

Ptice

Ptice su vjerojatno najzanimljiviji dio pakleničke faune. Istraživanja ornitofaune su na širem prostoru Parka kontinuirana i traju više od dva desetljeća. Do sada je zabilježeno 236 ptičjih vrsta od kojih unutar granica Parka obitava njih 156 vrsta. Neke su postale vrlo rijetke, osobito ptice grabljivice.



Mrka crvenrepka (*Phoenicurus ochruros*) je gnjezdara stijena i kamenjara, od morske obale do najviših velebitskih vrhunaca.

The Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*) is a nesting bird on the rocks and rocky grounds, from the sea coast up to the highest peaks of Velebit.

Od ptica grabljivica u Parku se zadržavaju: **suri orao** (*Aquila chrysaetos*), **sivi sokol** (*Falco peregrinus*), **orao zmijar** (*Circaetus gallicus*), zatim **jastreb** (*Accipiter gentilis*), **kobac** (*Accipiter nisus*), **vjetruša** (*Falco tinnunculus*), **škanjac** (*Buteo buteo*). Do sada je ukupno za područje Parka zabilježeno 25 vrsta ptica grabljivica.



Orao zmijar (*Circaetus gallicus*) preljeće područje Parka u potrazi za zmijama koje su mu uz guštore glavna hrana.

The Short-toed Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*) is flying over the Park area in search of the snakes that are its main food beside the lizards.

> ptice grabljivice

skupina ptica, predatora iz reda sokolovki (Falconiformes) koje se hrane drugim životinjama, održavaju prirodnu ravnotežu i na vrhu su hranidbenog lanca;

> ornitofauna

ptičji svijet koji nastanjuje neko područje;

Birds

Birds are probably the most interesting part of Paklenica's fauna. The exploration of ornithofauna on the wider area of the Park has been continuously underway for more than two decades. So far, 236 bird species have been recorded out of which 156 species reside within the Park limits. Some have become very rare, birds of prey in particular.



Mladunci kopca (*Accipiter nisus*). U leglu je od 3 do 5 ptica koje roditelji hrane pticama pjevicama. Snimio D. Bušljeta.

Sparrowhawk's hatchlings (*Accipiter nisus*). There are 3 to 5 hatchlings in the nest that are feed on song-birds by their parents. Photo by: D. Bušljeta.

The following birds of prey inhabit the Park area: the **Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*), the **Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*), the **Short-toed Eagle** (*Circaetus gallicus*), then the **Goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*), the **Sparrowhawk** (*Accipiter nisus*), the **Kestrel** (*Falco tinnunculus*) and the **Buzzard** (*Buteo buteo*). So far, the total of 25 species birds of prey has been registered in the Park area.

> Birds of prey

a group of predatory birds from the Falconiformes order that feed themselves on other animals, keep the natural balance and are on top of the food chain;

> Ornithofauna

the birds that inhabit some area;



Jarebica kamenjarka (*Alectoris graeca*) je gnjezdara kamenjarskih livada i submediteranskih šikara.

The Rock Partridge (*Alectoris graeca*) is a nesting bird that inhabits the meadows on rocky grounds and sub-Mediterranean underbrush.

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Šaren kulik (*Charadrius morinellus*) porijeklom iz Alpa zabilježen je na jesenskom preletu prema afričkim zimovalištima na samom vrhu Svetog brda.

The Eurasian Dotterel (*Charadrius morinellus*) originates from the Alps and is recorded on the very peak of the Sveti brdo (Holy Mountain) on its autumn flight toward the African winter habitats.

H. Mägdefrau

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NP Paklenica

PUH / FAT DORMOUSE (*Myoxus glis*)

www.paklenica.hr

Sisavci

Među 50-ak zabilježenih vrsta sisavaca, najraznovrsniji su šišmiši, s 16 vrsta, a od glodavaca posebno su brojni mali sisavci, poput **puha** (*Myoxus glis*), **vjeverice** (*Sciurus vulgaris*) ili više vrsta rovki. Od velikih sisavaca ovdje obitava **smedi medvjed** (*Ursus arctos*), zatim **vuk** (*Canis lupus*), **kuna zlatica** (*Martes martes*), **bjelica** (*Martes foina*), **lisica** (*Vulpes vulpes*), **jazavac** (*Meles meles*), **lasica** (*Mustela nivalis*). Posljednjih godina sve brojnija postaje **divlja svinja** (*Sus scrofa*). **Divlja mačka** (*Felis sylvestris*) je redovito prisutna u Parku, kao i druge vrste, npr. **srna** (*Capreolus capreolus*), **jelen** (*Cervus elaphus*), **divokoza** (*Rupicapra rupicapra*).

