BIRDWATCHING IN VOJVODINA

Tourist organisation of Vojvodina









www.vojvodinaonline.com

Locations for birdwatching in Vojvodina



Birdwatch Serbia
Great birds! Beautiful reserves! Warm welcome!
www.birdwatchserbia.com

Legend

1. Ludaš Lake
2. Gornje Podunavlje
3. Slano Kopovo
4. Great Bustard Pastures
5. Jegricka
6. Okanj and Rusanda
7. Titel Hill
8. Koviljsko-petrovaradinski Rit
9. Potamišje
10. Carska Bara
11. Fruška Gora
12. Zasavica
13. Obedska Bara
14. Deliblato Sands
15. Vršac Mountains
16. Uvac Gorge
17. Ovčar-Kablar Gorge
18. Djerdap Gorge

Foreword

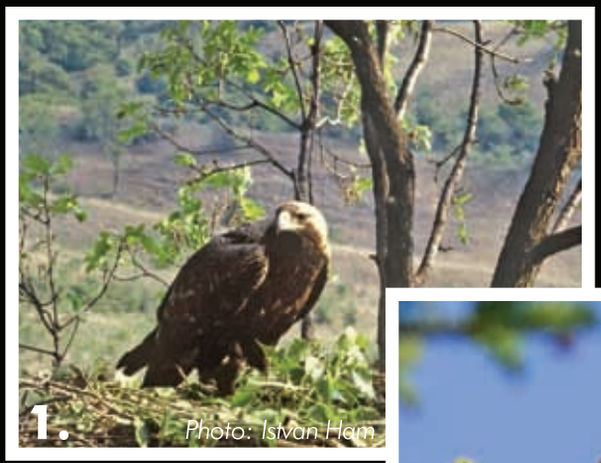
Serbia is very rich in habitats and bird species of which many are important for local and international conservation. Among them Vojvodina's nature reserves are some of the most studied and best-known to the public. In the province, from the 19th century until now, 312 species of birds have been recorded, which represents 42% of all bird species in Europe. Also, 196 bird speciess nest in Vojvodina today, which is 82% of Serbia's birds.


Photo: Slobodan Puzovic

Once an endless plain covered with steppes, salt marshes and swamps, Vojvodina today is mostly without forests, and the land has been turned over to agriculture. Many birds irretrievably lost their valuable habitats and became endangered species. Today the most endangered Vojvodina birds are the Imperial Eagle, Red-footed Falcon, Saker, Great Bustard and Roller, the survival of which is a battle fought on a daily basis.

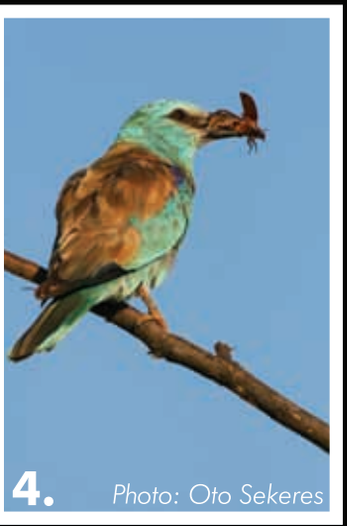
In this brochure we presented a number of protected nature reserves where there is organised protection and guide services, offering the possibility for tours and birdwatching. There are also many other places across Vojvodina where you can enjoy birds. For example in almost every village and city in Vojvodina during winter large wintering roosts of Long-eared Owls gather, the biggest world's roost is in the town of Kikinda.

Endangered bird species in Vojvodina


1. Photo: Istvan Ham


2. Photo: Katarina Paunovic


3. Photo: Gergely Jozsef


4. Photo: Oto Sekeres


5. Photo: Slobodan Puzovic

1. Imperial Eagle
2. Red-footed Falcon
3. Saker
4. Roller
5. Great Bustard

1 Ludas Lake and sandy environs



©Photo: Milan Ružić

©Photo: Katarina Paunović

Black-necked Grebe



©Photo: Katarina Paunović

Black-tailed Godwit



© Photo:Milan Ružić

Siberian Iris

This rich wetland in northern Serbia is a Ramsar protected site, and each year hosts a well-known bird ringing camp. It comprises a natural freshwater lake surrounded by extensive wetlands and reedbeds. The sandy ground in Selevenjske pustare and Mali pesak supports a complex of wooded steppe and steppe.

