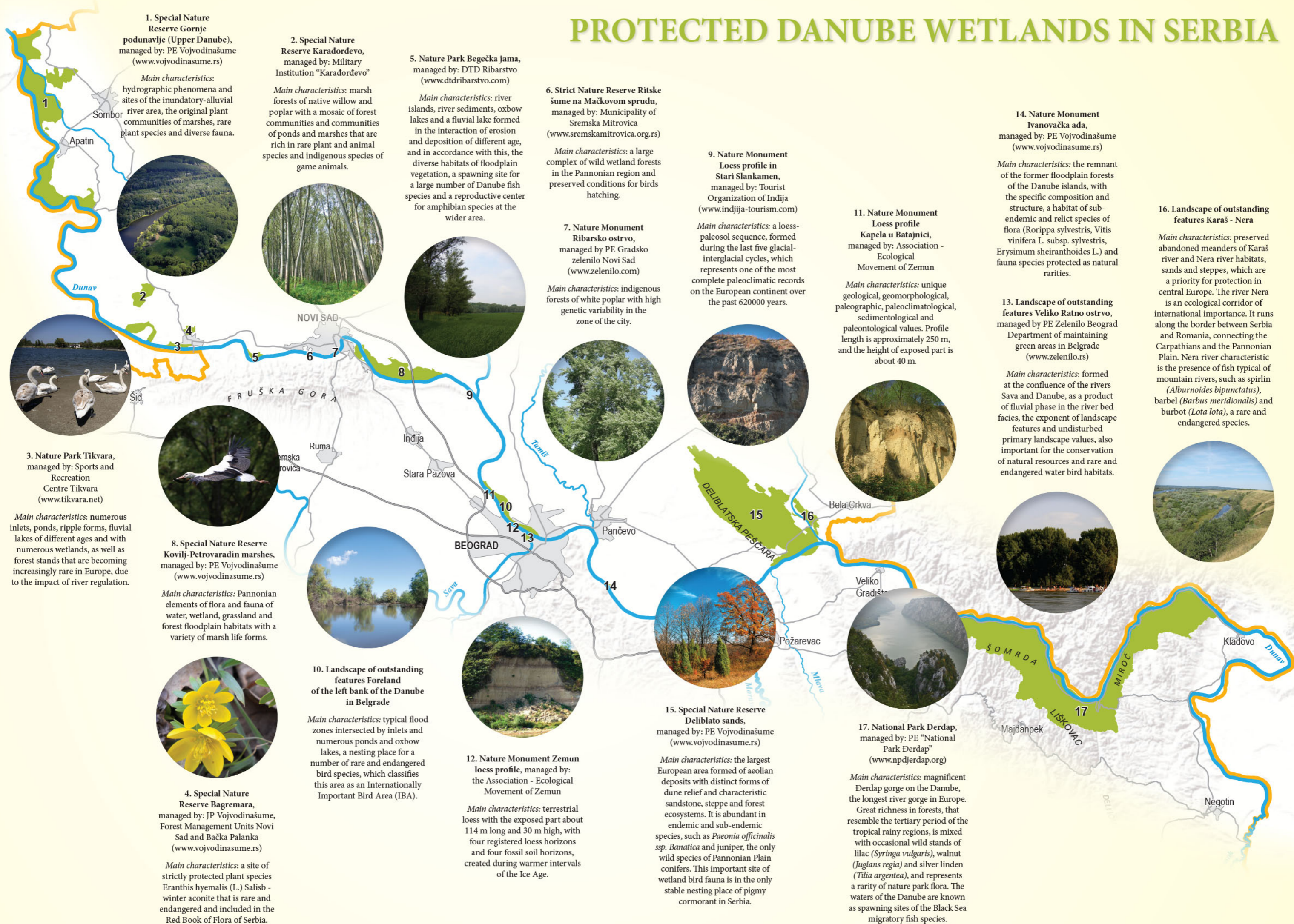
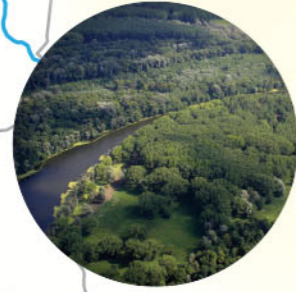


PROTECTED DANUBE WETLANDS IN SERBIA



1. Special Nature Reserve Gornje podunavlje (Upper Danube), managed by: PE Vojvodinašume (www.vojvodinasume.rs)

Main characteristics: hydrographic phenomena and sites of the inundatory-alluvial river area, the original plant communities of marshes, rare plant species and diverse fauna.



