiper is a small, short-legged bird with brown-grey body, white belly, and a relatively long straight beak. Characteristic behaviour for this species is the constant tail wagging and low altitude flying above water or shore. Their diet consists of various insects, spiders, molluscs, crustaceans, but occasionally they feed on tadpoles, frogs, small fish, and parts of plants such as seeds. They feed on the edges of shore by running and visually seeking potential prey. They nest in the ground in shallow depressions, sometimes near the shore among shrubs and trees. Common sandpiper can be found in various wetland habitats, but it prefers nesting along gravelly and sandy sea or river shores. Same as the little ringed plover, the common sandpiper is an indicator of unregulated river watercourses. Outside of the nesting season they can be found along sea shores, rivers, canals, fish ponds, and estuaries. They are widespread in Europe and Asia, and European populations spend their winters in the Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan Africa.





## Orao štekavac / White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)

**Orao štekavac** je grabljivica, koja se u letu lako raspoznaće po dugim i širokim krilima, te bijelom repu kod odraslih ptica. Hrani se prvenstveno ribom, sisavcima i pticama. Odrasle ptice su monogamne i ostaju na svom teritoriju cijeli život, dok mladi nakon izljetanja lutaju sve do spolne zrelosti. Gnijezdi se na velikim, starim stablima koja mogu podržati masivno gnijezdo unutar poplavnih područja Save, Drave i Dunava. Gnijezdi na velikim starim stablima koja mogu podnijeti težinu njihovih velikih gnijezda. Obitava u velikim močvarnim područjima duž rijeka na stablima, sprudovima ili na ribnjacima, a zimi ponekad izlazi na poljoprivredne površine gdje se hrani uginulom divljači ili divljim guskama na ispaši. Rasprostranjen je u Europi i Aziji. Dok su sjeverne populacije djelomične selice, južne populacije su stanařice.

The **white-tailed eagle** is the largest bird of prey in this area and it can be easily identified in flight by its long and wide wings, and a white tail in adult birds. They primarily feed on fish, mammals, and birds. Adult birds are monogamous and they never leave their territory during their lives, but young birds, after they hatch, roam until they reach sexual maturity. It nests in large, old trees that can support their massive nests. They can be regularly seen in large wetland areas, along rivers on trees or shoals, at fish ponds, and during the winter sometimes they appear on agricultural lands where they feed on animal carcasses or wild geese while they feed. They are widespread in Europe and Asia. Northern populations are partially migratory and southern populations are permanent residents.



## **Crna roda / Black stork**

(*Ciconia nigra*)

**Crna roda** je velika ptica tamnog perja koje kod odraslih ptica ima zelenkasto-ljubičasti sjaj, dok su joj prsa i trbuš bijeli, a kljun i noge crvene boje. Hrani se prvenstveno ribom, kukcima, gmazovima i vodozemcima, rakovima, te sitnim sisavcima i pticama. Plijen lovi polako hodajući u plitkoj vodi, duž obala rijeka i drugih stajaćih voda. U nas gnijezdi u stariim poplavnim šumama te je dobar indikator tih staništa. Osim odgovarajućih stabala koje mogu podržati njeno veliko gnijezdo, ključna pretpostavka za njeno gniađenje je nedostatak uzinemiravanja na koje je izuzetno osjetljiva. Prilikom hranijenja i seobe može se vidjeti i na drugim otvorenim površinama, vlažnim livadama i pašnjacima, kanalima i manjim vodotocima. Crna roda je rasprostranjena u Europi, Aziji i Africi. Europske, pa tako i hrvatske, populacije su prave selice koje zimu provode u tropskim i suptropskim dijelovima Afrike južno od Sahare.

The black stork is a large bird with dark plumage that has a greenish-purple glow on adult birds, and its breast and belly are white. Its beak and legs are red. They primarily feed on fish, insects, reptiles and amphibians, crustaceans, and small mammals and birds. They hunt its prey by slowly wading in shallow water, along the shores of rivers and other standing waters. In our country they nest in old flooded forests and they are a good indicator of those habitats. Aside from the appropriate trees that can withstand their large nests, the key requisite for their nesting is the absence of disturbances, to which they are extremely sensitive. During feeding they can be seen in other open surfaces, wet meadows and pastures, canals, and smaller streams. The black stork is widespread in Europe, Asia, and Africa. European, therefore also Croatian populations are true migratory birds that spend their winter in tropical and subtropical parts of Sub-Saharan Africa.



## **Veliki vranac ili kormoran / Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)**

**Veliki vranac ili kormoran** je najraširenija vrsta u porodici vranaca. To je velika ptica crne boje, teška i do 5 kg. Okolo očiju i kljuna ima mrlju žute boje koja, obično u vrijeme sezone parenja, postaje bijela. Nastanjuju plitka, vodena staništa bogata ribom. Živi u jatima. Odlično pliva, ali dobro i leti. Prilikom letenja kormorani prave „potkovicu“. Lete brzinom od cca 60 km/sat, a neprekidno može letjeti i po 1.000 kilometara. Hrane se ribom koju love u grupama, lupajući krilima po vodi i tako natjeraju ribu na površinu.

U prosjeku dnevno pojede oko 0,5 kg ribe. Kormorani su izuzetno inteligentne ptice, brzo se razmnožavaju jer nemaju svog prirodnog neprijatelja. Zbog jakoga herbicidnog djelovanja kormoranov izmet uzrokuje sušenje drveća na mjestima gdje oni gnijezde.

**Great Cormorant** is the most widespread species in the family of cormorants. It's a big black bird, which can weights up to 5 kilograms. Around the eyes and beak has a yellow stain, which during the breeding season turns into white. It inhabits shallow wetlands rich in fish. Lives in flocks and is a great swimmer and flyer.

Flying at a speed of about 60 km/h, flocks form a „horseshoe“. Continuously they can fly up to 1,000 kilometres. They feed on fish and hunts in groups by beating with wings on the water to force the fish to the surface.

The average bird daily consumes about 0.5 kilograms of fish. Cormorants are extremely intelligent birds, they reproduce quickly, because they have no natural enemies. Due to strong herbicidal properties of the cormorant droppings it causes drying of trees where they nest.



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Promatračnice za ptice izgrađene u sklopu projekta Tri rijeke = Jedan cilj  
Monitoring towers (observation posts) built in project Three rivers = One Aim

Opremljena edukativna učionica u sklopu projekta Tri rijeke = Jedan cilj  
Equipped educational classroom in project Three rivers = One Aim

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