



V tej knjigi boste našli:

- predstavitev ptic, ki živijo na 211 km<sup>2</sup> površin Ljubljane in bližnje okolice,
- opis različnih tipov okolij, pomembnih za ptice,
- ptice, ki se pojavljajo v vseh letnih časih,
- seznam vseh 268 vrst ptic, ki so bile evidentirane na območju v zadnjih 300 letih,
- podrobno predstavitev 174 vrst ptic,
- fotografije 133 vrst pogostih ptic.

In this book you will find:

- presentation of birds inhabiting 211km<sup>2</sup> of the area of Ljubljana and its near environs,
- description of different types of environments significant for birds,
- birds occurring in the area in all four seasons,
- list of 268 bird species recorded in the area in the last 300 years,
- detailed presentation of 174 bird species,
- photographs of 133 commonest birds.



Davorin Tome  
Al Vrezec  
Dejan Bordjan

**PTICE** LJUBLJANE IN OKOLICE  
BIRDS OF LJUBLJANA AND ITS ENVIRONS

# PTICE

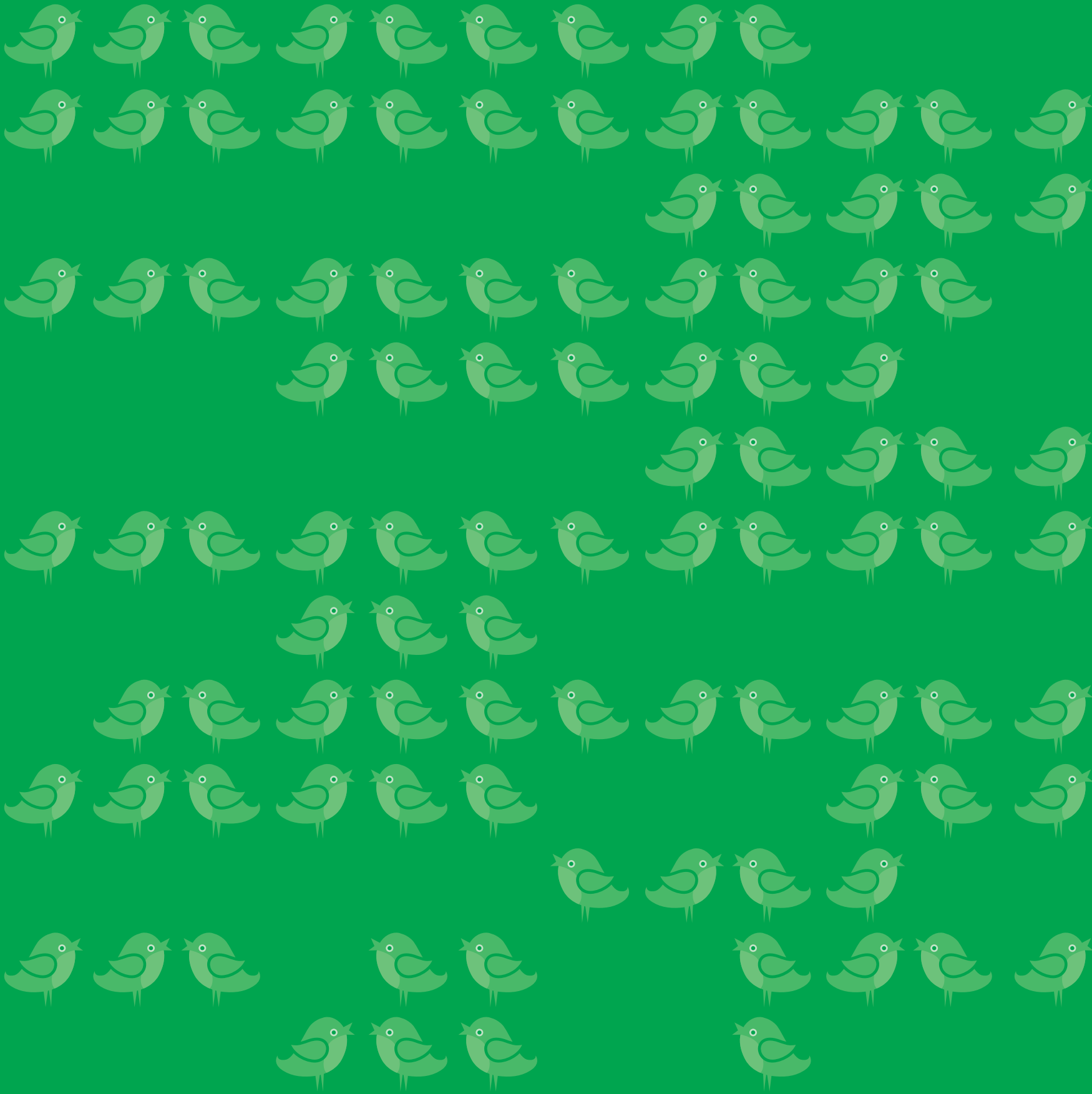
## LJUBLJANE IN OKOLICE

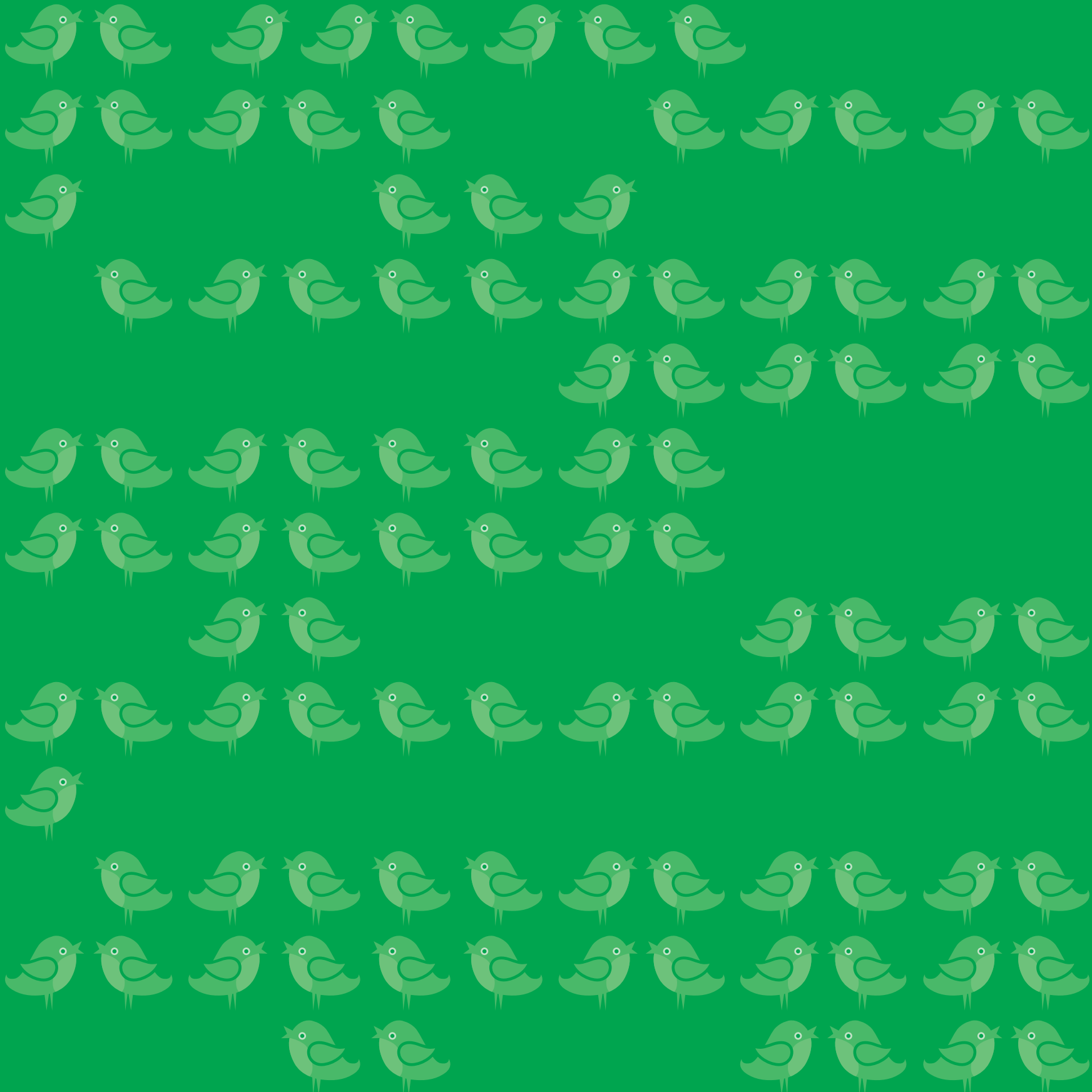
BIRDS OF LJUBLJANA  
AND ITS ENVIRONS



Davorin Tome, Al Vrezec, Dejan Bordjan







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**PTICE LJUBLJANE IN OKOLICE**  
BIRDS OF LJUBLJANA AND ITS ENVIRONS

Mestna občina Ljubljana





Spoštovani ljubitelji in ljubiteljice narave!

Ljubljana je mesto, ki živi z naravo! Upošteva dejstvo, da kar slabe tri četrtine območja Mestne občine Ljubljana pokrivajo zelene površine, lahko upravičeno trdimo, da je narava v samem srcu našega mesta. Usmerjeni smo v trajnostni razvoj, zato je v središču naše pozornosti tudi skrb za naravo in biotsko raznovrstnost v Ljubljani.

Ljubljana je glavno mesto in največje urbano središče Slovenije, kljub temu pa meščani in meščanke nismo izgubili stika z naravo in njenimi prebivalci. Narava v Ljubljani je živa in nadvse pomembna za naše življenje. Vsi jo spoštujemo in varujemo, hkrati pa smo ponosni, da živimo v zelenem in čistem mestu.

Dragi meščani in meščanke, spoštovani obiskovalci, dragi bralci!

Knjiga, ki je pred vami, je eden izmed dokazov, da v Ljubljani, najlepšem mestu na svetu, spoštujemo vsa živa bitja, ki sobivajo z nami. Knjiga vam bo stran za stran odkrivala pester in zanimiv ptičji svet, pisan in razigran del našega vsakdanjika.

Dear nature lovers,

Ljubljana is the city that virtually lives with nature! Given that almost three quarters of the Ljubljana Municipality's area is covered by green surfaces, we may justifiably claim that nature is tucked in the very heart of our city. As we are focused on sustainable development, our attention is dedicated also to the care of nature and biodiversity of Ljubljana.

Although Ljubljana is the capital and largest urban centre of Slovenia we, the citizens, have not lost contact with nature and its residents. The city's nature is alive and highly significant for our lives. We all respect and protect it, and are proud to live in a green and clean city environment.

Dear citizens, dear visitors and readers of this book,

The book you are holding in your hands is one of the several proofs that Ljubljana, the most beautiful city in the world, respects all living beings cohabiting with us. Page after page, the book will reveal to you a diverse and interesting world of



Verjamem, da vas bo vsebina navdušila, ob tem pa naj vas še spomnim, da se izid knjige časovno ujema z 200. obletnico odprtja osrednjega mestnega parka Tivoli, ki so pljuča našega mesta in v katerem je svoj dom našlo veliko različnih vrst ptic. Zatorej vabljeni tudi v Tičistan, oazo miru in tišine sredi mesta, kjer se boste srečali s pticami, o katerih lahko marsikaj preberete tudi v tej knjigi!

Želim vam veliko prijetnih trenutkov ob prebiranju.

**Zoran Jankovič**  
župan Mestne občine Ljubljana /  
Mayor of Ljubljana

birds, a colourful and playful part of our everyday life. I firmly believe that its contents will delight you, but also wish to remind you that the publishing of the book coincides with the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the opening of Tivoli, the central city park, which plays the role of the city's lungs and is home to numerous species of birds. Thus you are also invited to Tičistan (Birdland), an oasis of peace and tranquillity in the middle of the city, where you will be able to meet birds about which you can read in this book as well!

I wish you many pleasant moments while reading this book.