2. Special Nature Reserve Karadordevo, managed by: Military Institution "Karadordevo"

Main characteristics: marsh forests of native willow and poplar with a mosaic of forest communities and communities of ponds and marshes that are rich in rare plant and animal species and indigenous species of game animals.



5. Nature Park Begečka jama, managed by: DTD Ribarstvo (www.dtdribarstvo.com)

Main characteristics: river islands, river sediments, oxbow lakes and a fluvial lake formed in the interaction of erosion and deposition of different age, and in accordance with this, the diverse habitats of floodplain vegetation, a spawning site for a large number of Danube fish species and a reproductive center for amphibian species at the wider area.



6. Strict Nature Reserve Ritske šume na Mačkovom sprudu, managed by: Municipality of Sremska Mitrovica (www.sremskamitrovica.org.rs)

Main characteristics: a large complex of wild wetland forests in the Pannonian region and preserved conditions for birds hatching.



7. Nature Monument Ribarsko ostrvo, managed by PE Zelenilo Novi Sad (www.zelenilo.com)

Main characteristics: indigenous forests of white poplar with high genetic variability in the zone of the city.



9. Nature Monument Loess profile in Stari Slankamen, managed by: Tourist Organization of Indija (www.indjija-tourism.com)

Main characteristics: a loess-paleosol sequence, formed during the last five glacial-interglacial cycles, which represents one of the most complete paleoclimatic records on the European continent over the past 620000 years.



11. Nature Monument Loess profile Kapela u Batajnici, managed by: Association - Ecological Movement of Zemun

Main characteristics: unique geological, geomorphological, paleogeographic, paleoclimatological, sedimentological and paleontological values. Profile length is approximately 250 m, and the height of exposed part is about 40 m.



14. Nature Monument Ivanovačka ada, managed by: PE Vojvodinašume (www.vojvodinasume.rs)

Main characteristics: the remnant of the former floodplain forests of the Danube islands, with the specific composition and structure, a habitat of sub-endemic and relict species of flora (Rorippa sylvestris, Vitis vinifera L. subsp. sylvestris, Erysimum sheiranthoides L.) and fauna species protected as natural rarities.



13. Landscape of outstanding features Veliko Ratno ostrvo, managed by PE Zelenilo Beograd Department of maintaining green areas in Belgrade (www.zelenilo.rs)

Main characteristics: formed at the confluence of the rivers Sava and Danube, as a product of fluvial phase in the river bed facies, the exponent of landscape features and undisturbed primary landscape values, also important for the conservation of natural resources and rare and endangered water bird habitats.



16. Landscape of outstanding features Karaš - Nera

Main characteristics: preserved abandoned meanders of Karaš river and Nera river habitats, sands and steppes, which are a priority for protection in central Europe. The river Nera is an ecological corridor of international importance. It runs along the border between Serbia and Romania, connecting the Carpathians and the Pannonian Plain. Nera river characteristic is the presence of fish typical of mountain rivers, such as spirin (*Alburnoides bipunctatus*), barbel (*Barbus meridionalis*) and burbot (*Lota lota*), a rare and endangered species.



3. Nature Park Tikvara, managed by: Sports and Recreation Centre Tikvara (www.tikvara.net)

Main characteristics: numerous inlets, ponds, ripple forms, fluvial lakes of different ages and with numerous wetlands, as well as forest stands that are becoming increasingly rare in Europe, due to the impact of river regulation.



8. Special Nature Reserve Kovilj-Petrovaradin marshes, managed by: PE Vojvodinašume (www.vojvodinasume.rs)

Main characteristics: Pannonian elements of flora and fauna of water, wetland, grassland and forest floodplain habitats with a variety of marsh life forms.