Mammals

Among 50 or so registered mammal species, the most diverse are bats with 16 species, and there is a significant number of small mammals among rodents, such as the **Fat Dormouse** (*Myoxus glis*), the **Eurasian Red Squirrel** (*Sciurus vulgaris*) or several species of shrews.

Here is also the habitat of big mammals such as the **Brown Bear** (*Ursus arctos*), then the **Wolf** (*Canis lupus*), the **Pine Marten** (*Martes martes*), the **Beech Marten** (*Martes foina*), **Red Fox** (*Vulpes vulpes*), the **European Badger** (*Meles meles*), the **Least Weasel** (*Mustela nivalis*). Over the past years, there has been an increasing number of **Wild Boars** (*Sus scrofa*). The **Wild Cat** (*Felis sylvestris*) is frequently present in the Park, as well as other species, e.g. the **European Roe Deer** (*Capreolus capreolus*), the **Red Deer** (*Cervus elaphus*), and the **Chamois** (*Rupicapra rupicapra*).

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Bogatstvo i raznolikost faune Nacionalnog parka Paklenica

Veliko bogatstvo i raznolikost faune Nacionalnog parka Paklenica potvrđuje popis od 1500 do sada poznatih i popisanih vrsta. Na popisu je najviše beskralješnjaka, i to 1200 vrsta, koji, nažalost, čine slabije istraženu, dok tristotinjak vrsta kralješnjaka čini bolje istraženu skupinu životinja.

Beskralješnjaci

Među beskralješnjacima su svakako najuočljiviji danići leptiri koji nastanjuju rascvetale livade i šumske rubove, a šarenim boja udovicik su pobudili pozornost posjetitelja. Leptiri za svoj razvoj i opstanak trebaju biljke-hraniteljice koje obilno rastu na livadama, a u cvjetovima stvaraju cvjetni sok, nektar, koji im je glavna hrana.



Bubamare (*Coccinella sp.*) jedna od čestih vrsta kornjaša, brojna u proljeće u vrijeme parenja na Svetom brdu.

Ladybird (*Coccinella sp.*) one of the frequent beetle species, numerous in the springtime during the mating period on the Sveti brdo (Holy Mountain).

Osobito brojne vrste u Nacionalnom parku su u proljeće, **uskršnji leptir** (*Zerynthia polyxena*), **prugasto jedarce** (*Iphiclides podalirius*) i **lastin rep** (*Papilio machaon*). Na visokoplanskim livadama susreću se dvije ugrožene vrste leptira, i to **apolona** (*Parnassius apollo*, *P. mnemosinae*). Od ostalih skupina kukaca popisani su noćni leptiri s oko 600 vrsta, te tulari, vretenca i kornjaši sa 550 vrsta.

The richness and diversity of the fauna of Paklenica National Park

A great richness and diversity of fauna in Paklenica National Park is reflected in a list of 1500 species that have been known and listed up to now. The list mostly contains invertebrates, even 1200 species, that are, unfortunately, a less examined group of animals, unlike the approximate 300 species of vertebrates that represent a better examined group of animals.

Invertebrates

The most prominent invertebrates are surely the diurnal butterflies that inhabit the blossoming meadows and edges of forests, their various colours have always raised the attention of visitors. For their growth and survival, the butterflies need host plants that abundantly grow on meadows and create flower nectar in their flowers, which is their main food.



Skupina skakavaca (*Orthoptera*) je bogata i raznolika vrstama, no do danas ne postoji popis vrsta.

A group of grasshoppers (*Orthoptera*) is rich and diverse in species, however a list of species still does not exist.



Crvenooki parnasovac (*Parnassius apollo*) nastanjuje visokoplanske livade.

The Apollo (*Parnassius apollo*) inhabits the meadows high up in the mountains.

In the spring, among the numerous species in the National Park we can single out the **Southern Festoon** (*Zerynthia polyxena*), the **Scarce Swallowtail** (*Iphiclides podalirius*) and the **Swallowtail** (*Papilio machaon*). On the meadows high up on the mountains we can find two endangered butterfly species, the **Appolos** (*Parnassius apollo*, *P. mnemosinae*). The other listed groups of insects are nocturnal butterflies with around 600 species and caddis flies, dragonflies and beetles with 550 species.



Na prostoru Parka su do danas zabilježene 84 vrste danih leptira.

So far 84 species of diurnal butterflies have been registered on the Park area.



Prugasto jedarce (*Iphiclides podalirius*) je jedna od najčešćih vrsta u južnim dijelovima Parka, do nadmorske visine od 800 m.

