

Project Update: August 2018

With great pleasure we would like to inform you that our "Montenegro eel project" has been successfully started.

From May to end of August 2018, the following activities were carried out:

- Good weather conditions during these 4 months allowed us to visit several different sites.
- The first new site on which we set up our eel traps (pots) was River Crnojevica, where we spoke to the local population about the current state of eel in this locality. Regarding the information we got from that conversations, and the results from our fieldwork, we concluded that it is very hard to catch new species in this location, primarily because the local population lives on fishing, so we had a smaller catch of the eel.
- The next location where we set up our fishing traps was location Karuc. At this location, we had problems with low water level (which was bad because the eel traps were easier to be noticed and easy targets for the fish poachers).
- Large amounts of sludge, plant vegetation made our work more difficult because we spent most of our time cleaning and repairing the eel traps (pots), because they were ripped for several times due to the difficulty of getting out of the water. On this location we found much less eel than on the River Crnojevica.
- The most remote location on this part of Skadar Lake was Dodosi locality. The location is primarily an old fishing village, so here we have just carried out a look of the current state of the eel. In accordance with high temperatures (eels are buried in sludge in the summer months and their activities are weaker), so the number of captured eel individuals by the local population and us was not large.
- In relation to these sites, we found the most eels on the right mouth of the River Moraca, where the water level was still adequate, and also there were significantly fewer fishermen in this locality. Besides eels, there were also barbel, perch and trout.
- To the species we caught we have done the length-weight ratio and conditional factor.
- Also we have finished design and printing of education project leaflets.

Project leaflets:

MONTENEGRO EEL PROJECT



Anguilla anguilla L.
MONTENEGRO EEL PROJECT

The European eel (*Anguilla anguilla* L.) is on the IUCN list of threatened species as critically endangered, (IUCN, 2010). The aim of this project is to carry out an scientific study on determining the population condition of the eel in Montenegro in order to better understand this globally endangered species, since the data on the state of eel population in Montenegro are very scarce.

For each individual eel, the length of the body, length to anal opening and weight is taken.

The project also includes scientific educational workshops in order to involve as many people as possible in further research in order to establish monitoring that provides long-term protection of both the eel and other fish species in Montenegro.

The projects research team consists of biology students Jelena Brnović and Milos Džikić.

The project is funded by The Rufford Foundation, and it is supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Montenegro and National Parks of Montenegro.

Više informacija možete pronaći na facebook stranicama:
Crnogorsko drustvo studenata Biologije
i Ekolosko udruzenje mladih "Zeleni centar"

More information you can find on facebook pages:
Crnogorsko drustvo studenata Biologije
and Ekolosko udruzenje mladih "Zeleni centar"

Projekat finansiran od strane:



Projekat podržali:




ISTRAŽIVANJE JEGULJE U CRNOJ GORI

MONTENEGRO EEL PROJECT



Identifikaciona kartica

Latinski:
Anguilla anguilla Linnaeus, 1758

Crnogorski:
Jegulja

Engleski:
Eel

Konzervacioni status:
Kritično ugrožena vrsta na globalnom nivou



Ukratko o projektu

Evropska jegulja je kritično ugrožena vrsta na Balkanu. Podaci o stanju njene populacije u Crnoj Gori su veoma oskudni. Cilj ovog projekta je da se odredi istraživačka strategija određivanja populacionog stanja jegulje u Crnoj Gori radi što boljeg razumijevanja ove globalno ugrožene vrste.

Za svaku jedinku jegulje uzimaju se dužina tijela, dužina do analnog otvora i težina.

Projekat takođe obuhvata i naučno edukativne radionice kako bi se što veći broj ljudi uključilo u dalja istraživanja radi uspostavljanja monitoringa koji omogućava dugotrajnu zaštitu kako same jegulje tako i ostalih ribljeg fonda u Crnoj Gori.

Svimim time na ovaj način se doprinosi širenju općeg i velikim posjednicima koje za sobom ostavlja krležo.