Birds include: Black-necked Grebe, Great Bittern, Little Bittern, Squacco Heron, Garganey, Marsh Harrier, Water Rail, Corn Crake, Little Crake, Baillon's Crake, Black-tailed Godwit, Mediterranean Gull, Whiskered Tern, Black Tern, Barn, Little and Long-eared Owl, Nightjar, Hoopoe, Bee-eater, Roller, Black Woodpecker, Syrian Woodpecker, Woodlark, Tawny Pipit, Bluethroat, Moustached Warbler, Great Reed Warbler, Marsh Warbler, River Warbler, Savi's Warbler, Penduline Tit, Bearded Tit, Red-backed Shrike, Lesser Grey Shrike and Golden Oriole.

Gornje Podunavlje 2



© Photo: Katarina Paunović

©Photo: Werner Goussey

Black Stork

This nature reserve comprises the Serbian portion of an international wetland wilderness that extends over the borders into neighboring Croatia and Hungary. The entire area represents one of the finest birding and wildlife areas in Europe. It comprises of an oak, willow and poplar forest on alluvial soil with numerous seasonal pools. The forests are famed for their Wild Boar and Red Deer populations, and nearby fish ponds provide an additional attraction for waterfowl.

Birds include: Black Stork, Little Bittern, Night Heron, Spoonbill, Ferruginous Duck, Red-crested Pochard, White-tailed Eagle, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Honey Buzzard, Black Kite, Marsh Harrier, Saker Falcon, Black Woodpecker, Middle Spotted Woodpecker, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Turtle Dove, Yellow Wagtail, Collared Flycatcher, Red-backed Shrike, Savi's Warbler, River Warbler.



©Photo: Katarina Paunović

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker



©Photo: Milan Ružić

European Green Toad

3 Slano kopovo



© Photo: Katarina Paunović

© Photo: Katarina Paunović

Avocet



© Photo: Katarina Paunović

Common Crane



© Photo: Katarina Paunović

Roe deer

This nature reserve is one of the best places in the Pannonian Plain to observe the spectacular annual migration of Common Cranes. It consists of a large saltwater lake, fringed on one shore by extensive reed beds and surrounded by an arid region of saline steppe. The region is home to a large number and variety of breeding and visiting water birds.

Birds include: Great Bittern, Garganey, Northern Pintail, Ferruginous Duck, Montagu's Harrier, Saker Falcon, Red-footed Falcon, Common Crane, Black-tailed Godwit, Spotted Redshank, Common Redshank, Greenshank, Green Sandpiper, Wood Sandpiper, Eurasian Curlew, Whimbrel, Avocet, Black-winged Stilt, Kentish Plover, Little Owl, Short-eared Owl, Bluethroat, Lesser Grey Shrike and Northern Wheatear.

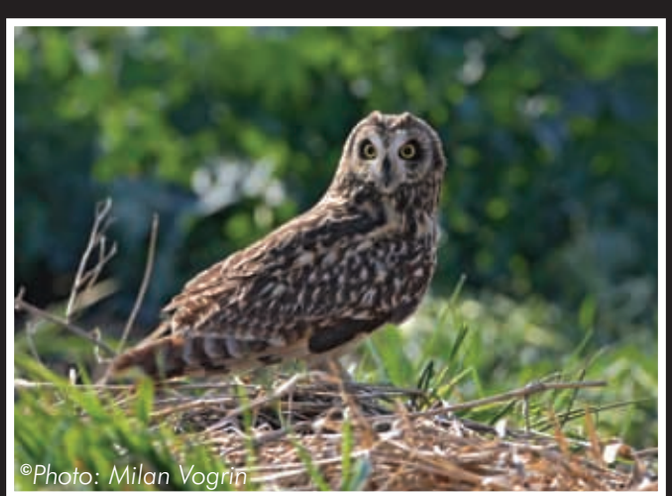
Great Bustard pastures 4



Great Bustard

This nature reserve was proclaimed in order to safeguard Serbia's last remaining population of Great Bustards. It is located in northern Serbia, between the Tisa river and the Romanian border and consists of vast open steppe grassland and extensive farmland.