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# MESTO KOT DEL NARAVE

## THE CITY AS PART OF NATURE



Ljubljana – zeleno mesto  
Ljubljana – the green city

Nastajanje mest je prepoznano kot eden izmed pomembnih vzrokov propadanja biotske pestrosti, torej pospešenega izumiranja živali in rastlin. S stališča ohranjanja narave, ki je ključno tudi za preživetje človeka, so mesta primer najbolj uničenega okolja. Po drugi strani z urbanizacijo ustvarjamo nov življenjski prostor z zelo posebnimi značilnostmi. To na novo ustvarjeno okolje je odprto za naseljevanje vrst, a le tistih, ki so sposobne izkoristiti novo nastale razmere, ki jih usmerja ključna vrsta v tem t.i. urbanem ekosistemu – človek.

The formation of cities is acknowledged as one of the major causes of biodiversity decline, i.e. the ever increasing extinction of plants and animals. From the aspect of nature conservation, which is of key significance for the survival of people as well, cities are a perfect example of the greatest environmental degradation. Through urbanization we are building, on the other hand, a new habitat with some very special characteristics. This newly created environment is open to the colonization by species, although only those that are capable of exploiting the newly formed con-

V gradientu od naravnih ekosistemov prek primestnega (suburbanega) do mestnega (urbanega) okolja se življenjska združba ptic spreminja glede na njihovo občutljivost na urbanizacijo. Nekatere vrste živijo predvsem v mestih, druge le izjemoma. Druge živijo v mestih pa tudi zunaj njih, tretje se mest izogibajo. Ptice se morajo prilagoditi značilnostim urbanih ekosistemov, kjer je veliko specifičnih virov hrane, malo plenilcev in predvsem - tu živi človek. Kar nekaj domorodnim vrstam se je to posrečilo in v mestih živijo v velikih populacijah. Nekaj je takšnih, ki bi jim ob kančku več razumevanja za njihove potrebe prav tako uspelo. Številnim pa ne bo nikoli.

Presenetljivo uspešne pri naseljevanju mest so nekatere tujerodne vrste, tudi tiste, ki sicer živijo daleč stran, na drugih celinah in v povsem drugačnih okoljih. Če te eksote kdo prinese v mesto, tu zaradi ugodnih razmer ostanejo. V Ljubljani jih še nimamo prav veliko, v Evropi pa je nemalo mest, kjer papige že desetletja živijo prosto in se uspešno razmnožujejo. Tako ali drugače v mestih ljudje pač ne ostajamo sami. Narava vedno najde pot tudi v okolja, ki si jih za svoje potrebe oblikujemo ljudje. Prej ko se bomo s tem sprijaznili, prej bomo spoznali, da je to v resnici dobro.

V Evropi trije od štirih prebivalcev živijo v mestih, dodobra odrezani od naravnega okolja. Zato sodobni trendi razvoja, ki gradijo na izsledkih različnih znanstvenih strok, zagovarjajo pomen narave v mestih tudi z vidika človeka in nujnost njenega varovanja prav zanj. Prvi korak je, da vemo, katere živalske in rastlinske vrste se tu pojavljajo. Atlasi ptic s popisom vseh tam živečih vrst so bili nare-

ditions that are controlled by the key species in this urban ecosystem – man.

In the gradient from natural ecosystems via suburban to urban environments, the community of birds changes with regard to their sensitivity to urbanization. Some species inhabit primarily towns and can be found elsewhere only exceptionally. Others live in towns as well as outside them, while certain species avoid them altogether. Birds have to adapt to the characteristics of urban ecosystems with their numerous specific food sources, lack of predators and above all – this is a man's world. Several indigenous species have succeeded in doing so and now live in towns in large numbers. And there are some that would also prove successful if only their needs were slightly better understood. But there are many that are simply bound to fail in any such attempts.

Surprisingly successful as far as urban colonization is concerned are some non-indigenous species, even those that otherwise live far away, on other continents and in utterly different environments. If somebody brings these exotic birds into cities, they will opt to stay due to the favourable conditions in them. Ljubljana does not have many of them, but there are many in Europe where parrots live freely and successfully breed there as well. In some way or another, people are never left alone in cities and towns. Nature always finds a way to the environments created by people for their own needs. The sooner we come to terms with this fact, the sooner we will realize that this is actually good for us.

jeni že za vrsto evropskih mest. Pričujoča knjiga v to skupino naprednih mest dodaja tudi slovensko prestolnico. Temelji na rezultatih popisa ptic v Ljubljani, ki ga je organiziral Nacionalni inštitut za biologijo (NIB) v sodelovanju Društva za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije (DOPPS).

Ljubljana je po pestrosti ptic zelo bogata. Skupaj z zgodovinskimi podatki smo potrdili 268 različnih vrst, kar je več kot polovica vseh opaženih v Sloveniji. Med njimi je večina v tej knjigi podrobno predstavljena z besedo in fotografijo domačih avtorjev, druge so le našteje. Velika vrstna raznolikost je posledica ugodne lege mesta ter ohranjene narave, ki ga obdaja. Ljubljana leži na selitvenih poteh ptic, na meji med predalpskim in dinarskim svetom, med gozdovi in travniki, med ravninami in gričevji, v objemu dveh velikih rek, Save in Ljubljanice. Poleg tega gre za staro naselbino, ki z Emono sega v rimske čase in s koliščarskimi naselbinami celo v prazgodovinsko obdobje. Ptice so se torej zelo dolgo lahko prilagajale sobivanju s človekom.

Zbrani podatki o pticah v Ljubljani pa niso le obsežen seznam v knjigi in prijeten občutek, da v mestu nismo povsem odrezani od narave. So tudi učinkovito orodje, s katerim je mogoče tvorno prispevati k načrtom razvoja človeku prijaznega mesta. Znano je namreč, da je bivanje bolj zdravo in prijetnejše tam, kjer so ptice, kakor tam, kjer jih ni. S pomočjo zbranih podatkov je mogoče tudi oceniti, kako se mesto razvija. Ali gre v pravi smeri in postaja del narave, ali se od nje oddaljuje kot nekakšen tujek? Mestna občina Ljubljana je s podporo popisa ptic in z izdajo te knjige pokazala

In Europe, three people out of four live in cities, well cut off from the natural environment. This is why modern development trends based on the findings by various scientific disciplines advocate the meaning of nature in cities also from the aspect of people and the necessity of its protection precisely for them. The first step is to know which animal and plant species occur in them. Atlases with inventories of all urban bird species have been made by a series of European cities. And to the list of these advanced cities, the Slovenian capital has been added by the present book. It is based on the results of bird mappings in Ljubljana, organized by the National Institute of Biology in cooperation with the Bird Watching and Bird Study Association of Slovenia.

Ljubljana is very rich as far its bird diversity is concerned. With the aid of historical data, 268 different species have been confirmed here, which is more than half of all species recorded in Slovenia. In this book, most of them are presented in detail with texts and photos by domestic authors, while other are merely listed. The great species diversity is a consequence of the favourable position of the city as well as nature that surrounds it. Ljubljana is situated on the birds' migration routes, on the boundary between the sub-Alpine and Dinaric regions, between forests and grasslands, between plains and hills, in the embrace of two large rivers, the Sava and Ljubljanica. Apart from it all, Ljubljana is an ancient settlement, reaching back to the Roman times, when known as Emona, and even to prehistoric times. Birds have thus been able to adapt to the cohabitation with man for a very long time.

The outcome of collected data on birds does not mean only that now we have a comprehensive list of birds which, among others, gives us a pleasant feeling that the residents of Ljubljana are not totally cut off from nature. They are also a wonderful tool, with which we can constructively



Pozimi se v mesto priklatijo rečni galebi.  
In winter, Black-headed Gulls wander into the city.

veliko mero odgovornosti do prebivalcev Ljubljane in razumevanje za sodobne pristope pri načrtovanju razvoja mesta. Upajmo, da bodo prvemu koraku sledili tudi drugi.

contribute to the development plans for a people-friendly city. Specifically, it is well known that the habitation is healthier and more pleasant in places accompanied by birds than in places void of them. With the aid of the gathered data it is also possible to assess how the city is developing. Is it going in the right direction and becoming part of nature, or moving away from it like some »foreign body«? With the support of bird mapping and the publishing of this book, the City Municipality of Ljubljana has shown a great deal of responsibility towards its inhabitants and understanding for modern approaches in the planning of the city's development. Let us just hope that this first step will be followed by others as well.







# LJUBLJANA Z OKOLICO, KAKOR JO VIDIJO PTICE

LJUBLJANA AND ITS ENVIRONS, AS SEEN BY BIRDS



Južni del Ljubljane, v ozadju grajski grič, Šišenski hrib in Šmarna gora.  
Southern part of Ljubljana, with Castle Hill, Šišenski hrib and Šmarna gora in the background.

## Širše območje Ljubljane

Širše območje Ljubljane, kot ga obravnavamo v tej knjigi, meri 211 km<sup>2</sup>. Največ od tega, 75 km<sup>2</sup>, je kulturne krajine, okoli 62 km<sup>2</sup> je gozdov. Ostalo so vse bolj ali manj urbanizirane površine. Okoli 45 km<sup>2</sup> je mestnih in primestnih naselij, 14 km<sup>2</sup> je industrijskih in nakupovalnih površin, 7 km<sup>2</sup> je mestnega središča, preostalih nekaj manj kot 10 km<sup>2</sup> so manjši parki, vode in druge površine. Ugotavljamo, da danes, ko v Ljubljani z okolico živi okoli 300.000 prebivalcev, na istem območju vsako leto gnezdi vsaj toliko ptic. Ko se iz gnezd ob koncu gnezditvene sezone speljejo še vsi mladiči, pa je ptic celo nekajkrat več kot ljudi. Najpogostejši med njimi, ocenjujemo, da okoli 74.000 odraslih osebkov, so domači vrabci, okoli tretjina toliko je kosov in prav toliko domačih golobov (nekaj več kot 20.000 osebkov vsake vrste posebej), le nekaj manj, okoli 16.000 osebkov, je velikih sinic. Te štiri vrste sestavljajo okoli polovico vseh ptic širšega območja Ljubljane, druga polovica so vse druge. Vrabci, golobi in kosi so najbolj pogoste ptice tudi v samem mestnem središču, na četrtem mestu pa jim tu tesno sledijo sive vrane, ki so se v mesto naselile v zadnjih desetletjih.

Največ vrst ptic živi v kulturni krajini, okoli 50 vrst pozimi in okoli 70 vrst v času gnezdenja, če ne štejemo prav posebej redkih. V gozdovih, ki so z vidika možnih gnezdišč manj pestri kakor kulturna krajina, je vrst za okoli tretjino manj. Podobno manj je vrst tudi v urbanih predelih. Je pa njihova sestava v gozdu in kulturni krajini precej drugačna od sestave na urbanih površinah, kjer prevladujejo ptice, ki so se navadile na sobivanje s človekom. Namesto domačih vrabcev in golobov sta v gozdu najpogostejši vrsti ščinkavec in taščica, v kulturni krajini pa črnoglavka in škorec. Zaradi tega daje mesto pokrajini, kjer leži, poseben pečat tudi glede ptic. Prav tako zaradi tega pa je pomembno, da v mestih ohranjamo gozdove in travnike, saj s tem ohranjamo tudi veliko pestrost ptic.

## The wider area of Ljubljana

The wider area of Ljubljana, as dealt in this book, covers 211 km<sup>2</sup>. The largest part of it, some 75 km<sup>2</sup>, pertains to cultural landscape, while 62 km<sup>2</sup> are covered by woodlands. The rest are more or less urbanized surfaces: about 45 km<sup>2</sup> are suburban and urban settlements, 14 km<sup>2</sup> industrial and shopping areas, 7 km<sup>2</sup> are occupied by the city centre and a little less than 10 km<sup>2</sup> by small parks, waters and other surfaces. It has been estimated that these days, when the wider area of Ljubljana is inhabited by about 300,000 residents, at least as many birds breed in the same area. But when all chicks are fledged at the end of the breeding season, the number of birds is even few times greater than the number of citizens. The commonest among them, some 74,000 adult birds, are House Sparrows, about a third are Blackbirds, around the same number are Feral Pigeons (a good 20,000 birds of each species), and just little less, about 16,000 individuals, are Great Tits. These four species constitute about a half of all birds of the wider Ljubljana area, the rest are all other birds. Sparrows, pigeons and blackbirds are the commonest in the city centre, too; in fourth place, they are closely followed by Hooded Crows, which inhabited the city in the last few decades.

