



















The status of the European Roller in Montenegro





















Roller is breeding at few localities along Adriatic coast of Montenegro (295 km long)















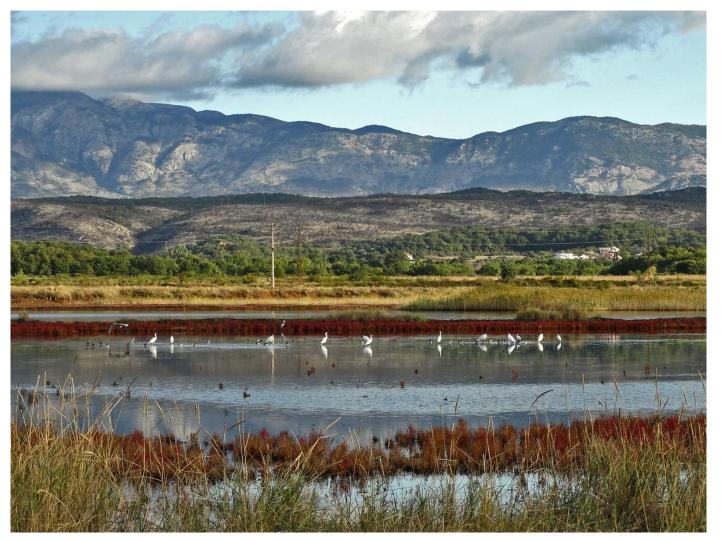








Ulcinj salina: 10 - 20 bp, artificial nesting box























Hinterland of Long beach in Ulcinj: 1-3 bp, old trees















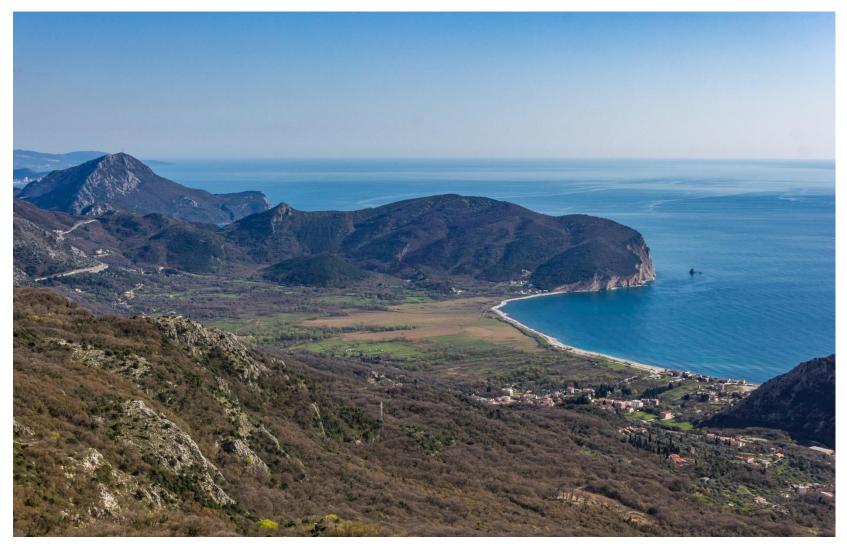








Buljarica: 1-2 bp, old oak trees















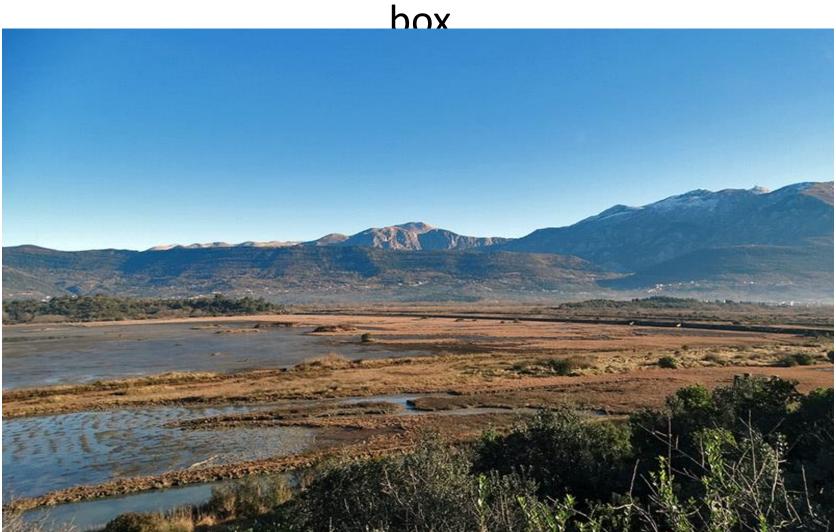








Tivat salina, salt pans: 0-2 bp, artificial nesting























Sutorina: 0-2 bp, artificial nesting box























Range states	Breeding	Migration	Wintering	
Albania	yes	No	no	
Armenia	yes	No	No no	
Austria	yes	Yes	no	
Azerbaijan	yes	No	no no no	
Belarus	yes	No		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	No		
Bulgaria	yes	Yes	no	
Croatia	yes	No	no	
Cyprus	yes	Yes	no	
Czech Republic	extinct	No	no	
Estonia	extinct	extinct No		
France	yes	yes Yes		
Georgia	yes	No	no	
Greece	yes	Yes	no	
Hungary	yes	Yes	no	
Italy	yes	No no		
Latvia	yes	Yes	no	
Lithuania	yes	No	no	
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	yes	No	no	
Montenegro	yes	yes No		
Moldova	yes	Yes	no	
Poland	yes	Yes	no	
Portugal	yes	Yes	no	
Romania	yes	Yes	no	
Russia (European)	yes	No	no	
Serbia	yes Yes		no	
Slovakia	yes	yes Yes 1		
Slovenia	extinct	No	no	
Spain	yes	Yes	no	
Гurkey	yes	Yes	no	
Ukraine	yes	Yes	no	

Table 1. European range states of the European Roller. Member states of the EU in bold (BirdLife International 2008).