Birds include: Red-footed Falcon, Saker Falcon, Quail, Great Bustard, Short- eared Owl, Hoopoe, Roller, Tawny Pipit, Black-Headed Yellow Wagtail, Northern Wheatear, Whinchat, Red-backed Shrike, Red-backed Shrike, Lesser Grey Shrike and Corn Bunting.



Short-eared Owl



Common Swallowtail

5 Jegricka



©Photo: Lorand Vig

©Photo: Katarina Paunović

Grey Heron



©Photo: Katarina Paunović

Penduline Tit



©Photo: Katarina Paunović

White Waterlily

Meandering stream of Jegricka river, that is 64 km long, forms a mosaic habitat of ponds, reeds, scrubs, flooded meadows, pastures and alleys. Nature Park is surrounded by numerous villages and agricultural land, and one part of the river is turned into a fishpond.

Birds include: Black-necked Grebe, Little Grebe, Great Crested Grebe, Pygmy Cormorant, Bittern, Little Bittern, Squacco Heron, Spoonbill, Ferruginous Duck, Marsh Harrier, Water Rail, Redshank, Whiskered Tern, Black Tern, Bluethroat, Stonechat, Moustached Warbler, Penduline Tit, Bearded Tit, Great Grey Shrike and Reed Bunting.

Okanj and Rusanda 6



© Photo: Zeljko Solomun

© Photo: Katarina Paunović

Whimbrel

This lowland area of saline steppes is located in central Banat and represents the alluvial plain of the river Tisa depression. High waters in the area are the remains of the former Tisa riverbed. The main characteristics are two large ellipsoid alkaline lakes Rusanda and Okanj. Rusanda is located east of the village of Melenci, it and is 4 km long with an area of 300 hectares . Okanj is 2 km north of the village of Elemir, with a length of about 2 km and an area of around 270 hectares.

Birds include: Curlew, Whimbrel, Lapwing, Spoonbill, Bittern, Great White Egret, Little Egret, Purple Heron, Red-footed Falcon, Ferruginous Duck, Avocet, Black-winged Stilt, Great Grey Shrike, Grasshopper Warbler, Long-legged Buzzard, Long-eared Owl.



© Photo: Katarina Paunović

Red-footed Falcon



© Photo: Katarina Paunović

Glasswort

7 Titel Hill



©Photo: Vladimir Dobretic

© Photo: Gergely Jozsef

Saker



© Photo: Oto Sekeres

Roller



Photo: Slobodan Puzovic

Adonis vernalis

Titel Hill is in southwestern part of Bačka, between the river Tisa to the east and Danube to the south. It consists of a vast ellipsoid plateau on the hill, sandy hill banks, pastures and wet meadows. On the sandy banks there are several thousand nesting holes of Bee-eaters and Sand Martins but many other bird species also nest there, occasionally including rare species such as Saker and Roller.

Birds include: Sand Martin, Bee-eater, Roller, Hoopoe, Stock Dove, Wheatear, Starling, Jackdaw, Kestrel, Black Stork, Black Kite, Raven, Saker, Imperial Eagle, Rough-legged Buzzard, Tawny Pipit, Great Grey Shrike, Little Owl.

Koviljsko - petrovaradinski Rit 8



Mute Swans

A large alluvial floodplains on both sides of the Danube in the south-east of Bačka which consists of several areas: Koviljski Rit, Petrovaradinski Rit, Krčedinska Ada, Ločka Ada and Velika Ada. It consists of a large complex of alluvial forests of ash, willow and poplars that are fringed with meanders, extensive riverbeds, seasonal pools, ponds, reeds, wet meadows and pastures. Two of the most important bird species are Black Stork that nest in the poplar forests and White-tailed Eagle, which chooses quiet areas with old trees for nesting and ponds for feeding.

Birds include: White Stork, Black Stork, Black Kite, White-tailed Eagle, Honey Buzzard, Mute Swan, Garganey, Spotted Crake, Lapwing, Yellow Wagtail, Starling, Cormorant, Grey Heron, Spoonbill, Great White Egret, Little Egret, Squacco Heron, Purple Heron, Night Heron, Green Woodpecker, Icterine Warbler, Golden Oriole.



