

ADA BOJANA



River Bojana is 44 km long and takes the water from the Skadar lake and it flows into the Adriatic sea, forming a rare example of natural delta.

Ada Bojana is river island which is located at the mouth of the River Bojana into the Adriatic sea.



Ada Bojana is of triangular shape.

NATURAL WEALTH OF ADA BOJANA



Ardea cinarea



Egretta thula



Phasianus colchicus



Nycticorax nycticorax



Phalacrocorax pygmeus

SPECIES OF
INTERNATIONAL
IMPORTANCE

Ada Bojana represents habitat to many birds.

ALLUVIAL FORESTS



Quercus pubescens

According to the opinion of prof. Pulević from University of Montenegro it is very important to protect individual trees which form an authentic landscape.



Quercus robur scutariensis



Salix sp.



Populus alba

Ecological importance of alluvial forests lies in the rich genetic population of flora and fauna. At least 13 bird species that have an unfavorable conservation status in Europe lives in the humid forests of the Delta Bojana.



Some of the species from Ada Bojana are classified as critically endangered.



Caretta caretta



Canis aureus



Pelicanus crispus



Anguilla anguilla

THREATS !



- *Construction of tourist resorts and private houses, camping*
- *Construction of roads*
- *Deforestation*
- *Planned oil rigs*
- *Development of hotel complex on Ada Bojana*
- *Illegal and unsustainable fishing*
- *Planned construction of hydropower plants*