The Scarce Swallowtail (*Iphiclides podalirius*) is one of the most frequent species in the southern parts of the Park, on the areas up to 800 meters above sea level.

> **Tulari**
skupina kukaca koji jajašća legu u čiste vode potoka, a ličinke žive u izgrađenim kućicama;

> **Vretenca**
skupina kukaca koji žive uz vodu, ličinke im žive nekoliko godina u vodi;

> **Kornjaši**
velika skupina kukaca tvrdokrilaca;



Uskršnji leptir (*Zerynthia polyxena*) je najbrojniji od kraja ožujka i u travnju. Ženka polaže jaja isključivo na nekoliko biljnih vrsta iz porodice vučjih stopa (*Aristolochiaceae*).

The Southern Festoon (*Zerynthia polyxena*) is the most numerous species from the end of March and in April. The female lays its eggs exclusively on several plant species from the Birthwort family (*Aristolochiaceae*).

Kralješnjaci, vodozemci i gmazovi

Šumska staništa i kanjoni Velike i Male Paklenice obitavališta su 5 vrsta vodozemaca: **pjegavog daždevnjaka** (*Salamandra salamandra*), **planinskog vodenjaka** (*Triturus alpestris*), **smeđe i zelene krasača** (*Bufo bufo*, *B. viridis*) te **smeđe šumske žabe** (*Rana dalmatina*).



Poskok (*Vipera ammodytes*) je najotrovnija europska zmija. U jesen se često susreće na grmlju i niškom drveću gdje se sunča.

Horned viper (*Vipera ammodytes*) is the most venomous European snake. We can frequently find it during the autumn on bushes and low trees where it soaks up the sun.

Osunčane stijene, kamenjari i livade Paklenice tipična su staništa gmazova. Do sada je zabilježeno 26 vrsta. Najčešće se mogu vidjeti gušteri koji su zastupljeni sa 13 vrsta, kao **zelembać** (*Lacerta viridis*). U nižim dijelovima uz morsku obalu česta je **obična čančara** (*Testudo hermanni*). Od 12 vrsta zmija dvije su otrovnice, i to **poskok** (*Vipera ammodytes*) i **planinski žutokrug** (*Vipera ursinii macrops*). Dvije vrste zmija su poluotrovnice, i to **zmajur** (*Malpolon insignitus*) i **crnokrpica** (*Telescopus fallax*).



Zelembać (*Lacerta viridis*) je jedna od najčešćih vrsta guštera u Parku. Mužjaci se u proljeće tuku za ženke.

The European Green Lizard (*Lacerta viridis*) is one of the most frequent lizard species in the Park. The males fight for females in the spring.

> **Staništa, biotop**
područje, obitavalište biljnih i životinjskih vrsta;

> **Poluotrovnice**
zmije sa stražnjim otrovnim zubima i slabijom jačinom otrova, neopasne za čovjeka;

Vertebrates, amphibians and reptiles

Forest habitats and canyons of Velika and Mala Paklenica are the habitat of the following 5 species of amphibians: the **Fire Salamander** (*Salamandra salamandra*), the **Alpine Newt** (*Triturus alpestris*), the **Common Toad** and the **European Green Toad** (*Bufo bufo*, *B. viridis*) and the **Agile Frog** (*Rana dalmatina*).



Pjegavi daždevnjak (*Salamandra salamandra*) je u šumskim staništima parka čest u proljeće i jesen.

The Fire Salamander (*Salamandra salamandra*) can often be seen in forest habitats of the park in the spring and in the autumn.

Paklenica's rocks, rocky grounds and meadows that are exposed to the sun are typical habitats of reptiles. So far, 26 species have been recorded. The most frequent are the lizards that are represented by 13 species, such as the **European Green Lizard** (*Lacerta viridis*). In the lower parts down by the sea coast we can frequently find **Hermann's Tortoise** (*Testudo hermanni*). Two out of 12 snake species are venomous: the **Nose-Horned Viper** (*Vipera ammodytes*) and the **Orsini's Viper** (*Vipera ursinii macrops*). Two types of snakes are semi-venomous, the **Montpellier Snake** (*Malpolon insignitus*) and **Cat Snake** (*Telescopus fallax*).

> **Habitats, biotope**
an area, the habitat of plant and animal species;

> **Semi-venomous snakes**
the snakes with venomous back teeth and a weaker poison, they do not pose a threat to humans;



Bjelica (*Zamenis longissimus*) je neotrovana zmija, a susreće se u šumskim staništima Parka. Naraste u duljinu i do 2 m.

Aesculapian Snake (*Zamenis longissimus*) is a non-venomous snake and can be seen in forest habitats of the Park. It can grow even up to two meters long.