4. Special Nature Reserve Bagremara, managed by: JP Vojvodinašume, Forest Management Units Novi Sad and Bačka Palanka (www.vojvodinasume.rs)

Main characteristics: a site of strictly protected plant species *Eranthis hyemalis* (L.) Salisb - winter aconite that is rare and endangered and included in the Red Book of Flora of Serbia.



10. Landscape of outstanding features Foreland of the left bank of the Danube in Belgrade

Main characteristics: typical flood zones intersected by inlets and numerous ponds and oxbow lakes, a nesting place for a number of rare and endangered bird species, which classifies this area as an Internationally Important Bird Area (IBA).



12. Nature Monument Zemun loess profile, managed by: the Association - Ecological Movement of Zemun

Main characteristics: terrestrial loess with the exposed part about 114 m long and 30 m high, with four registered loess horizons and four fossil soil horizons, created during warmer intervals of the Ice Age.



15. Special Nature Reserve Deliblato sands, managed by: PE Vojvodinašume (www.vojvodinasume.rs)

Main characteristics: the largest European area formed of aeolian deposits with distinct forms of dune relief and characteristic sandstone, steppe and forest ecosystems. It is abundant in endemic and sub-endemic species, such as *Paeonia officinalis* ssp. *Banatica* and juniper, the only wild species of Pannonian Plain conifers. This important site of wetland bird fauna is in the only stable nesting place of pigmy cormorant in Serbia.



17. National Park Đerdap, managed by: PE "National Park Đerdap" (www.npdjerdap.org)

Main characteristics: magnificent Đerdap gorge on the Danube, the longest river gorge in Europe. Great richness in forests, that resemble the tertiary period of the tropical rainy regions, is mixed with occasional wild stands of lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), walnut (*Juglans regia*) and silver linden (*Tilia argentea*), and represents a rarity of nature park flora. The waters of the Danube are known as spawning sites of the Black Sea migratory fish species.

The Danube is a great natural, cultural, historical and economic wealth of Serbia. This wealth consists of natural beauties and rarities, the achievements of various ages, traditions and culture. Landscape and nature along the Danube in Serbia range from plains, to hills and wild canyons, creating the most magnificent sights. Forests, meadows and river banks of the Danube are the habitat of a number of rare plant and animal species. The most beautiful part of the Danube flow through Serbia, Erdap gorge, known as the Iron Gate, is a treasury of past millennia and preserved biodiversity. The most valuable and best preserved ecosystems of the Danube area are protected by nature protection measures, such as establishing the status of a protected natural resource and environmentally significant area.

By its total length of 2857 km the Danube is 3rd longest river in the world and 2nd longest river in Europe, whereas its flow through Serbia is 587.35 km long. Due to the Danube's natural characteristics and the importance for preserving wetlands, 17 natural resources along the Danube have been protected in Serbia.

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INSTITUTE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION OF SERBIA



**THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS
 ALONG THE DANUBE
 AND THE RAMSAR SITES IN SERBIA**

INSTITUTE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION OF SERBIA



THE RAMSAR CONVENTION

Ramsar Convention, which was adopted in 1971 in Ramsar (Iran), established a basis for action at the national and international level, in terms of the protection and wise management of wetlands and their resources.

Aquatic habitats governed by the Convention consist of a very wide range of habitat types: marshes, rivers, lakes, mangroves, and even those human-made, for example, canals or ponds. These areas are of immense value to human welfare and economic development in the world. They are also known as "kidneys of the planet", as they purify water, "natural builders", because they represent an effective system of protection against flooding, and "biological supermarkets", due to their branched food chains and a great diversity of wildlife. On the List of Ramsar sites of international importance, there are eleven Serbian areas.

Wetlands are centers of biodiversity and habitats of various and specific flora and fauna. They are essential for the survival of rare and endangered species of birds that inhabit sites near water. However, these areas are also extremely important for humans, because in many respects they have a direct impact on human survival.



THE RAMSAR SITES IN SERBIA



1. Obedska bara (Obed pond)
2. Ludaško jezero (Ludaš lake)
3. Carska bara – Stari Begej
4. Slano Kopovo
5. Gornje podunavlje (Upper Danube)
6. Zasavica
7. Labudovo okno
8. Peštersko jezero (Pešter lake)
9. Vlasina
10. Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit (Kovilj-Petrovaradin marshes)