Besides breeding, rollers also migrate across Montenegro.





















Country	Breeding pairs.	Quality	Year(s) of the latest estimate	Breeding Population trend in the last 15 years (= 3 generations)	Quality
Albania	10-50	М	2002	decline	Р
Armenia	300-650	М	2000-2002	stable	М
Austria	10-18	G	2001-2008	stable	G
Azerbaijan	1000-5000	Р	1996-2000	stable	Р
Belarus	20-50	М	2008	large decline	М
Bulgaria	2.5-5.5	М	1990-2005	small increase	М
Croatia	0-5	М	2002	large decline	Р
Cyprus	2000-4000	Р	1994-2000	small increase	Р
Czech Republic	0	G	2000	extinct	
Estonia	1-5	G	2003-2007	moderate decline	М
France	800-1000	М	2007	moderate increase	М
Georgia	present				
Greece	200-300	Р	1995-2000	small decline	Р
Hungary	1000	G	2007	stable	G
Italy	300-400	Р	2003	stable	Р
Latvia	20-30	G	2005	large decline	М
Lithuania	35-50	G	2007	large decline	G
Macedonia, the Former Republic of Yugoslav	300-1000	Р		moderate decline	Р
Moldova	50-80	М		large decline	Р
Poland	60-80	G	2007	moderate decline	М
Portugal	80-150	М	2001-2005	moderate decline	Р
Romania	4600-6500	Р	2002	small decline	Р
Russia (European)	6000-6500	Р	1990-2000	moderate decline	М
Serbia	70-120	М	2007-2008	small increase	М
Slovakia	1-20	Р	2008	large decline	Р
Slovenia	0	М	2008	possibly extinct	М
Spain	2000-6000	М	2006	moderate decline	Р
Turkey	30 000-60 000	Р	2001	moderate decline	Р
Ukraine	4000-5000	М	1990-2000	large decline	G
Total EU (27)	13,000 – 25,000			decline	
Total Europe	55,000 – 117,000			decline	

Population size and trend between 2000-2016 in your country. Please check and update the table if necessary.

- Population: 15-25 pairs
- Quality: poor
- Year of the latest estimate:2002 2012
- Trend in last 15 years is stable
- Quality: moderate increase

Population size and trend by country (BirdLife International 2008).

Notes: G — Good; M — Medium; P — Poor.



















What are the main threats for rollers in your country?

Long term threats that have no solution yet

- Permanent grasslands are under pressure of urbanisation Critical
- Land abandonment/ reduced management of meadows and pastures— High

Threats that started fairly recently?

- Habitat degradation and afforestation of pastures High
- Clearing of riverbank trees and riparian forests High
- Loss of solitary and old trees with cavities High

Threats that have been solved?

Lack of natural trees with necessary cavities is compensated with artificial nesting boxes





















Have there been any changes in your country regarding the policies and legislations relevant to the management of the species? What percentage of the breeding territories are protected?

- Tivat salt pans are nationally protected, but not managed.
- Ulcinj salina is waiting for an act of protection (80% of national population is nesting here).
- Buljarica, hinterland of Long beach in Ulcinj and Sutorina are under huge touristic pressure. It is likely that this land will be devastated in the next 10 years.





















What is the main goal in your country regarding the roller population?

- The main goal is to protect all areas where rollers are breeding because these arease are one of the last oasis of natural habitats along 300 km coast of Montenegro.
- Also, one goal is to improve breeding conditions throughout setting up nesting boxes.





















Please list the recent conservation activities (national species action plans, monitoring programmes, habitat restorations, research programmes) that are relevant to the species within your country.

• CZIP-BirdLife with Euranatur are conducting the programme of monitoring and habitat restoration at the Ulcinj Salina (IBA), where 80% of population is nesting.





















Please explain your monitoring methods.

- Visiting roller habitats during migration and breeding period, one or twice per month (May and June). Method usually used is line transect.
- After breeding period (July), when youngs are already fletched, nesting boxes are checked and, after breeding, success is estimated.





















Please list all the goals and actions from the last ISAP (2008) that are now considered complete.

You can use the tables on pages 20-26 of the 2008 ISAP as a baseline:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/doc_s/coracias_garrulus_pdf

1.1.2 Legally protect under national and/or international (e.g. Natura 2000) legislation the priority areas.

Comment: it is protected under national legislation. Natura 2000 process is ongoing. All areas where roller breeds are IBA and potential SPA.

1.1.3 Develop site management plans for Roller priority areas or include Roller conservation measures in existing ones

Comment: Management plan for Ulcinj salina is developed and roller conservation measures are included in it.

1.2.1. Develop monitoring schemes and implement annual monitoring on Roller populations and breeding success.

Comment: The monitoring scheme is developed. Monitoring of breeding success is difficult because lack of ornithologists and financial support.





















Please list all the goals and actions from the last ISAP (2008) that are now considered complete.

- 1.2.3. Define priority areas for Roller conservation

 Comment: Priority areas for Roller are identified and the efforts for its conservation are invested.
- 1.3.1 Raise the awareness about the value and conservation status of the Roller among key stakeholders

Comment: It is partially done. Key stakeholders were national institutions for nature conservation, such as Environmental Protection Agency and Public Enterprise for Management of Coastal Areas. Also, we tried to raise awareness among students from elementary school and high school in the coastal towns, students of biology, and other general public.

2.2.6 Install nest boxes including in areas with healthy populations but with likely shortage of nest sites.





















Thank you.