Fam. Anguillidae

Gen. *Anguilla*

Spec. *Anguilla anguilla* Linnaeus, 1758



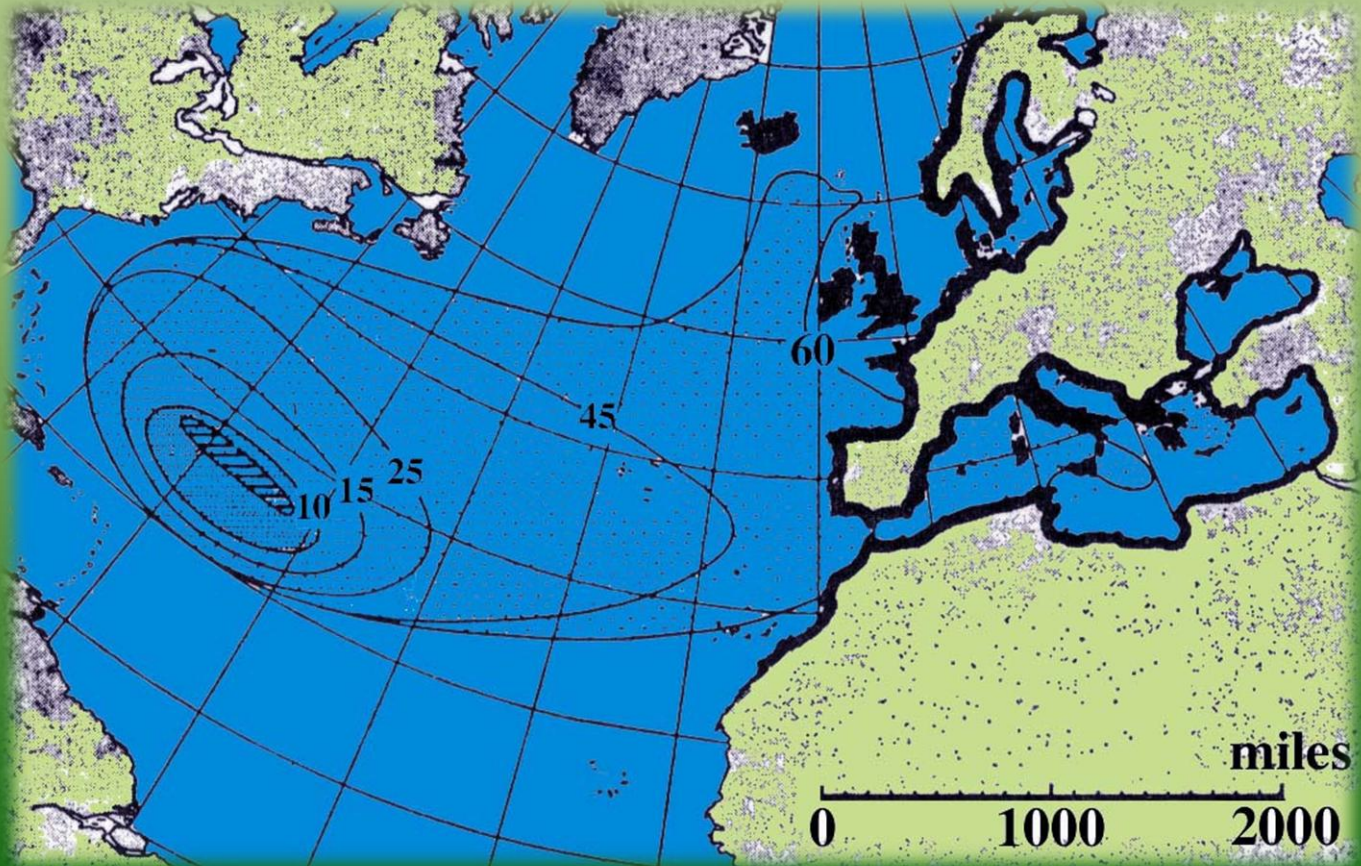
COMPLEX LIFE CYCLE

✓ **Facultatively catadromus**

living in frash, brackish and coastal waters --- MIGRATING to --- pelagic marine waters to breed