The highest number of bird species can be found in cultural landscape: some 50 species in winter and about 70 species in the breeding season, if the rarest species are not taken into account. The woodlands, which are less diverse than cultural landscape from the aspect of potential nest sites, are inhabited by approximately a third fewer species, about the same as the urban areas. The bird species structure in the woodlands and cultural landscape, however, differs a great deal from the structure in urban areas, where birds that have adapted to cohabitation with humans prevail. The commonest species instead of sparrows and pigeons are Chaffinch and Robin in Ljubljana's woodlands and Blackcap and Starling in its cultural landscape. This is why the city has given to the area, in which it reigns, a special imprint as far as birds are concerned as well. And for this very reason it is also significant that woodlands and meadows are preserved in town and cities, as high bird diversity is also preserved with it.



Mestno središče je najbolj urbanizirano območje Ljubljane, ki je zaradi posebnosti okolja gnezdišče nekaterih prav posebnih ptic. The City Centre is the most urbanized part of Ljubljana. Owing to the special features of its environment, it is the nest-site of some very distinct bird species.

## Mestno središče

Mestno središče je najbolj urbanizirani in pozidani del Ljubljane, v katerega so tu in tam umeščene manjše parkovne zelene površine. Te omogočajo nekaterim pticam preživetje v najbolj urbaniziranem delu mesta, na primer kosom in velikim sinicam, ki gnezdijo po duplih parkovnih dreves. Najštevilnejša gnezdilca mestnega središča sta domači vrabec in domači golob, ki gnezdita pod napušči streh ali po podstrešjih. Medtem ko so prvi sledili človeškim naselbinam

## The City Centre

The centre is the most urbanized and built up part of Ljubljana, with minor green park surfaces spreading just here and there. As small as they may be, however, they still enable certain birds to survive in the most urbanized part of the city, such as Blackbirds and Great Tits, which breed in tree cavities of parkland trees. The commonest breeders of the city centre are House Sparrows and Feral Pigeons, which build their nests under the jutting roofs or in attics. While the first fol-

že v zgodovinskih časih, smo domače golobe v mesta zanesli ljudje sami. Gre za udomačeno in nato spet podivjano obliko skalnega goloba, ki sicer gnezdi po kraških skalovjih in jamah. Številni golobi ne ostanejo neopaženi nekaterim plenilcem. Sive vrane, ki so se po dolgih stoletjih vrnile v mesta in so postale tudi v Ljubljani vsakdanje prikazni, si neredko privoščijo neizkušenega mladega goloba. Še bolj pa ceni golobje meso sokol selec, ki se tu in tam pritepe na golobji lov v mestno središče, domnevno s skalnatih gnezdišč v okolici Ljubljane. V večernem času smo lahko na visokih drevesih mestnega središča pričla zbiranju in skupnemu prenočevanju sivih vran, ki so jim primešane nekoliko redkejša kavke. Kavke sicer gnezdiijo po vsem mestu v zidnih linah, za katere tekmujejo s postovkami, v Ljubljani dokaj številno vrsto sokola. Dobršni del ptičjega življenja v mestnem središču pa ne poteka po mestnih ulicah, pač pa visoko na ostrejših stavb. Tod svoje teritorije z glasnim petjem označujejo samci šmarnic, ki so visoke stavbe nemara zamenjali za skalne previse in pustote, kjer te ptice sicer žive. Posebne pozornosti pa so zlasti v zadnjem času deležna ravna ostrejša najvišjih mestnih stavb. V ptičji perspektivi so videti kot samotni otočki sredi razburkanega morja, varne pred plenilci, kot so mačke in kune. Nič presenetljivega, da postajajo ti strešni otočki gnezdišča vedno številnejše mestne populacije rumenonovega galeba, vrste, ki smo je sicer vajeni z morskih obrežij. Nič zato, glasno kavkanje teh velikih galebv doda poletno razgreti Ljubljani prav svojevrstno morskobarvano ozračje. Na jesen pa se v mesto zatečejo tudi nekatere nemestne ptice. Te pogosto ob čudovitih nebesno odsevajočih steklenih pročelijih stolpnic izgubijo glavo in nemočne končajo ob vznožju nebotačih gigantov. Da, mesto je za nekatere ptice tudi pogubna past.

lowed human settlements as early as in historical times, Feral Pigeons were brought to towns by people. This is the case of domesticated and then re-feralized form of the Rock Dove, which otherwise breeds in karst rocks and caves. The numerous pigeons do not remain unnoticed by certain predators. Hooded Crows, which returned to towns after several centuries and became common in Ljubljana as well, often treat themselves to inexperienced young pigeons. Pigeon flesh is even more appreciated by the Peregrine Falcon, which occasionally opts for pigeon hunting in the very centre of the city, presumably coming from its rocky nest sites in the environs of Ljubljana. In the evenings we can witness gathering and collective roosting by Hooded Crows high in the trees of the city centre, where they are joined by somewhat rarer Jackdaws. The latter in fact breed all over the city in wall cavities, which they share with the Common Kestrel, a fairly abundant falcon species in Ljubljana. The greater part of bird life in the city centre, however, is not taking place in the city streets, but high on the roofs. Here, the territories are marked with loud singing by Black Redstart males, which possibly exchanged the high buildings for rock overhangs and wastelands, where they in fact live. A special attention has been paid particularly recently to the flat roofs of the highest city buildings. From the birds' point of view, they seem like solitary islets in the midst of rough and choppy seas, safe from predators such as cats and martens. It is not surprising therefore that these roof islets are becoming nest sites of the increasingly numerous city population of the Yellow-legged Gull, the species we are used to see on the coast. Still, the loud calls by these large gulls add to the summer-heated Ljubljana a very special sea-coloured atmosphere. In the autumn, on the other hand, some non-urban birds seek shelter in the town as well. With wonderful glass skyscraper facades reflecting in the sky, these birds often lose their heads and helplessly end their lives at the feet of skyscraper giants. Indeed, for some birds the city is also a fatal trap.



Najbolj opazne mestne ptice so domači golobi, ki so pravzaprav udomačena in vnovič podivjana oblika skalnega goloba. The most noticeable city birds are Feral Pigeons, which are in fact domesticated form of Rock Doves that have returned to semi-wild conditions.



Blagovno trgovsko središče (BTC)  
BTC Trade and Shopping Centre

## Industrijske in nakupovalne površine

Industrijske in nakupovalne površine so zelo pestre po velikosti in namembnosti. Sem sodijo nakupovalna središča s trgovinami, med katerimi so obsežna parkirišča s simboličnim številom okrasnih dreves, ki tudi v času olistanosti ne zmorejo sence niti za eno vozilo. Ptice je malo, vključno s sicer drugod po mestu pogostimi domačimi vrabci in domačimi golobi. Lahko pa posamezne vrabce opazimo tudi znotraj nakupovalnih centrov.

## Industrial and Shopping Areas

Industrial and shopping areas are highly diverse in terms of their size as well as purpose. There are shopping centres with vast car parks and more or less symbolic number of ornamental trees, which even when in leaf cannot afford enough shadow for a single car. Birds are scarce, which applies even for otherwise common House Sparrows and Feral Pigeons. Individual sparrows, however, can be seen inside shopping centres themselves. A

Drobna luknjica v zavitku zdroba na nakupovalni polici in zmleta zrna koruze, ki se potresejo, so dobrodošla hrana. So pa velika nakupovalna središča, na primer tisto v BTC ali na Rudniku, eno izmed redkih območij v Ljubljani, kjer lahko opazujemo čopaste škrjance. Posamezni spomladi celo pojejo z robov velikih ravnih streh, prek celega leta pa tekajo med avtomobili po parkiriščih, kjer iščejo hrano. Tod verjetno v kakem zavetju travne kokuče tudi gnezdiyo.

Del industrijskih in nakupovalnih površin so skladišča z asfaltiranimi nakladalnimi površinami, na katerih se drenjajo tovornjaki in stroji za nakladanje, večja parkirišča ter različni gospodarski obrati, od tovarn do gramoznic in separacij peska. Največ ptic, čeprav predvsem domačih golobov, je gotovo okoli skladišč s hrano, tudi okoli velikih industrijskih silosov. Na nekoliko bolj oddaljenih večjih, nezaraščenih, ravnih peščenih površinah gnezdi za mesto tako nevsakdanja vrsta, kot je mali deževnik, sicer značilna gnezdilka rečnih prodišč. Za ptice zanimive so tudi opuščene industrijske površine, ki se v par letih zarastejo z zelnatim rastjem. Pionirsko rastje hitro postane dom za kakšno močvirsko trstnico in prosnika, zapuščene objekte naselijo tudi kavke. So pa ta območja za ptice primerna le kratek čas, dokler na njih ne zraste nov industrijski obrat. Takrat ptičje petje ponovno zamenja brnenje strojev, ptice pa si morajo naslednje leto poiskati nov prostor za gnezdenje.

tiny hole in the packet of groats on the supermarket shelf and spilled grains of ground corn are welcome food. On the other hand, the large shopping centres, such as those at BTC and Rudnik, are one of the rare areas in Ljubljana where Crested Larks can be seen. In spring, some of them even sing from the edges of the large flat roofs; throughout the year, they can be observed scurrying between parked cars, looking for food. Here they may even breed in the shelter of grass tufts.

Part of industrial and shopping areas are warehouses with asphalted loading areas crammed with lorries, loading vehicles, large parking places and all kinds of works, from factories to gravel pits and sand separation plants. The largest number of birds, although mainly Feral Pigeons, can certainly be found around food warehouses and large industrial silos. In somewhat distant un-overgrown, flat sandy places even the Little Ringed Plover may be seen breeding, otherwise a characteristic breeder of river gravel bars. Of interest to birds are also the abandoned industrial places, which are in a couple of years overgrown with herbaceous vegetation. Pioneer plants quickly become home to Marsh Warblers and Stonechats, while the abandoned buildings are inhabited by Jackdaws. These areas, however, are suitable for birds only for a short time, until a new industrial plant is erected in them. Bird singing is then replaced once more with the rumble of machinery, with birds forced to look for a new breeding site in the ensuing year.



Mali deževnik v nadomestnem gnezdišču – nasutje peska v industrijski coni!  
Little Ringed Plover in a secondary habitat – gravel deposited in industrial zone!





Značilno mestno naselje z večdružinskimi hišami, bloki in malo zelenih površin  
Characteristic urban settlement with multi-family houses, blocks of flats and rare green surfaces

## Mestna naselja

Mestna naselja so urbana območja okoli mestnega središča. Razlika med mestnim središčem in naseljem je v deležu zelenih površin. Medtem ko so v središču le te omejene na nekaj parkov, preostalo so zabetonirane in asfaltirane površine, jih je v mestnih naseljih več. Ponekod so to urejene travnate površine z otroškimi igrišči in posameznimi okrasnimi drevesi, kot je primer zelenic okoli blokovskih naselij v Fužinah, Kosezah ali Novih Jaršah, ponekod pa urejeni vrtovi z bogato hortikulturno nasaditvijo okoli družinskih hiš, kot jih najdemo v Rožni dolini ali v Murglah.

Najbolj številni v mestnih naseljih so domači vrabci, sicer značilne ptice urbanega okolja. Prostor za gnezda in spanje si izbirajo v majhnih luk-

## Urban Settlements

Urban settlements are areas around the city centre. The difference between city centre and settlement is in the share of their green areas. While in the city centre these areas are limited to just a few parks, they are fairly common in urban settlements. In some places, these are green surfaces with children playgrounds and individual ornamental trees, as is the case of lawns in the settlements with blocks of flats at Fužine, Koseze or Nove Jarše. Elsewhere, these are landscape gardens with rich horticultural arrays around family houses, as can be found at Rožna dolina or Murgle. The most numerous in urban settlements are House Sparrows, the urban environment's characteristic birds. Places for nesting and roosting are found by them in small holes and openings

njah v zgradbah, kot so na primer špranje pod strešno kritino. Hranijo se praktično z vsem, od semen in žuželk, kolikor jih v mestu pač je, do ostankov hrane, razmetanih okoli smetnjakov in po ulicah. Domači golobi se zadržujejo pretežno med bloki, okoli hiš z vrtovi pa jih nadomeščajo turške grlice. Grlic ni toliko kot golobov, sicer pa tudi živijo bolj skrito življenje kot golobi. V jate se združujejo samo pozimi, in še to le občasno. Po obcestnih drevoredih, tudi takšnih iz okrasnih, komaj kaj več kot tri metre visokih dreves ali celo grmov, gnezdijo zelenci, liščki in grilčki. Da gnezd ni prav malo, najlaže opazimo pozimi, ko so veje gole. Velike sinice sicer veljajo za gozdne ptice, v resnici pa so zelo prilagodljive. Tudi na balkonih najvišjih nadstropij najdemo gnezdilnico, ki jo nastavimo kot nadomestilo za naravno gnezdilno duplo. Lahko pa se zgodi, da so tu viri hrane vendarle preveč oddaljeni, tako da starši vseh mladičev ne morejo nahraniti in vzgojiti do uspešnega poleta.