Ovaj projekat ignovodi Crnogorsko Društvo Studenata Biologije u saradnji sa Ekološkim Udruženjem mladih "Zeleni centar".

Istraživački tim čine studenti biologije Jelena Brnović i Milos Džikić.

Projekat je finansiran od strane The Rufford Fondacija, a podržan od strane Ministarstva poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja Crne Gore i Nacionalnih parkova Crne Gore.

Opšte karakteristike jegulje

Evropska jegulja (*Anguilla anguilla* L.) ima zmijoliko tijelo, pokriveno sitnim lukama duboko usađenim u kožu, tako da je koža glatkoj izgleda.

Dostize dužina od 50 cm (mudjaci), do 133 cm (ženke). Odrasle jedinke mogu doći i do maksimalnu težinu od 6,6 kg.

Prosječan životni vijek je 15-20 godina, dok je maksimalna zabilježena starost 88 godina.

Prinodno je prisutna u vodama koje su povezane sa morem. Najveći dio života provodi u slatkoj vodi, a zbog razmnožavanja migrira u Sargaliko more (Meksički zaliv).

Jegulje je tek 2010 stavljena na RuCN crvenu listu ugroženih vrsta, a postaje preporučuje od strane Evropske unije kao i General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean za njenim stalnim monitoringom. Nalazi se na Aneksu III Bernalske konvencije, a takođe postoji i posebna EU direktiva o jegulji EC No. 1100/2007.



Životni ciklus

Jegulja je fascinantna riba čija biologija buđi strahopoštovanje pred takvama prirode. U jedraskom stivu provodi između 6 do čak 18 godina. Kada dostigne polnu zrelost, jegulja migrira u Sargaliko more u velikim jatima. Dolaskom u more ona se prestaje hraniti te sledećih petnaestak mjeseci koristi masne rezerve kao izvor energije.

U Sargaliko more mjerzost se na dubini od sto do dvjesto metara te nakon toga upliva. Izlegle larve jegulje, koje se nazivaju leptocelari, putuju nazad prema evropskim obalama sledeće dvije do tri godine. U koprene vode dolaze u stadijumu staklaste jegulje, a zatim migracije predstavljaaju glavno razdoblje kad ih ljudi lovljavaju.

Prvu godinu u kontinentalnim vodama provode u stadijumu elvena (jeguljica) koje su duge od 12 do 15 centimetara i imaju dva obilježja odrasle jegulje. Nakon stadijuma elvera, sledi stadijum žute jegulje koji može trajati i do 14 godina. Dostizanjem polne zrelosti žute jegulje se preobražavaju u migratorne srebrne jegulje koje se ponovno vraćaju u Sargaliko more, gdje ostavljaju potomstvo prije nego što se završi njihov životni ciklus.



Najčešći načini ulovljavanja koji ugrožavaju riblji fond Škadarskog jezera:

Nelegalni ribolovci (ribokradice) ne biraju sredstva da dođu do ulova, pa često ulovljavaju ogromne količine ribe nelegalnim i zabranjenim sredstvima - upotrebnom eksploziva, osti i struje. Takvo nezakonito perurlanje ima za posledicu ugrožavanje ribljeg fonda Škadarskog jezera, dok su neke vrste riba dovedene na korak od biološkog minimuma pa čak i do izumiranja.

Takođe jedan od faktora koji ugrožava jegulju je i to što je ona globalna vrsta pa na njenu brojnost utiču i sve fizičke prepreke kao što su brane i mini hidroelektrane, kao i neodgovoran izlov staklastih jegulja za potrebe vještačkog uzgoja.

Ervinde - ribolovci



Ervinde - mrežna



Ervinde - ruzični



PRONAJDI NELEGALNO RIBARSTVO NA OVAJ NAČIN I POMAŽI U OČUVANJU RIBLJEG FONDA



Field work area: River Crnojevica



Field work area: Location Karuc – Skadar Lake



Field work area: Location Dodosi– Skadar Lake



Field work area: Location Right mouth of River Moraca