✓ **Spawning in Sargasso sea**

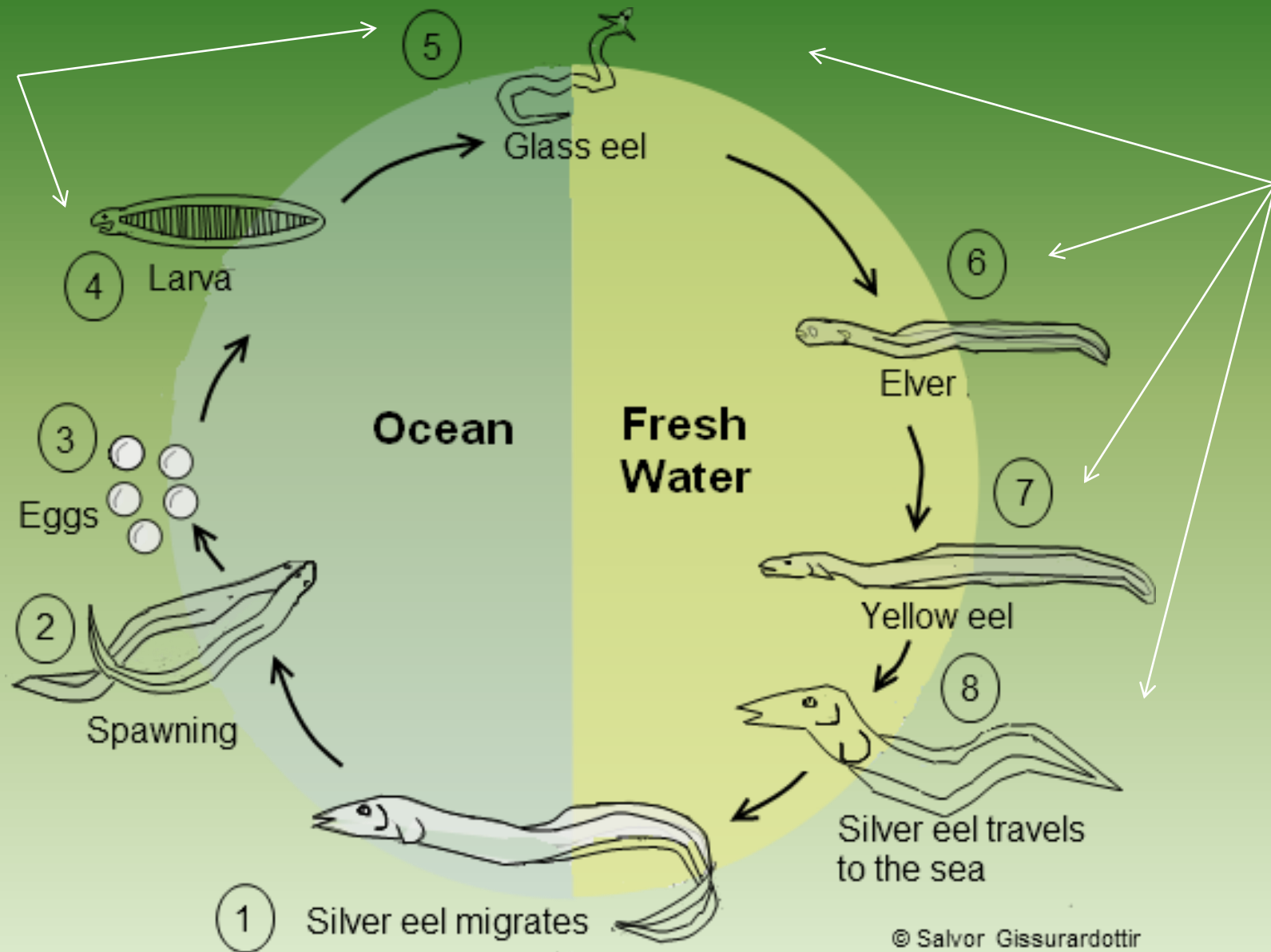
✓ **Specific metamorphosis**



COMPLEX LIFE CYCLE

1°

Metamorphosis

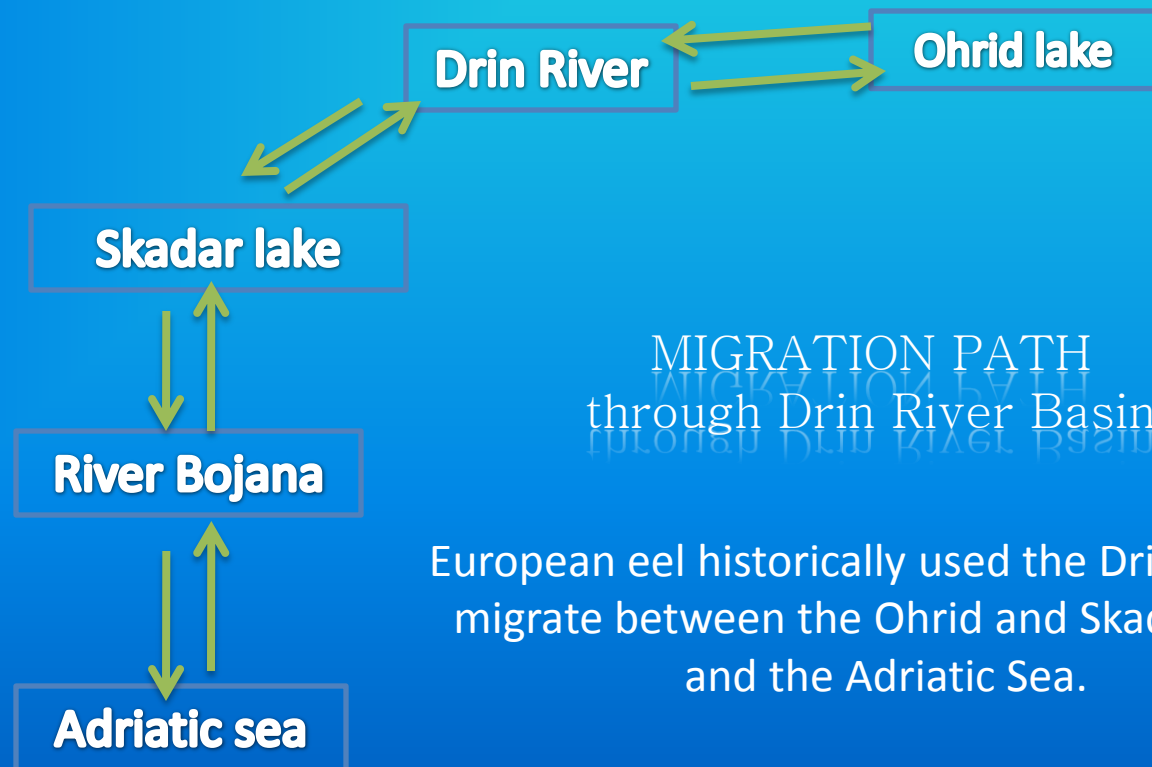


2°

Metamorphosis

NATIVE SPECIES

The European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) is distributed all over Europe, from Iceland and the North Cape in Norway, around the Mediterranean, down to northwest Africa.



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



According to [IUCN RED LIST.org](https://www.iucnredlist.org/):

BARRIERS to upstream and
downstream migration

mortality by HYDROPOWER
TURBINES

POLLUTION

OVERFISHING of glass, yellow and silver eel

PARASITES (e.g. introduced nematode *Anguillicola crassus*)

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

✓ European eel is beyond safe biological limits because fisheries data indicates that the stock is at its historical minimum – 1% of the 1960 recruitment level.

✓ European eel recruitment has been falling by an order of magnitude per generation, while fishing yield and presumably the continental stock, has gradually declined over several decades.

✓ Changes to water flows (largely due to dams) and in the quantity and quality of water resources throughout the watershed, have caused severe damage to the fish passages, thus critically endangering the European eel (IUCN Red list) and other species, which face a high risk of extinction in the basin in the immediate future.



Since 2008.
European eel has
been included in
IUCN Red List of
threatend species
as crutically
endangered.

It has been added
to Appendix II of
the CITES Red List
of Endangered
Species, implying
drastic restrictions
on trading.

2009. ICES Working Group on
Eels confirmed the view that the
stock is out of safe biological
limits.



**Mysterious, interesting and
not sufficiently explored**



**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!**

ANY QUESTIONS?

**NO? GREAT!
BYE.**