Po vrtovih okoli družinskih hiš je velik ptičji di-  
rendaj. Od ščinkavcev, kosov in taščic, ki jih la-  
hko opazujemo v vseh letnih časih, do značilnih  
selivk, kot so črnoglavke, sivi muharji in grilčki.  
Sicer redko, a na vrtu v mestnih naseljih se včasih  
prikaže tudi skobec, ki si spretno postreže s kakš-  
no izmed manjših ptic, zlasti pozimi ob krmilni-  
cah.

in various buildings, such as gaps under roof cov-  
ering. They feed on practically everything, from  
seeds to insects that can be found in the city to  
food scraps strewn around dustbins and in streets.  
Pigeons dwell mostly among blocks of flats, while  
around houses with gardens they are replaced by  
Collared Doves. These birds are less numerous  
than pigeons and live a more hidden life as well.  
They flock only during the winter, and even then  
only occasionally. The birds that breed on orna-  
mental and hardly more than three metres tall  
trees and even bushes beside roadside avenues  
are Greenfinches, Goldfinches and Serins. That  
the nests are not so rare can be best seen in win-  
ter, when branches are bare. Although Great Tits  
are considered woodland birds, they are in fact  
highly adaptable creatures. They are capable of  
finding a nest-box even on balconies of the high-  
est blocks of flats, where placed as a replace-  
ment for a natural breeding cavity. It may happen,  
however, that food sources are too distant here  
and that parents are unable to feed all of their  
chicks and to raise them to fly off successfully.

The gardens of family houses are the venue of  
much bird commotion. It is created by Chaffinches,  
Robins and Blackbirds, which can be seen in  
all seasons, and characteristic migrant birds such  
as Blackcaps, Spotted Flycatcher and Serins. Al-  
though rarely, a Sparrowhawk can appear here  
as well and skilfully help itself with one of the  
smaller birds, especially in winter at a bird table.

Velika sinica zasede nastavljeno gnezdilnico tudi  
sredi največjih blokovskih naselij.  
Great Tit occupies a nest box even in the midst of  
largest residential blocks.





Značilnost primestnih naselij je kombinacija mestnega in kmečkega načina življenja (Dobrunje).  
One of the characteristics of suburban settlements is a combination of urban and rural ways of life (Dobrunje).

## Primestna naselja

Primestna naselja je včasih težko ločevati od mestnih. Družinske hiše z vrtovi so podobne kakor v mestih, bistveno manj pa je blokov, ki so praviloma tudi manjši, tako po površini kot višini. Nekatera značilna primestna naselja okoli Ljubljane so Gameljne, Gunclje, Sneberje in Bizovik. Še

## Suburban Settlements

At times, suburban settlements are hard to distinguish from the urban settlements. Family houses with gardens are similar as in the city, but here far fewer blocks of flats can be found, which are, as a rule, also smaller both in size and height. Some of the characteristic suburban settle-

največja razlika z vidika ptic je, da so primestna naselja obkrožena z gozdovi in kulturno krajino, v nasprotju z mestnimi, ki imajo tudi v sosedstvu urbanizirano površino. Vrsta sestava ptic je podobna tisti iz mestnih naselij, večje razlike so v številčnih razmerjih med njimi. Domačih vrabcev je sicer še vedno največ, bistveno več kot v mestih pa je poljskih vrabcev. Tudi ti se, podobno kakor domači, med gnezdenjem lahko zavlečejo v majhne, težko dostopne luknje v zgradbah. Hrana iščejo bolj po travnikih in gozdnih robovih v okolici in manj po ulicah. Bistveno manj je domačih golobov, zgolj manjše skupine po deset ali manj osebkov. Še ena značilnost primestnih naselij so prave kmetije z domačimi živalmi in seniki, ki jih v mestu skoraj ni več. Čeprav tu in tam kakšna kmečka lastovka gnezdi tudi v mestu, se jih večina pojavlja ravno okoli kmetij v primestnih naseljih. Najraje za gnezdenje izberejo notranjost hleva, kar pomeni, da mora imeti stavba ves čas odprto vsaj kakšno okno, da lahko lastovičji starši neovirano prinašajo mladičem hrano, ki jo lovijo v zraku med hišami. Bližina gozda pomeni, da v primestno naselje občasno zaidejo tudi gozdne vrste, kot so veliki detel, cikvot ali brglez. Tu pa večinoma le iščejo hrano in ne gnezdiijo. Prek zime, še posebej če je radodarna s snegom, jih vsesplošno pomanjkanje hrane v gozdu prižene na krmilnice med hiše tudi v večjem številu.

ments around Ljubljana are Gameljne, Gunclje, Sneberje and Bizovik. The greatest difference from the aspect of birds is that suburban settlements are surrounded by woodlands and cultural landscape, in contrast to urban settlements, which have urbanized areas in their neighbourhood as well. The species structure is similar to that in urban settlements, with major differences only in the numbers of individual species. Still, House Sparrows prevail, while Tree Sparrows are significantly more abundant than in the city. Similarly as House Sparrows these, too, crawl into small and hardly accessible holes in buildings. They are looking for food predominantly in the meadows and forest edges nearby, less in the streets. Pigeons are substantially fewer, forming small groups of ten or less birds. Another characteristic feature of suburban settlements are traditional farms with domestic animals and hay barns, which have virtually disappeared from the city some time ago. Although a Barn Swallow breeds here and there also in the city, the majority of them can be seen around farms in suburban settlements. For nesting purposes they choose the interior of a stable or cowshed, which means that at least one window of the building has to be permanently open, if the Barn Swallow parents are to bring food, which they catch in the air among houses, to their young. The proximity of the woodland means that woodland species, such as the Great Spotted Woodpecker, Song Thrush or Nuthatch, occasionally find their way into a suburban settlement. Here, however, they merely search for food and do not breed. Over the winter, especially if snow-abundant, the general shortage of food in the woodlands forces them to visit bird tables between houses even in greater numbers.



Pozimi se večina ptic v naseljih zbere okoli krmilnic – zelenci in lišček.  
In winter, the majority of birds in settlements gather around bird tables – Greenfinches and Goldfinch.



V okolici Ljubljane je velik del kulturne krajine intenzivno obdelan.  
A great part of cultural landscape in the environs of Ljubljana is intensely farmed.

## Kulturna krajina

Kulturno krajino skupaj ustvarjata narava s svojimi naravnimi zakoni in človek s svojimi načini kmetovanja. Tovrstno vmešavanje človeka v naravno dinamiko z namenom, da iz zemlje zase iztrga čim več dobrin, je že prastaro. Kulturna krajina je zato že dodobra spremenjena po potrebah človeka. Dolga tradicija sodelovanja pa hkrati pomeni, da so se človeškim posegom v dobršni meri prilagodile tudi nekatere ptice. Pa vendar v zadnjih sto letih razvoj kmetijskih tehnik izrazito prehitveva sposobnost narave, ki spremembam sledi vse težje. Ptice kulturne krajine zato sodijo med najbolj ogrožene povsod po

## Cultural Landscape

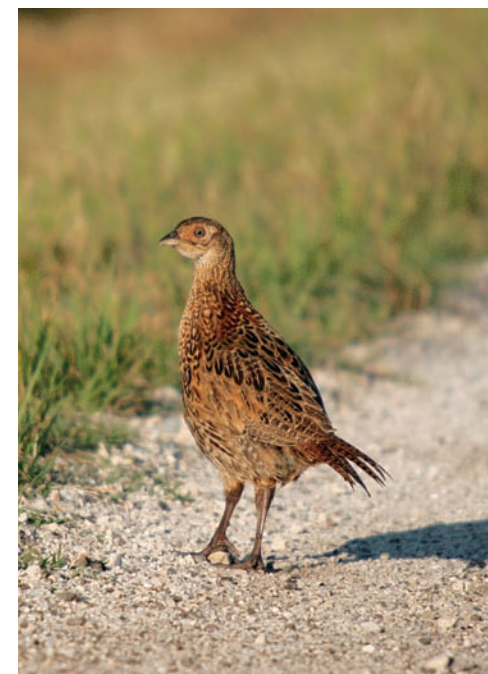
Cultural landscape is jointly created by nature with its laws and man with its own ways of farming. This kind of human interfering with nature's dynamics in order to snatch as many goods from the soil as possible is very old indeed. For this reason, cultural landscape has been changed to a large extent in accordance with human needs. But the long tradition of cooperation also means that some bird species, too, have adapted to human encroachments upon nature. In the last century, nevertheless, the development of agricultural techniques has distinctly outstretched

Evropi. Nekatere značilne površine kulturne krajine na območju Ljubljane so v Klečah, na delu Ljubljanskega barja in v širšem predelu med Savo in Trzinom.

Kulturna krajina na območju Ljubljane je pokrajinsko pestra. V njej so tako travniki in njive kakor tudi manjši gozdički, grmišča, osamljena drevesa, kolovozi in gospodarska poslopja. Travniki in njive so večinoma intenzivno obdelani, kar pticam ne ustreza. Med najštevilnejšimi so zato predvsem vrste, ki prihajajo iz gozda in so bližini ljudi vsaj deloma prilagojene: črnoglavke, škorci pa tudi sive vrane, ščinkavci in velike sinice. Značilnih travniških vrst je malo. Jerebica, prosnik, drevesna cipa, repaljščica in rjava penica je bolj ali manj vse, kar gnezdi na travnikih, in to v zelo majhnem številu. Zelo težko bomo v ljubljanski kulturni krajini opazili poljskega škrjanca, v Sloveniji sicer zelo značilno travniško ptico. Velika travniška površina med pokopališčem Žale in novim centrom Stožice je lep primer slabega stanja narave v ljubljanski kulturni krajini. V času spomladanske selitve sicer gosti kupčarje in kakšno pastirico, pozimi in v času gnezdenja pa je praktično brez ptičjega življenja. Podobno klavrne razmere za gnezdenje so tudi na njivah. Tu gnezdi redke pribe in posamezne rumene pastirice, a povsem mogoče je, da gnezdi neuspešno, torej da jim mladičev ne uspe vzrediti. Pogled na kulturno krajino okoli Ljubljane nam kaže, kaj se lahko zgodi z naravo, kadar se razbohotijo novodobne netrajnostne kmetijske prakse. Posledice so lahko nepopravljive.

the capacities of nature, which finds it increasingly difficult to follow all these changes. Birds of cultural landscape are therefore among the most endangered species all over Europe. Some characteristic areas of cultural landscape in the area of Ljubljana can be found at Kleče, in part of Ljubljansko barje and in the wider district between the Sava River and Trzin.

The cultural landscape around Ljubljana is very diverse, for it comprises not only meadows, fields, small woods, scrubs and solitary trees, but also cart tracks and outbuildings. In most cases, meadows and fields are intensively farmed, which does not suit the birds living there. Among the most numerous birds are therefore particularly the species that come from woodlands and have at least partially adapted to people's proximity: Blackcap, Starling as well as Hooded Crow, Chaffinch and Great Tit. The characteristic meadow birds are few. Grey Partridge, Stonechat, Tree Pipit, Whinchat and Whitethroat are about all that can be found breeding in the meadows, and even this in very small numbers. In Ljubljana cultural landscape we shall have to be very lucky to catch sight of the Skylark, otherwise a very characteristic meadow species in Slovenia. The large grassland between Žale Cemetery and the new Stožice Centre is a perfect example of the poor state of nature in Ljubljana's cultural landscape. During spring migration it indeed hosts a few Wheatears and Wagtails, but in winter and during the breeding season it is practically void of bird life. In a similarly sorry state are the breeding conditions in fields. Here breed rare Lapwings and individual Yellow Wagtails, but it is very probable that they do so unsuccessfully, i.e. that they do not manage to rear their young. A look at the cultural landscape around Ljubljana shows what can happen to nature when unsustainable modern agricultural practices surpass all reasonable boundaries. And the effects, of course, may become totally irreversible.



