

IZ ORNITOLOŠKE BELEŽNICE

From the ornithological notebook

SLOVENIJA / SLOVENIA

ČRNA ŠTORKLJA *Ciconia nigra*

Black Stork – observation of an adult at Koželjski graben above Borovnica (UTM VL58, central Slovenia) on 29 Mar 2005

Dne 29.3.2005 sem se zvečer odpravil proti stenam v vzhodnem kraku Borovniške doline. Na poti sem v Koželjskem grabnu nad Peklom opazil večjo črno ptico, ki je ravno zletela iz potoka Borovniščice. Najprej sem pomislil, da gre za krokarja *Corvus corax*, vendar sem že v naslednjem trenutku zagledal rdeče noge in svetlo trebušno stran ter se zavedel, da imam opraviti z odraslo črno štorkljo. Ali črna štorklja na območju tudi gnezdi, za zdaj še ne morem trditi, je pa habitat z odročnimi dobro ohranjenimi gozdovi, meandrirajočim potokom v močvirnatih dolinah in bližnjimi skalnimi stenami za gnezditveno verjetno primeren. Iz zadnjih let je kot najblizje gnezditveno območje znano Ljubljansko barje, še izpred druge svetovne vojne pa je znano poročilo o gnezdenju na Ljubljanskem vrhu ter v okolici Rakeka in Zale [GEISTER, I. (1995): Ornitološki atlas Slovenije. – DZS, Ljubljana; BIRD LIFE INTERNATIONAL (2004): Birds in Europe: Population Estimates, Trends and Conservation Status. – BirdLife Conservation Ser. 12, BirdLife International, Cambridge]. Despite the regular appearance of Short-toed Eagles in the Slovene Karst, only few data on its breeding and population numbers appear to be at hand. Very recently, it was estimated that the Important Bird Area (IBA) of Kras, with its almost 62,000 ha Slovenia's largest IBA, holds 5 – 7 breeding pairs [BOŽIČ, L. (2003): Mednarodno pomembna območja za ptice v Sloveniji 2. – Monografija DOPPS št. 2, DOPPS, Ljubljana].

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RIBJI OREL *Pandion haliaetus*

Osprey – one individual observed on migration at Planinsko polje (UTM VL47, central Slovenia) on 28 Mar 2005

Dne 28.3.2005 sem se odpravil oprezač za lunji na Planinsko polje. Potem ko sem prehodil večji kos vzhodnega dela polja in se začel vračati proti avtomobilu ter si mislil, da se bom moral zadovoljiti s samcem postovke *Falco tinnunculus* in šestimi (6) kanjami *Buteo buteo*, sem v zraku opazil dve ujedi. Na veliko veselje sem ugotovil, da je ena od ujed samec rjavega lunja *Circus aeruginosus*, druga pa ribji orel. Oba sta nekaj časa krožila na termičnem vzgornjiku, nato pa je ribji orel odjadral nad gozdom proti severu, medtem ko sem rjavega lunja kasneje ponovno opazil krožiti nekoliko bolj proti zahodu.

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SHORT-TOED EAGLE *Circaetus gallicus*

Kačar – en osebek opazovan med jadranjem nad Ležeškim Gabrkom pri Divači (UTM VL25, JZ Slovenija)

Around 10.20 h (CET) on 15 Jul 2005, on a sunny and almost windless day, we caught sight of an adult Short-toed Eagle of the dark morph at Ležeški Gabrk near Divača (UTM VL25, SW Slovenia), circling 50 – 100 metres above the open meadows and the adjoining pine forest. A few minutes later it circled up to a height of 200 – 300 metres and left the area by gliding slowly to the south-east. In the eastern and south-western parts of the country, Slovenia holds a declining and very local population of 10 – 15 breeding pairs at the northern limit of the species' core nesting areas on the Balkan Peninsula [GEISTER, I. (1995): Ornitološki atlas Slovenije. – DZS, Ljubljana; BIRD LIFE INTERNATIONAL (2004): Birds in Europe: Population Estimates, Trends and Conservation Status. – BirdLife Conservation Ser. 12, BirdLife International, Cambridge]. Despite the regular appearance of Short-toed Eagles in the Slovene Karst, only few data on its breeding and population numbers appear to be at hand. Very recently, it was estimated that the Important Bird Area (IBA) of Kras, with its almost 62,000 ha Slovenia's largest IBA, holds 5 – 7 breeding pairs [BOŽIČ, L. (2003): Mednarodno pomembna območja za ptice v Sloveniji 2. – Monografija DOPPS št. 2, DOPPS, Ljubljana].