White Stork nest



Horses

9 Potamisje



©Photo: Marko Tucakov

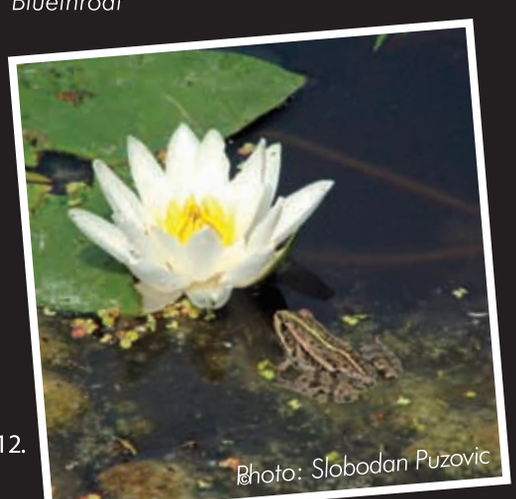
©Photo: Werner Goussey

Purple Heron



©Photo: Maciej Szymanski

Bluethroat



©Photo: Slobodan Puzovic

Water lily and Marsh frog

Potamišje includes the meandering river Tamiš which is 33 km long. It consists of flooded meadows and oxbows that take up most of the open space. This diverse eco-systems also includes the Baranda fishpond (the second largest in Serbia) and fishponds in Ćenta and Uzdin. In these areas there are is preserved natural forest and saline steppes. This is an important nesting place for colonies of Cormorant, Ferruginous Duck, Pochard, Whiskered Terns, White Storks and various herons including Grey Heron, Spoonbill and Glossy Ibis.

Birds include: White-tailed Eagle, Marsh Harrier, Black Stork, White Stork, Cormorant, Ferruginous Duck, Pochard, Whiskered Tern, Purple Heron, Grey Heron, Spoonbill, Glossy Ibis, Bittern, Great White Egret, Little Egret, Great Reed Warbler, Great Crested Grebe, Red-necked Grebe, Black-necked Grebe, Little Grebe, Bluethroat, Mute Swan, Yellow wagtail, Starling.

Carska bara 10



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© Photo: Katarina Paunović

White-tailed Eagle

This well-known bird sanctuary east of Novi Sad is an important bird watching area and Ramsar site. The reserve consists of a flooded forest with large seasonal pools and extensive reedbeds (the largest in Serbia), fringed with willow and poplar woodland. The surrounding fish ponds are the largest in Europe and host significant concentrations of waterbirds. The area can be explored on foot and by boat, and a number of platforms and hides allow views over the pools and reedbeds.

Birds include: Great Bittern, Little Bittern, Great White Egret, Squacco Heron, Spoonbill, Shoveler, Ferruginous Duck, Garganey, White-tailed Eagle, Marsh Harrier, Honey Buzzard, Goshawk, Water Rail, Corn Crake, Little Crake, Whiskered Tern, Lesser-spotted Woodpecker, Syrian Woodpecker, Wryneck, Red-backed Shrike, Penduline Tit, Bearded Tit, Great Reed Warbler, Marsh Warbler, River Warbler and Savi's Warbler.



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Night Heron



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European pond terrapin

11 Fruska Gora



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Black Woodpecker



© Photo: Milan Ružić

Black-headed Bunting



Photo: Katarina Paunović

Common Blue

This National Park protects a picturesque ridge of hills that extends 78 kilometers west from Novi Sad towards the Croatian border. In prehistoric times, the hills were an island in the Pannonian Sea which covered the whole of northern Serbia. They also have a rich cultural history: no fewer than 16 orthodox monasteries are located here, and traditional farmsteads (Salas) provide a hearty and homely welcome to visitors. The hills comprise a variety of habitats, including mixed forest, grazed steppe, farmland and meadows.

Birds include: Imperial Eagle, Honey Buzzard, Goshawk, Hobby, Saker Falcon, Turtle Dove, Scops Owl, Little Owl, Hoopoe, Bee-eater, Wood Lark, Crested Lark, Tawny Pipit, Yellow Wagtail, Tree Pipit, Black Woodpecker, Grey-headed Woodpecker, Syrian Woodpecker, Middle Spotted Woodpecker, Collared Flycatcher, Marsh Tit, Short-toed Treecreeper, Red-backed Shrike, Golden Oriole, Serin, Hawfinch, Cirl Bunting, Ortolan Bunting, Black-headed Bunting and Corn Bunting.