Samica fazana na kmečki poti.  
Female pheasant on rural path.



Ljubljanski gozdovi, takšni so na primer mogočni bukovi sestoji na Šišenskem hribu, so še vedno dom nekaterih redkih gozdnih ptic.

Ljubljana woodlands, such as the mighty beech stands at Šišenski hrib, are still home to certain rare forest species.

## Gozd

V Ljubljani in okolici je ohranjenih pet večjih gozdnih kompleksov, ki skupaj pokrivajo 29 % oziroma 62 km<sup>2</sup> območja. V osrednjem delu leži območje Šišenskega hriba in Rožnika, ki se navezuje na mestni park Tivoli. Na zahodu je večje gozdno pobočje Toškega čela in Klobuka, kar že sodi k vzhodnim obronkom Polhograjskega hribovja. Na severu se v območje Ljubljane med Trzinom in Gameljnamo vrezuje pobočje Rašice ter proti vzhodu še osamelec Strašnjak pri Nadgorici. Na skrajnem jugovzhodu se razprostira Golovec, ki se

## The Woodlands

In Ljubljana and its environs, five major woodland complexes, which jointly cover 29% or 61 km<sup>2</sup> of the area, have survived. In its central part, the hills of Šišenski hrib and Rožnik are situated as an extension of the Tivoli City Park. In the west of the city spreads a fairly large woodland slope of Toško čelo and Klobuk, which in fact forms the eastern margins of the Polhograjsko hribovje. In the north, the slope of Rašica cuts into the area of Ljubljana between Trzin and Gameljne, while in the east the solitary hill of Strašnjak near Nadgor-

povezuje z gozdnimi prostranstvi južne Slovenije. V Ljubljani najdemo izjemno pestro paleto gozdnih združb, od listnatih do mešanih in iglastih. Bukovi sestoji, ki zlasti v gozdnem zaledju Šišenskega hriba in Rožnika dajejo vtis pragozdne mogočnosti, še vedno dajejo dom naši največji žolni, črni žolni. V gozdovih živijo tudi drugi gozdni specialisti, denimo krekovt, gorska in čopasta sinica, medtem ko so šišenski in golovski divji petelini ter gozdni jerebi že skoraj pozabljeni. Sicer pa se gozdne ptičje združbe v Ljubljani ne razlikujejo bistveno od gozdnih združb v drugih predelih Slovenije s ščinkavci, taščicami in črnoglavkami kot najpogostejšimi vrstami. Močvirna tla Ljubljanskega barja segajo do Ljubljane, zato niso presenetljivi ohranjeni ostanki močvirnega gozda s črno jelšo in mogočnimi dobi. Jelševi češarki so v zimskem času pravi magnet za jate čižkov. Ljubljanski gozdovi gostijo tudi kolonije sivih čapelj, eno celo na samem mestnem robu Rožnika. Tudi plenilci iz gozdov po Ljubljani niso docela izgnani, tako dnevni, kakršna sta skobec in kragulj, kot nočni, kakršni sta lesna sova in mala uharica. Prisojne lege ter savske prodnate naplavine poraščajo suhi sestoji rdečega bora. Ti so gnezdišča podhujk, ki ponoči z netopirji tekmujejo za žuželče prigrizke. Smrečja so na Ljubljanskem manj pogosta in nasajena. Pozimi jih redno obiskujejo krivokljuni. V ljubljanske gozdove meščani zahajajo večinoma zaradi pohodništva, in ravno rekreativna vloga pred gospodarsko botruje temu, da je videz mestnih gozdov zaradi obilice prastarih drevesnih očakov pogosto celo imenitnejši od gozdnih sestojev v odmaknjenih gorskih nedrjih, kjer je drvarjeva žaga nekoliko manj prizanesljiva.

ica is situated. In the extreme southeast spreads the Golovec hill and links here with the large woodland area of southern Slovenia. In Ljubljana, an exceptionally diverse range of woodlands can be found, from deciduous to mixed and coniferous stands. The stands of beech, which particularly in the woodland hinterland of Šišenski hrib and Rožnik give the impression of primeval forest, are still home to our largest woodpecker, the Black Woodpecker. These woodlands are inhabited by other woodland specialists as well, such as the Nutcracker, Willow Tit and Crested Tit, whereas the Capercaillie and Hazel Grouse from Šišenski hrib and Golovec are nowadays more or less already forgotten. It is true, however, that the woodland bird associations of Ljubljana do not differ significantly from woodland bird associations in other parts of Slovenia, with Chaffinch, Robin and Blackcap as the commonest species. Given that the marshy grounds of Ljubljansko barje extend into the city itself, it is not surprising that remains of a marsh woodland with Common Alder and Pedunculate Oak have been preserved here. During the winter, alder cones attract larger flocks of Siskins. The woodlands of Ljubljana host colonies of Grey Herons, too, one of them even on the city margin of Rožnik. Forest predators have not totally disappeared from the woodlands of Ljubljana either, such as day predators like Sparrowhawk and Goshawk and night predators like Tawny and Long-eared Owls. The sunward slopes and gravel sediments of the Sava River are overgrown by dry stands of Scotch pine. These are the breeding sites of Nightjars, which compete during the night with bats for juicy insect snacks. Spruce-woods, which are less common in the area of Ljubljana, are regularly visited by Crossbills during the winter. The citizens of Ljubljana visit their woodlands mostly for hiking, and as the woodlands' recreational role surpasses their economic significance, the appearance of city woodlands is often even more prominent owing to the abundance of ancient tree patriarch than the forest stands in remote mountains, where the lumberjack's saw has been slightly less indulgent than in the city.



Mladiči lesne sove gnezdo zapustijo še preden letijo, a tudi na tleh še zdaleč niso zapuščeni, zato mladičev ne odnašajmo iz narave! Tawny Owl's young leave their nest even before able to fly. As they are far from being abandoned when seen on the ground, they should not be taken away from their environment!





Največja reka okoli Ljubljane je Sava, ki ponekod še uredi brežine tako, da v njih gnezdijo breguljke.

The largest river around Ljubljana is the Sava, which regulates its banks here and there in such a way that Sand Martins can breed in them.

## Vode

Na obravnavanem območju je več tekočih vodnih teles. Največja reka je Sava, Ljubljanica in Kamniška Bistrica sta srednje veliki, potoki in drugi manjši vodotoki so posejani povsod. Stojecih vodnih teles je le za vzorec, po velikosti je omembe vreden samo Koseški bajer in morda še Tivolski ribnik. Poglavitna značilnost vseh vodnih teles je njihova močna spremenjenost glede na nekdanje naravno stanje. Reke in rečice imajo v glavnem uravnano strugo z utrjenimi bregovi, ki so v sami Ljubljani tudi betonirani. Posebej velja omeniti rečico Črnušnico pred Črnučami, ki še kaže značilnosti dobro ohranjenega vodotoka. Nenaravno stanje voda se pozna tudi na vrstni sestavi in številu vodnih vrst ptic. Med gnezdkami se pojavljajo zgolj v Sloveniji pogoste vrste, najpogostejša je mlakarica.

## The Waters

The area under consideration is enriched by several predominantly running water bodies. The largest river is the Sava; the Ljubljanica and Kamniška Bistrica are of medium size, with other smaller watercourses and streams strewn all over the area. Standing waters are very few, among which only Koseški bajer (Koseze pond) and perhaps Tivolski ribnik (Tivoli pond) deserve to be mentioned in terms of size. The major characteristic of all water bodies lies in the fact that they have gone through some major changes since their natural origin. The rivers and rivulets have mainly regulated courses with strengthened banks, which are concreted in Ljubljana itself. A special mention should be made of the Črnušnica near Črnuče, which is still showing the characteristics of a well preserved stream. The

Na območju najdemo dve koloniji sive čaplje, ki je bila v preteklosti redka, danes pa je vse bolj številna gnezdilka Slovenije. Ena je okoli umetnih ribnikov v živalskem vrtu, druga pri Gameljnah. Nekaterih vrst, ki so bile v preteklosti zelo številne in pogoste, danes ni več, ali pa gnezdiyo neredno in zgolj s posameznimi pari. Tako je na odseku Save pri Brinju reka pred kratkim prebila utrjeno brežino in ponovno ustvarila ugodne razmere za nastanek gnezdilne kolonije breguljk. Na obravnavanem območju gnezdiyo le redki pari vodomcev in malih deževnikov. Slednji so sicer pogostejši na umetnih nasutjih, saj je primernih rečnih prodišč, njihovega izvirnega gnezditvenega prostora, vse manj. Gnezditvev malega martinca je zgolj nezanesljiva, čeprav je to v Sloveniji ob večjih vodotokih splošno razširjena vrsta. Prilivka je kot gnezdilka izginila že pred več kot pol stoletja. Zanimiva je verjetna gnezditvev velikega žagarja, ki postaja vse bolj razširjen gnezdilec Slovenije.

Pozimi se sestava ptic nekoliko spremeni, vendar se pozna, da na območju primanjkuje večjih stoječih vodnih teles, na katerih bi vodne ptice lahko v miru prezimovale. Zaradi tega jih je v primerjavi z drugimi deli Slovenije manj. Še največ se jih zbere na mestnih odsekih Ljubljane, na primer v Fužinah in na Špici, ter na mirnejših delih Save. Tako kot med gnezditvijo je tudi pozimi najštevilčnejša mlakarica, redne in dokaj številne vrste so še: mali ponirek, zelenonoga tukalica, siva čaplja, kormoran in v zadnjih letih tudi labod grbec ter veliki žagar.

unnatural state of waters is well felt also on the number of aquatic bird species. Among breeders, only the species generally distributed in Slovenia are present, the commonest among them being the Mallard.

The area is inhabited by two Grey Heron colonies. In the past, this species was rather rare, but is now becoming an increasingly numerous breeder in Slovenia. One of the colonies is located in the vicinity of artificial ponds in the city Zoo, the other at Gameljne. Some of the species that were very common and abundant in the past can no longer be found here today, or breed irregularly and are represented by only few rare pairs. At the Sava's section at Brinje, the river broke the bank recently and created suitable breeding conditions for a colony of Sand. In the area under discussion, only few pairs of Kingfishers and Little Ringed Plovers are known to breed. The latter are more common on artificial banks, given that river gravel bars, their original breeding sites, are becoming increasingly rare. Breeding of the Common Sandpiper is uncertain here, although this is a generally distributed species along some major watercourses in Slovenia. The Stone Curlew, on the other hand, disappeared as a breeder more than half a century ago. Quite interesting is the probable breeding of the Goosander, which is becoming an increasingly widespread breeder in Slovenia.

During the winter, the structure of birds changes slightly, but it is more than apparent that the area lacks larger water bodies on which aquatic birds could overwinter in peace. This is why there are fewer of them in comparison with other parts of Slovenia. The largest number of birds gather on the city section of the Ljubljana River, for example at Fužine and Špica, and on the quieter parts of the Sava River. The most abundant in winter is, the same as during the breeding season, the Mallard, while regular and fairly numerous species are also the Little Grebe, Moorhen, Grey Heron, Cormorant and, in the last few years, the Mute Swan and Goosander.

Labodi grbci v Koseškem bajerju.  
Mute Swans at Koseški bajer.





Mestni park Tivoli odlikujejo drevoredi starih dreves z dupli, zato med pticami ne preseneča veliko število duplaric.

Tivoli City Park is distinguished by avenues of old trees with cavities. It is not surprising, therefore, that it is inhabited by a large number of hole nesting birds.