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ČRNI ŠKARNIK *Milvus migrans*

Black Kite – new probable breeding locality; a juvenile observed in the vicinity of Trnovec near Dramlje (UTM WM32, NE Slovenia) on 2 Jul 2005

Čeprav je črni škarnik v sosednji Hrvaški dokaj številna ujeda s 400 – 500 pari predvsem v severnem delu države [RADOVIĆ, D., KRALJ, J., TUTIŠ, V. & ĆIKOVIĆ, D. (2003): Crvena knjiga ugroženih ptica Hrvatske. – Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i prostornog uređenja, Zagreb], pa v Sloveniji vrsta gnezdi zgolj posamič in občasno z dvema znanima gnezdiščem na Lescah na Gorenjskem [KOZINC, B. (1991):

Gnezdenje črnega škarnika *Milvus migrans* pri Lescah. – *Acrocephalus* 12 (48): 57–70] in ob Savi pri Ljubljani [KOZAMERNIK, J.J. (2000): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 21 (102/103): 277]. Kljub temu pa so bili gnezditveno sumljivi osebki opaženi tudi drugod po Sloveniji, zlasti v SV Sloveniji; na primer v Dravinjski dolini [VREZEC, A. (1997): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 18 (83): 113], Murski šumi [BOŽIČ, L. (1998): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 19 (90/91): 167], ob Gajševskem jezeru [KLEMENČIČ, A. & KLEMENČIČ, G. (2001): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 22 (104/105): 56], ob Žovneškem jezeru [SEDMINEK, P. (2002): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 23 (110/111): 50] in pri Mariboru [LONČAR, T. (2003): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 24 (119): 148]. Temu naboru možnih gnezditvenih lokalitet dodajam še eno, in sicer območje Ložinskega in Hudinjskega gričevja blizu Trnovca pri Dramljah (UTM WM32). Dne 2.7.2005 sem namreč skupaj s Petro Vrh na štajerski avtocesti tik pred izvozom za Dramlje opazoval mladostni osebek črnega škarnika z izrazitim belimi velikimi krovci.

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DIVJI PETELIN *Tetrao urogallus*

Capercaillie – footprints and droppings of a single individual found on the western slope of Kranjska reber near Gornji Grad (UTM VM72, N Slovenia)

Ko smo se 17.1.2005 spuščali po zahodnem pobočju Kranjske rebri v bližini Gornjega Grada, smo sredi iglastega gozda v snegu opazili stopinje divjega petelina. Nekaj časa smo jim sledili in kmalu našli več iztrebkov. Glede na velikost stopinj je verjetno šlo za samca. Istega dne smo nekoliko višje na gozdni meji opazili tudi manjšo jato krivokljunov *Loxia curvirostra* in kanjo *Buteo buteo*.

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CORNCRAKE *Crex crex*

Kosec – pojoči samec 20.7.2005 v Poljanah pri Korenskem sedlu (1100 m n.v., UTM VM05, SZ Slovenia) in 22.7.2005 v bližini Breginja (550 m n.v., UTM UM72, SZ Slovenia)

For the prealpine areas and the Julian Alps of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia autonomous region in north-western

Italy, the breeding of Corncrakes is well documented [e.g. FARRONATO, I. (1994): Primi dati sulla distribuzione del Re di quaglie, *Crex crex*, in provincia di Vicenza. – Riv. ital. Orn. 63: 129–136]. In addition, a number of calling individuals and some nest sites confirmed by locals were recorded in the Upper Soča river basin in the Slovene part of the Julian Alps during the 1990s [TRONTELJ, P. (1997): Distribution and habitat of the Corncrake (*Crex crex*) at the Upper Soča basin (Julian Alps, Slovenia). – Annales 11: 65–72]. Around 19.15 h (CET) on 20 Jul 2005, we heard a male Corncrake calling at Poljane near Korensko sedlo, 1 – 2 km away from the Austrian border (UTM VM05, NW Slovenia). As far as we were able to locate the exact position of the caller, with a 100 – 200 m wide strip of closed coniferous forest between us and its calling site, the bird was calling close to the main road from an unmown meadow used for hay-cutting at 1100 metres a.s.l. Two days later, around 11.20 h (CET), we came across another “solitary” caller in an abandoned meadow close to Breginj (UTM UM72, NW Slovenia) at approximately 550 metres a.s.l. This locality is close to Kobariški Stol in the Snežnik Mountains, where in 1993 – 1994 TRONTELJ (1997) found 14 calling males at altitudes between 815 – 1280 metres a.s.l. According to our knowledge, however, Corncrake has not been known to breed in northern parts of the Slovene Alps along the Austrian border. To establish whether permanent or only temporary breeding sites exist in this part of the Slovene Alps, more thorough surveys would be needed. Daytime calling indicates the presence of females in both areas [SCHÄFFER, N. (1995): Rufverhalten und Funktion des Rufens beim Wachtelkönig *Crex crex*. – Vogelwelt 116: 141–151]. Our records close to the end of the calling season of male Corncrakes in late July may further indicate vertical movements from valleys to higher lying mountain areas during the summer as discussed by TRONTELJ (1997). Furthermore, some recent but very scattered records of the species from Carinthian and eastern Tyrol mountains in southern Austria may be related to the Italian-Slovene population [MORITZ, D. & A. BACHER (2001): Die Brutvögel Osttirols. – Eigenverlag, Lienz; STREITMAIER, D. (1997): Der Wachtelkönig (*Crex crex*). Sensationeller Nachweis dieses weltweit bedrohten Wiesenvogels im Rahmen des „Bracheprojektes Metschach“. – Carinthia 187/107: 45–52].

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