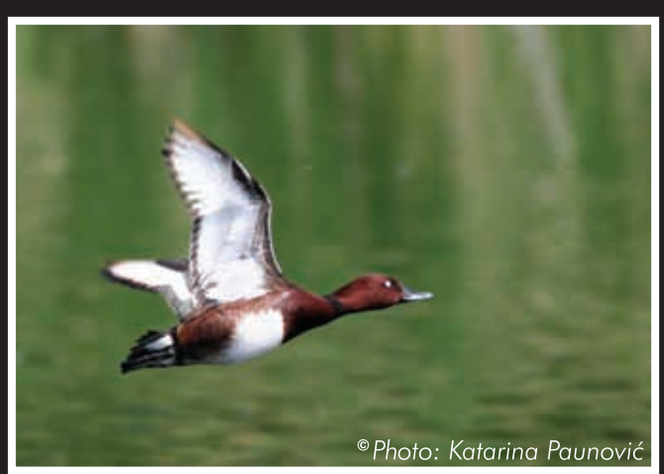
Zasavica 12



Spoonbill

The Reserve stretches along 33.1 km long Zasavica River. The area is dominated by a riverine biotope, surrounded by the mosaic of aquatic and wetland ecosystems with fragments of flooded forests, remnants of oak, ash, poplar and willow stands, agricultural land and extensive grassland. Zasavica is famous as the centre for conservation of genetic resources of domestic animals in Serbia. Balkan Donkies, Podolian cattle and Mangulitsa pigs are to be found foraging on a vast extensive pasture.

Birds include: Little Grebe, Pygmy Cormorant, Little Bittern, Night Heron, Little Egret, Ferruginous Duck, White-tailed Eagle, Marsh Harrier, Goshawk, Hobby, Turtle Dove, Cuckoo, Barn Owl, Long-eared Owl, Little Owl, Green Woodpecker, Syrian Woodpecker, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Crested Lark, Tawny Pipit, Black-headed Yellow Wagtail, Nightingale, Black Redstart, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Sedge Warbler, Great Reed Warbler, Savi's Warbler, Icterine Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, Penduline Tit, Red-backed Shrike, Golden Oriole, Tree Sparrow, Serin, Hawfinch and Corn Bunting.



Ferruginous Duck



Green frog

13 Obedska bara



©Photo: Katarina Paunović

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Great Reed Warbler



©Photo: Katarina Paunović

Squacco Heron



©Photo: Katarina Paunović

Scarlet Dragonfly

Obedska Bara is one of the oldest protected areas in the world (since 1874) and is one of the most famous nature reserves in Serbia and the former Yugoslavia. It is a seasonally inundated area comprising 20.000 ha of the Sava River floodplain, with marshes, ponds, wet meadows, and an oxbow surrounded by oak, willow and poplar forests. The biggest pond is an authentic complex of stagnant tributaries, marshes, pits, marsh vegetation, damp meadows and forests.

Birds include: Little Grebe, Pygmy Cormorant, Bittern, Little Bittern, Night Heron, Little Egret, Great Egret, Purple Heron, Black Stork, Spoonbill, Common Pochard, Ferruginous Duck, White-tailed Eagle, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Marsh Harrier, Honey Buzzard, Goshawk, Hobby, Spotted Crake, Little Crake, Turtle Dove, Cuckoo, Barn Owl, Little Owl, Bee-eater, Green Woodpecker, Syrian Woodpecker, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Wryneck, Black Redstart, River Warbler, Savi's Warbler, Great Reed Warbler, Icterine Warbler, Collared Flycatcher, Penduline Tit, Short-toed Treecreeper, Red-backed Shrike, Golden Oriole, Serin, Hawfinch, Reed Bunting and Corn Bunting.

Deliblato Sands 14



©Photo: Milan Ružić

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Booted Eagle

Deliblato Sands is a unique wilderness comprising 33,000 hectares of grasslands, farmlands and mixed forest on a large sandy region. It is bordered by the Danube, Tamis and Karas rivers and is home to a rich flora and fauna. It's famed for its high degree of endemism, including many unique plants and insects. The Danube sandbanks are home to the largest Central European Sand Martin breeding colony, with up to 18,000 pairs! It's also home to Sousliks, European Molerats, Marbled Polecats and at least three packs of Grey Wolves.