## Tivoli

Neposredno ob samem mestnem središču Ljubljane se razprostira mestni park Tivoli, ki mesto povezuje z večjim gozdnim kompleksom Šišenskega hriba in Rožnika. Mestni park Tivoli je bil odprt že leta 1813; že takrat je bil namenjen sprostitvi in kot sprehajališče ljubljanskim me-

## Tivoli City Park

Immediately along the centre of Ljubljana spreads Tivoli City Park, which connects the city with the major woodland complex of Šišenski hrib and Rožnik. Tivoli City Park was opened as early as in 1813, when intended for the citizens' recreation and promenading purposes. The Park

ščanom. Park zaznamuje pestra hortikultura zasaditev, v kateri prevladujejo stara drevesa, zlasti v drevoredih. Ta so že dodobra prevotlena, zato ne preseneča večje število duplaric v parku, torej ptic, ki gnezdijo izključno v drevesnih duplih. Največja med njimi je lesna sova, ki gnezdi v duplih starih divjih kostanjev in jo je mogoče na katerem od njih opaziti tudi podnevi med dnevnim dremežem. Sicer pa se med tivolskimi duplarji najde več vrst žoln in detlov, poleg velikega detla tudi v slovenskem merilu ogroženega malega detla. Mestni park Tivoli je bil skupaj z Rožnikom in Šišenskim hribom že zgodaj prepoznani kot naravni biser, zato je bilo območje že leta 1984 zavarovano kot Krajinski park Tivoli, Rožnik in Šišenski hrib. V manjših duplih, ki so jih detli iztesali v parkovna drevesa, gnezdi cela vrsta manjših duplaric, od škorcev do številnih brglezov in različnih vrst sinic, med katerimi je najpogostejša velika sinica. Veliko meščanov prihaja v Tivoli prav zaradi ptic, zato so te ljudi dobro vajene. Na posebnem delu parka pod Cekinovim gradom, ki je nekoliko bolj porasel z grmovjem, prihajajo Ljubljanci že desetletja krmiti ptice. Velike sinice, plavčki in celo taščice brez strahu prilete po semena, ponujena na iztegnjeni roki, po hrano na dlani pa pridejo tudi številne veverice. Zaradi rednega hranjenja se zlasti pozimi v tem delu parka zberejo velike jate manjših ptic, ki pripadajo različnim vrstam. Obilje plodonosnih grmovnic privablja tudi druge vrste ptic. Med večjimi so sive vrane, ki tu in tam prebrskajo tudi kakšen smetnjak, rade pa z domačimi golobi in vevericami tekmujejo za koščki hrane, ki jih ponujajo ljudje. Poseben del parka je Tivolski ribnik ali »Bajer«, ki so ga na južnem delu zgradili že leta 1880. Ribnik je danes urejen kot parkovni spomenik, ki pogosto gosti mlakarice, neredko pa tudi labode grbce.

is marked by its diverse plants, with prevailing old trees, particularly in shelterbelts. As these hold tree cavities, it is not surprising that they are home to numerous cavity-nesting birds – birds that breed exclusively in tree holes. The largest among them is the Tawny Owl, which nests in the holes of old horse chestnuts, where we can see it occasionally even in daytime roosting. Among Tivoli cavity-breeders, several woodpecker species can be found as well, including the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, which is becoming increasingly endangered on the national scale as well. Together with Rožnik and Šišenski hrib, Tivoli City Park was recognised as a natural pearl decades ago, which is the reason why it was officially protected as »Tivoli, Rožnik and Šišenski hrib Nature Park« back in 1984. In smaller holes, chiselled out by woodpeckers in the park trees, nest a number of smaller cavity-breeders, from Starlings to Nuthatches and different tits, the commonest among them being the Great Tit. Numerous Ljubljana inhabitants visit Tivoli exclusively because of birds, which means that the latter are well accustomed to them. A special part of the Park under Cekin Castle, which is fairly thickly overgrown by shrubbery, has been visited by people for decades to feed the birds there. Great Tits, Blue Tits and even Robins fearlessly take seeds from their stretched out hands, the same as the numerous red squirrels. Owing to their regular feeding, large flocks of smaller birds of different species gather particularly during the winter in this part of the Park. The abundance of fruit-bearing shrubs attracts other bird species, too. The largest among them are Hooded Crows, which here and there even rummage through rubbish bins, apart from competing with Feral Pigeons and red squirrels for pieces of food offered to them by the passing people. A very special part of the Park is the Tivoli pond, built in the southern part of the Park as early as in 1880. Today it is run as a park monument, which often hosts Mallards and even Mute Swans.



Ptice so del dvestoletne tradicije mestnega parka Tivoli, kjer neboječe velike sinice priletijo po seme sprehajalcem celo na roko. Birds are part of some two hundred-year-old tradition of Tivoli City Park, where fearless Great Tits will take seeds even from promenaders' stretched out palms.



Zaradi bogate hortikulture ureditve pokopališče Žale gosti številne ptice.  
Owing to its rich horticultural array, the Žale Cemetery hosts numerous birds.

## Pokopališče Žale

Mestna pokopališča, predvsem tista s klasičnimi grobovi, so po velikih evropskih mestih pogosto območja s pestro in za mesta nenavadno združbo ptic, kar je pravzaprav presenetljivo. Čeprav je med nagrobniki ozračje vedno umirjeno, spoštovanju umrlim primerno, ljudi nikoli ne manjka.

## Žale Cemetery

City cemeteries, particularly those with traditional graves, are in large European cities often the areas with diverse and for cities unusual community of birds, which seems quite surprising. Although the atmosphere in the midst of tombstones is always peaceful, adequate to the

Nekajkrat na dan, ob pogrebih, se lahko zberejo celo v številu, ki je primerljivo gneči v mestnem središču. Tudi ponudba hrane ni bistveno drugačna kot v kakšnem mestnem parku, da bi s tem lahko razložili pisano paletu ptic. Edino, kar je drugače od preostalega mesta, je razgibana pokrajina. Na dokaj majhni površini so zidani objekti v obliki grobnic in spomenikov, bogastvo okrasnega grmovja, različno visoka drevesa, peščene ali asfaltirane poti in travniki. In vse to je pogosto videti kot neke vrste zeleni otok sredi betonske džungle.

Takšno okolje je na Žale privabilo izjemno število gnezdečih grivarjev, vsaj 30 parov. Za nameček grivarji na pokopališču ostanejo tudi prek zime, čeprav smo še do nedavnega mislili, da v Sloveniji sploh ne prezimujejo. Za mestno okolje je neobičajno veliko srak. Tu gnezdi tudi plenilci, ki se hranijo z malimi sesalci, denimo male uharice, ki jih je zelo težko opazovati. Ponoči, ko se odpravijo na lov in skrbijo za mladiče, je pokopališče zaprto, prek dneva pa se spretno skrivajo v nepreglednih krošnjah iglastih drevesih. Postovk lahko na tej okoli 50 hektarjev veliki površini gnezdi tudi pet parov. Za okolico Ljubljane dokaj izjemno je gnezdenje mlinarčka, če v tem kratkem opisu ne omenjam drugih vrst, ki jih lahko srečamo tudi v drugih predelih mesta. Nenavadno je, da se vrste, ki so sicer drugod po mestu med najštevilnejšimi, tu ne odrežejo najbolje. Malo je domačih vrabcev in še manj domačih golobov. Slednji občasno v veliki jati sicer priletijo na pokopališče, a kmalu ponovno odletijo – kot da so prišli le na pogreb.

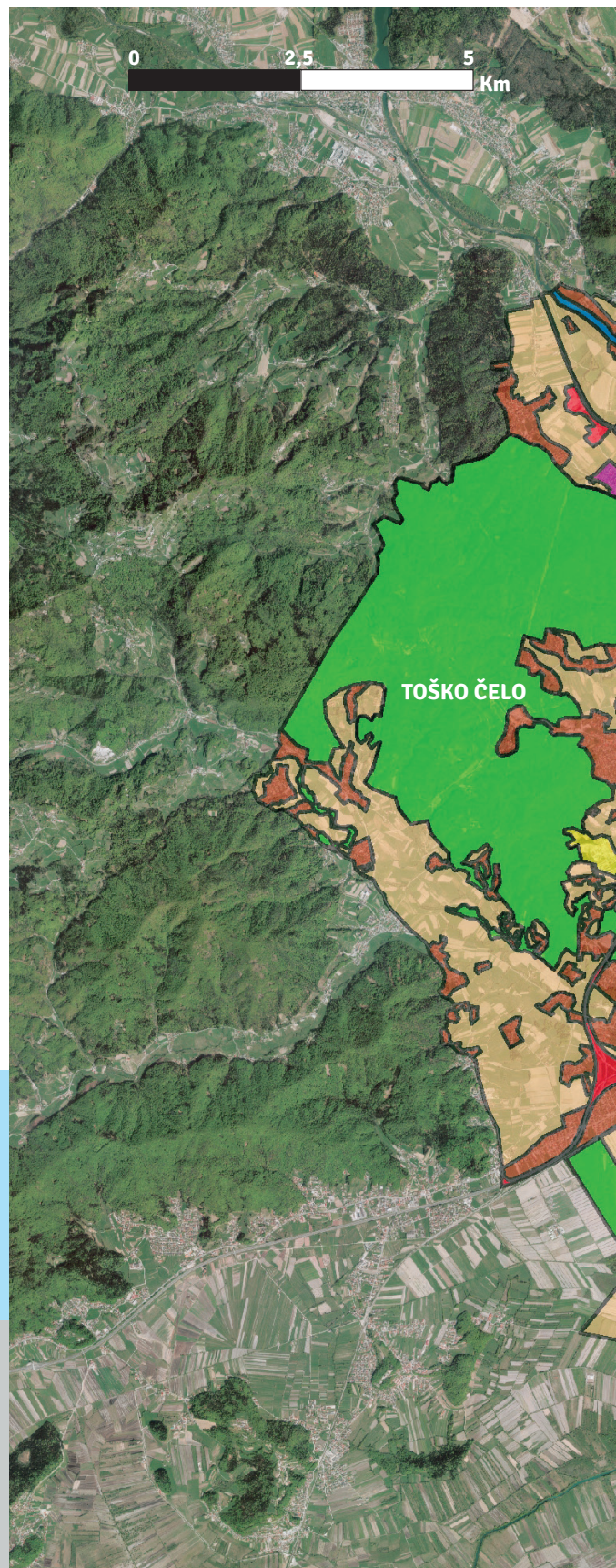
respect of the dead, the place is never short of people. Few times a day, during funerals, they can gather in numbers comparable to the city centre crowds. Even the »food supply« does not differ from that in the city parks to the extent to be able to explain the cemetery's colourful variety of birds. The only thing that differs from the rest of the city is the diverse landscape. The relatively small surface area hosts concrete facilities in the form of tombs and monuments, wealth of ornamental trees, trees of all possible heights, sand or asphalted paths, and meadows. And all this often turns out like some green island in the middle of the concrete jungle.

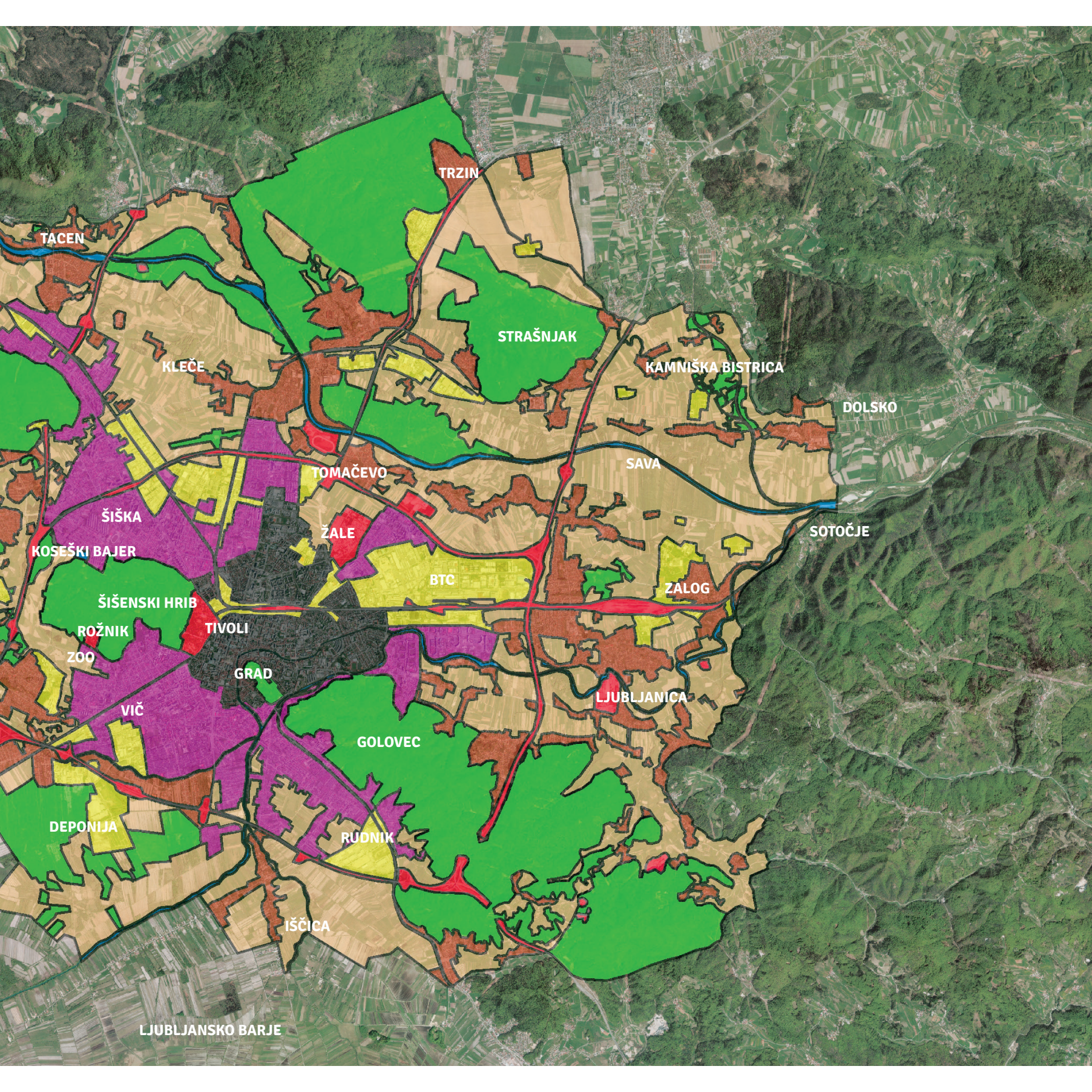
For this kind of environment, the Žale Cemetery attracted exceptionally large number of breeding Woodpigeons, at least 30 pairs. On top of it, these birds remain in the cemetery over the winter as well, although it has been generally believed, until recently, that they do not overwinter in Slovenia at all. As a city environment it attracts also an unusually large number of Magpies. Here, various predators feeding on small mammals breed, too, such as the Long-eared Owl, which is very difficult to observe. During the night, when hunting and taking care of the young, the cemetery is closed, while over the day it skilfully hides in the opaque crowns of coniferous trees. As many as five pairs of Common Kestrels may also nest in this 50 hectares large area. Quite exceptional for the environs of Ljubljana is the breeding of the Lesser Whitethroat, if leaving aside in this short description some other species that can be met in other parts of the city as well. It is unusual that the species that are among the most abundant birds elsewhere in the city do not fare well in this place. House Sparrows are few, Feral Pigeons even fewer. Occasionally, the latter indeed land in the cemetery in large flocks, but soon leave it again – as if merely attending a funeral.



Kos opreza za hrano.  
Blackbird looking for food.

## Širše območje Ljubljane / The wider area of Ljubljana





TRZIN

TACEN

STRAŠNJAK

KLEČE

KAMNIŠKA BISTRICA

DOLSKO

TOMAČEVO

SAVA

SOTOČJE

ŠIŠKA

ŽALE

BTC

ZALOG

KOSEŠKI BAJER

ŠIŠENSKI HRIB

TIVOLI

LJUBLJANICA

ROŽNIK

GRAD

GOLOVEC

VIČ

RUDNIK

DEPONIJA

IŠČICA

LJUBLJANSKO BARJE







# ZBIRANJE PODATKOV

## DATA GATHERING



Skupina mlakaric na zaledeneli vodni površini.  
Group of Mallards on ice-bound water surface.

Jedro podatkov, ki so rabili kot gradivo za to knjigo, smo zbrali med projektom kartiranja ptic mesta Ljubljane in okolice, ki ga je finančno omogočila Mestna občina Ljubljana. Terenski del projekta je potekal v letih 2010 in 2011. Območje Ljubljane smo razdelili na 69 poligonov, na

The core of data, which served as basic material for this book, was collected during the project, which was dedicated to the mapping of birds of Ljubljana and its environs and financially supported by the Ljubljana City Municipality. In the field, the project was implemented in the 2010–2011

katerih smo popisovali ptice. Z ločenim popisovanjem po posameznih poligonih smo pridobili informacije o prostorski razporeditvi posameznih vrst. Vzorci razporeditve ptic v mestnem okolju pa so dokaj kompleksni. Uporabni so za strokovne analize, ne pa tudi za poljudno predstavitev, zato zemljevidov razširjenosti ptic v tej knjigi ni. Namesto tega v preprosti grafični obliki za vse pogoste vrste prikazujemo, kako številne so v posameznem tipu pokrajine. Pokrajino Ljubljane smo razdelili na sedem tipov: mestno središče, mestna naselja, primestna naselja, gozdove, kulturno krajino, industrijske in nakupovalne površine ter vode. Ločeno od poligonov smo prešteli še ptice na Savi in Ljubljanici.

Na terenu smo v vsakem poligonu ptice prešteli sistematično vzdolž enega ali dveh transektov. Popisovanje na transektu pomeni, da popisovalec ob počasni hoji sledi vnaprej določeni poti skozi pokrajino in beleži vse ptice, ki jih vidi ali sliši na eni ali drugi strani poti. Prednost sistematičnega popisovanja je, da so tako zbrani podatki med seboj primerljivi. Z njimi lahko namreč primerjamo razlike v sestavi ptičjih združb med območji in tudi med obdobji. Po metodi transekta so popisovali le izkušeni poznavalci, ki ptice prepoznajo po videzu ali oglašanju. Vseh popisanih transektov skupaj je bilo za 128 km, kar je nekako dolžina glavne ceste med Ljubljano in Mariborom.

Poleg štetja na transektih smo v vsakem poligonu ptice popisovali tudi na nekaterih ločenih površinah, za katere smo ocenili, da bi na njih sestava ptičje združbe lahko bila drugačna od tiste okoli transektov. Površine niso bile izbrane vnaprej, vsak popisovalec si jo je izbral sam na podlagi predhodnega ogleda terena. S podatki, dobljenimi na površinah, smo dopolnjevali seznam ptic Ljubljane.

period. The area of Ljubljana was divided into 69 polygons for the needs of bird mapping. Through separate mapping in individual polygons, information on spatial distribution of each bird species was obtained. The patterns of bird distribution in the city environment, on the other hand, are very complex indeed. As they are applicable for expert analyses and not for popular-scientific presentation, this book includes no distribution maps of birds. Instead we present, in a simple graphic form for all common species, how abundant they are in separate landscape types. Ljubljana's landscape was divided into the following seven types: the city centre, urban settlements, suburban settlements, woodlands, cultural landscape, industrial and shopping areas, and waters. Separately from the polygons, birds on the Sava and Ljubljanica Rivers were counted.

In the field, birds were counted in each polygon systematically along one or two transects. Transect mapping means that an observer follows during a slow walk the previously stipulated path through landscape and records all birds seen or heard on one or other side of the path. The advantage of such systematic mapping lies in the fact that the data gathered in this way are comparable with each other. With them, changes in the composition of bird communities between areas as well as between periods can be compared. The transect method mapping was entrusted only to experienced observers, who were capable of recognizing different birds by their appearance and calling. The total length of all mapped transects amounted to 128 km, which is about the length of the motorway between Ljubljana and Maribor.



Domači vrabec je najštevilčnejša vrsta ptice v Ljubljani. Na sliki samec, samice so bolj enakomerno rjave.  
House Sparrow is the most abundant species in Ljubljana. The photograph depicts a male; females are more evenly brown in colour.

V vsakem poligonu smo ptice popisali enkrat v decembru, enkrat v januarju in dvakrat v času gnezdenja. Večkratno popisovanje je pri pticah nujno, saj je rezultat popisa zelo odvisen od njihove trenutne aktivnosti. Kadar se skrivajo, jih je težko zaznati, različne vrste pa so sezonsko različno aktivne. V času gnezdenja so nekatere vrste, kot na primer brglezi in detli, najbolj aktivne zgodaj spomladi, ko se večina ptic selivk sploh še ni vrnila v naše kraje. Zgodnje vrste moramo zato popisovati v marcu ali aprilu, pozne pa v maju ali začetku junija. Spomladi smo s popisovanjem

Apart from transect counting, birds were mapped in each polygon also on some separate surfaces for which it was estimated that the composition of bird community on them could differ from those around the transects. These surfaces were not selected in advance, but were left to the observers to select them by themselves on the basis of a previous terrain examination. With the data gathered on these surfaces, the list of Ljubljana birds was supplemented.

In each polygon, birds were mapped once in December, once in January and twice in the breeding season. Multiple mapping of birds is essential considering the fact that the mapping result greatly depends on the birds' momentary activities. When hiding, they are hard to detect, and the activities of different species can vary during the seasons a great deal. In the breeding season, some species such as Nuthatches and Woodpeckers are most active in early spring, when the majority of migratory birds have not even returned to our country as yet. Early species should thus be mapped in March or April, late species in May or June. In spring, we began with bird mapping at sunrise, while during the winter we usually embarked on this task when the sun was already well above the horizon.

Apart from transect and separate surface mapping, random observations were also gathered during the project. All credible data were included in the collection, irrespective of who supplied us with them, if only equipped with accurate location and time of observation. Specifically, an information without these details has very little or even no value for the processing of results. During the project, data on birds were contributed by 55 individuals, among which there were both experienced observers as well as less versed bird lovers.

ptic začeli ob sončnem vzhodu, medtem ko smo pozimi s popisovanjem navadno začeli, ko je bilo sonce že nekaj časa nad horizontom.

Poleg popisovanja na transektu in površini smo v času trajanja projekta zbirali tudi naključna opažanja ptic. V zbirko smo uvrstili vse verodostojne podatke, ne glede na to, kdo jih je posredoval, če so le bili opremljeni z natančno lokacijo opazovanja in časom opazovanja. Brez kraja in časa opazovanja ima namreč podatek za obdelavo rezultatov zelo majhno uporabno vrednost. V času projekta je podatke o pticah prispevalo 55 posameznikov, med katerimi so bili tako izkušeni popisovalci kot strokovno manj podkovani ljubitelji ptic.

V dveh letih intenzivnega, sistematičnega popisovanja ptic smo zbrali 13.156 podatkov, ki se nanašajo na opazovanja 161 različnih vrst ptic. Spomladi, v času gnezdenja, smo odkrili 104 vrste, pozimi 97 vrst (vsota je več kot 161, saj se veliko vrst pojavlja v obeh sezonah). A narava je zelo skrivnosten in dinamičen sistem. S še tako intenzivnim in predanim delom v dveh letih ni mogoče dobiti popolnega pregleda ptic nekega območja. Zato smo v knjigo vključili tudi vrste, ki so bile dokumentirano opažene na območju Ljubljane kadarkoli pred projektom. V popoln seznam so tako vključeni dostopni podatki od prvih znanstveno korektnih omemb ptic v 18. stoletju, začevši s Scopolijevim pregledom ptic tedanje Kranjske iz leta 1769, pa do danes. Podatke smo zbrali iz dostopne strokovne literature s posebnim poudarkom na znanstvenih revijah (Carniola, Acrocephalus, Scopolia), iz baz podatkov Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije (ornitološka zbirka, podatkovna baza o obročkanih pticah, arhiv Ornitološkega observatorija in drugi zgodovinski viri o favni ptic okolice Ljubljane), drugih internetnih baz (npr. Foto-narava.com, DOPPS portal Novega

During the two years of intensive and systematic bird mapping, 13,156 data concerning observations of 161 different species were gathered. In spring, i.e. during the breeding period, 104 species were recorded, while during the winter records of 97 species were made (the sum exceeds the number 161, as several species occur in both seasons). Nature, however, is a very mysterious and dynamic system. With even most intensive and devoted work, it is simply impossible to get a complete insight into the birds of a certain area in a mere two years. This is why the species documented in the area of Ljubljana at any time prior to the project were also included in the book. The complete list thus includes the data from the very first scientifically-appropriate mentions of birds in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, beginning with Scopoli's overview of birds of the former Carniola from 1769, till the present day. The data were gathered from the available specialized



Repniki se včasih pozimi združijo v velike jate.  
In winter, Linnets occasionally gather in flocks.