Birds include: White-tailed Eagle, Imperial Eagle, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Short-toed Eagle, Booted Eagle, Black Kite, Long-legged Buzzard, Red-footed Falcon, Hobby, Saker Falcon, Turtle Dove, Little Owl, Scops Owl, Ural Owl, Nightjar, Hoopoe, Bee-eater, Roller, Black Woodpecker, White-backed Woodpecker, Syrian Woodpecker, Wryneck, Crested Lark, Sand Martin, Tawny Pipit, Black Redstart, Barred Warbler, Collared Flycatcher, Red-backed Shrike, Lesser Grey Shrike, Golden Oriole, Ortolan Bunting.



© Photo: Katarina Paunović

Bee-eater



© Photo: Katarina Paunović

Souslik

15 Vrsac Mountains



©Photo: Katarina Paunović

Tawny Owl



© Photo: Katarina Paunović

Yellowhammer



Photo: Milan Ružić

Viper

©Photo: Milivoj Vučanović

The Vrsac Mountains are arch-shaped hills covered by the mixed oak, beech, hornbeam and lime woodlands, vineyards and extensive farmland situated about 25km NE from Deliblato Sands. On these mountains is the highest peak in Vojvodina, Guridučki vrh (641m). This region is covered with exceptional quality mixed forest of oak, beech and hornbeam, vineyards and large agricultural areas.

Birds include: Lesser Spotted Eagle, Short-toed Eagle, Goshawk, Turtle Dove, Cuckoo, Tawny Owl, Ural Owl, Hoopoe, Black Woodpecker, White-backed Woodpecker, Syrian Woodpecker, Middle Spotted Woodpecker, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Wryneck, Woodlark, Tree Pipit, Grey Wagtail, Spotted Flycatcher, Willow Tit, Short-toed Treecreeper, Red-backed Shrike, Golden Oriole, Linnet, Yellowhammer, Hawfinch, Ortolan Bunting, Corn Bunting.

impressum



Bird watching activity in Serbia has the great potential because of preserved nature, large number of bird species and their habitats. During the crisis in the '90s, Serbia wasn't very well visited destination and for large number of tourist it is still undiscovered. This undiscovered treasure in the heart of Europe has so much to offer for the true nature admirers.

NGO Visit Vojvodina was created by the leading incoming tour operator in Serbia, Magelan Corporation doo, also creator of the first on-line booking system for accommodation in Serbia VisitSerbia.org. Main purpose of Visit Vojvodina is to protect the nature and multicultural culture in Serbia, but also to promote and develop bird watching tourism. We have organized the 1st Bird watching Tourism Conference in Serbia on 8th December 2008 and created bird watching tours. More info on *www.visitvojvodina.com* & *www.birdwatchserbia.com*.

Our company is also trying to work and cooperate with professional and responsibly local partners who are providing a quality service and protecting the environment. Our motto is to give a true pleasure for all visitors and chance to see, hear, feel and taste all the sites and flavors of Serbia. Tourists can also meet and get more familiar with the local people and their customs. All the tourists who are interested in domestic skills can learn them from the locals and at the same time help them to protect their way of life.

Main reason for increasing number of tourists every year is its location, tourist potentials, exciting sites, friendly people and its customs, preserved nature and low prices. In addition to outstanding birdlife, apart from birding tours in Serbia, the visiting birders can enjoy a host of cultural and historical attractions, from castles museu]ms and monasteries to rural farm houses and Belgrade's vibrant nightlife. All this is accompanied by a tradition of warmth and hospitality for which Serbia is world famous.

For more info visit:

www.birdwatchserbia.com
www.visitvojvodina.com
www.pticevojvodine.com
www.wild-serbia.com

Tourist organisation of Vojvodina
www.vojvodinaonline.com

Executive Council of Vojvodina
www.vojvodina.gov.rs

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Visit Vojvodina.com
Association for development of tourism in Vojvodina
www.visitvojvodina.com

TRAVEL AGENCY Magelan CORPORATION
www.magelan.rs

VisitSerbia.org
Online reservation service for accomodation in Serbia
www.visitserbia.org

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