Ptice hitro izkoristijo nekatere značilnosti v mestih. Kanje, na primer, uporabljajo luči javne reazsvetljave kot preže za lov.  
Birds are quick at using certain city features to their advantage. Buzzards, for example, utilise street lights as hunting lookouts.

ornitološkega atlasa gnezdilk Slovenije), poročil strokovnih nalog in nekaterih neobjavljenih podatkov različnih opazovalcev.

Ali smo z našim pristopom pri zbiranju podatkov izčrpali vse možnosti, tako da je v knjigi zdaj objavljen popoln seznam ptic Ljubljane z okolico? Gotovo ne. Prepričani smo namreč, da so v glavah

literature with a special emphasis on scientific journals (Carniola, Acrocephalus, Scopolia), from databases of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History (ornithological collection, ringed birds database, Ornithological Observatory's Archives and other historical sources on bird fauna of Ljubljana's environs), other Internet bases (e.g. Foto-narava.com, DOPPS portal of the New Ornithological Atlas of Slovenia), reports from various treatises and some unpublished data from different observers.

Have we elicited, with our approach to data gathering, the given possibilities to such an extent that the book now contains a list of all birds of Ljubljana and its environs? Certainly not, for we are convinced that certain observers' heads and notebooks still contain some very interesting but unpublished data which, unfortunately, have not reached us. Apart from it, there are nooks and corners that simply could not have been examined by us or by people before us. And it is also possible that an undiscovered species is hiding somewhere that has reached our country after the project. Still, we are convinced that the book includes all common species of the wider area of Ljubljana as well as the great majority of other birds.

For each species presented in the book, an estimate as to how many pairs breed in Ljubljana and its environs is given. For common species, the number of breeding pairs was estimated in accordance with the well established method from the data obtained by the systematic transect counts. In rare, physically large and in some explicitly cluster-like distributed species, however, the selected mapping method does not enable a reliable assessment, which is the reason why the

in terenskih beležnicah nekaterih opazovalcev še kakšni zanimivi, a neobjavljeni podatki, do katerih žal nismo prišli. Poleg tega prav vseh kotičkov nismo mogli pregledati ne mi ne opazovalci pred nami. Možno je tudi, da se kje skriva še kakšna neodkrita vrsta, ki je prišla k nam po zaključku projekta. A kljub vsemu smo prepričani, da so v knjigi omenjene prav vse pogoste vrste Ljubljane in okolice ter tudi velika večina vseh drugih.

Za vsako vrsto, ki jo v knjigi predstavljamo, podajamo oceno, koliko jih v širšem območju Ljubljane gnezdi. Za pogoste vrste smo število gnezdečih parov ocenili po uveljavljeni metodi iz podatkov sistematičnega štetja na transektih. Pri redkih, telesno velikih in nekaterih izrazito gručasto razširjenih vrstah pa izbrana popisna metoda ne omogoča zanesljivega ocenjevanja, zato smo pri njih število gnezdečih parov ocenili na podlagi izkušenj in poznavanja razmer na terenu.

numbers of breeding pairs were estimated on the basis of our experience and excellent acquaintance with conditions in the field.

Jata škorcev na večernem nebu nad Ljubljano  
A flock of Starlings in the evening sky above Ljubljana





# IZGINULE IN REDKE PTICE LJUBLJANE

## RARE AND VANISHED BIRDS OF LJUBLJANA



Ljubljana v letu 1798 s pogledom na Ljubljanski grad in Šišenski hrib s Tivolskim gradom, kjer so takrat še gnezdili divji petelini in kozače, po mestu so se spreletavale južne postovke in čuki, po odprti okolici Ljubljane pa so gnezdile zlatovranke in prilivke; slika Andreja Janeza Herrleina Pogled na Ljubljanski grad od sv. Petra, ki jo hrani Narodni muzej Slovenije.

Ljubljana in 1798 with a view of Ljubljana Castle and Šišenski hrib with Tivoli Castle, where Capercaillies and Ural Owls still bred in those times. In the city, Lesser Kestrels and Little Owls could often be seen flying, while the open environs of Ljubljana were the nest-sites of Rollers and Stone Curlews. Andrej Janez Herrlein's painting View of Ljubljana Castle From St. Peter's Church, kept by the National Museum of Slovenia.

Na širšem območju Ljubljane je bilo v zadnjih 300 letih zabeleženih 268 vrst ptic, od katerih jih slaba polovica tudi gnezdijo. Število še zdaleč ni skromno, saj zajema kar 66 % vseh v Sloveniji opazovanih vrst ptic (407 vrst). Za primerjavo

In the wider area of Ljubljana, 268 bird species have been recorded in the last 300 years, with a little less than half of them also breeding here. The number is far from modest, for it constitutes no less than 66% of all birds recorded in

vzemimo bližnje Ljubljansko barje, kjer je bilo med letoma 1976 in 2002 opaženih 258 vrst ptic. In kje so razlogi za tako veliko število vrst na sicer za ptice manj ugodnem, urbaniziranem območju? Nedvomno je eden izmed razlogov lega Ljubljane v ravnini med gozdnatim hribovjem, zato tu poteka pomembna selitvena pot ptic. Drugi verjetno še pomembnejši razlog pa je, da je bilo in je še danes v Ljubljani nadpovprečno veliko ornitologov, torej poklicnih in ljubiteljskih opazovalcev ptic. Tako tudi redki preletniki v Ljubljani težko uidejo neopaženi.

Ljubljančani se za ptice zanimajo že od nekdaj, o čemer priča oljna slika čebelarjev, ki je nastala ob obisku velike jate teh ptic v Ljubljani maja 1710. Ljubljano je v prvem pregledu favne ptic tedanje Kranjske iz leta 1769 omenil tudi sloviti naravoslovec Giovanni Antonio Scopoli. Kasneje je v Ljubljani delovala cela vrsta vidnih ornitologov zlasti v okviru Kranjskega deželnega muzeja, ustanovljenega leta 1821, denimo Henrik Freyer, Karl Deschmann in Gvidon Sajovic. V letu 1926 je bil v Ljubljani ustanovljen prvi in doslej edini ornitološki observatorij, v okviru katerega so delovali nekateri pomembni ornitologi, kot so Janko Ponebšek, Otmar Reiser, Stanko Bevk, Leopold Egger idr. Z ljubljanskim ornitološkim observatorijem se je leta 1927 pričelo sistematično obročkanje ptic. Od leta 1953 pa vse do 1988 je potekalo redno obročkanje ptic v Stožicah ob Savi, kjer so bili tudi prostori Ornitološkega observatorija, kasneje Kustodiata za ornitologijo v okviru Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije. V tem obdobju je bilo zbranih veliko podatkov o pticah Ljubljane, ki jih je v pregledu objavil Dare Šere. Še danes v Ljubljani v okviru Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije deluje Slovenski center za obročkanje ptičev. Leta 1979 je bilo v Ljubljani ustanovljeno Društvo za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije

Slovenija (407 species). For comparison, let us take the nearby Ljubljansko barje, where 258 bird species were registered between 1976 and 2002. And what are the reasons for such a large number of species in this urbanized and therefore less favourable area for birds? One of them is no doubt the position of Ljubljana on the plain in the midst of forested hills, with an important migration route running across it. The other even more significant reason is, on the other hand, that Ljubljana has had and still has more than average number of professional ornithologists and amateur bird watchers. And this is why even the rare passage visitors can hardly remain unnoticed.

The citizens of Ljubljana have always been interested in birds, as evidenced by an oil painting featuring a flock of Bee-eaters that visited Ljubljana in May 1710. Ljubljana was also mentioned in the first overview of bird fauna of the former Carniola from 1769 by the famous nature historian Giovanni Antonio Scopoli. Later on, a whole series of prominent ornithologists worked in Ljubljana particularly within the framework of the Provincial Museum of Carniola, founded in 1821, such as Henrik Freyer, Karl Deschmann and Gvidon Sajovic. In 1926, the first and till now the only Ornithological Observatory was founded in Ljubljana, within which some renowned ornithologists were very active, such as Janko Ponebšek, Otmar Reiser, Stanko Bevk and Leopold Egger. With the Ljubljana Ornithological Observatory, systematic bird ringing was launched in 1927. Between 1953 and 1988, regular ringing was taking place at Stožice along the Sava River, where premises of the Ornithological Observatory (consequently the Ornithology Department within the Slovenian Museum of Natural History) were also located. In this period, numerous data on Ljubljana birds

(DOPPS), ki združuje veliko poklicnih in ljubiteljskih ornitologov, kar je popisovanje in beleženje ptic v Ljubljani še povečalo. Nenazadnje delujejo v Ljubljani tudi nekatere druge organizacije, kjer delajo poklicni ornitologi, denimo Nacionalni inštitut za biologijo, ki je usmerjen predvsem v znanstvene ekološke raziskave ptic.

V dolgih stoletjih sta se Ljubljana in njena okolica zelo spremenili, mesto se je širilo tako prostorsko kot po številu prebivalcev. Nekatere ptice so se morale temu umakniti in jih danes prištevamo k izginulim ljubljanskim gnezdkam. V gozdovih na območju Ljubljane, pa ne le v obrobni gozdni kompleksih, pač pa tudi v mestnih gozdovih, kot sta Šišenski hrib in Golovec, so še v začetku 20. stoletja živeli divji petelini, medtem ko so se gozdni jerebi ohranili do konca 20. stoletja. Po ohranjenih zapisih Ornitološkega observatorija so še leta 1945 na Rožniku pri Čadu videvali kuro gozdnega jereba z mladiči. Morda se posamezni gozdni jerebi še potikajo po gozdnih prostranstvih Klobuka in Toškega čela. V 19. stoletju naj bi bile po tivolskem gozdu (današnji Šišenski hrib in Rožnik) gnezdele tudi kozače, ki sicer gnezdiijo na bližnjem Krimu. Danes se v Ljubljani pojavljajo dokaj redno le pozimi. Med izginule ljubljanske gnezdilke sodi tudi prlivka, ki je po savskih prodiščih, na primer pri Stožicah, gnezdila do šestdesetih let 20. stoletja, danes pa ne gnezdi več nikjer v Sloveniji. Po cerkvah in drugih stavbah Ljubljane so bili še v začetku 20. stoletja pogosti čuki, podrobno pa je bilo spremljano gnezdenje enega zadnjih ljubljanskih parov v Stožicah, kjer je gnezdil še v 80ih letih 20. stoletja. Čuk je ptica kulturne krajine, tako kot zlatovranka, ki je z okolice Ljubljane izginila že v začetku 20. stoletja. V zadnjih tridesetih letih je na širšem območju Ljubljane prenehalo gnezditi še nekaj vrst, nekatere zaradi sprememb v okolju, denimo črnočeli srakoper, druge zaradi naravnih populacijskih ciklov, denimo plašica.

were collected, with their thorough overview eventually published by Dare Šere. Within the Slovenian Natural History Museum, the national Bird Ringing Centre is still functioning today. In 1979, the Bird Watching and Bird Study Association of Slovenia was established, which not only associated numerous professional and amateur ornithologists but gave extra impetus to bird surveying and recording in Ljubljana. Last but not least, some other organisations incorporating professional ornithologists are also functioning in Ljubljana, such as the National Institute of Biology, which focuses primarily on scientific avian ecological research.

Through centuries, Ljubljana and its environs changed a great deal, for the city has been expanding both in terms of space and the number of its inhabitants. Some birds were simply forced to retract and are currently classified as vanished species. In the woodlands of Ljubljana – not only in the marginal woodland complexes, but also in the city woodlands such as Šišenski hrib and Golovec – the Capercaillie still ruled in the early 20th century, while Hazel Grouse managed to survive there even till the end of the 20th century. According to the preserved records of the Ornithological Observatory, a female Hazel Grouse with chicks was still being seen in 1945 on Rožnik Hill near the Čad Inn. Perhaps an odd Hazel Grouse still roams the forest expanses of Klobuk and Toško čelo. In the 19th century, Ural Owls that today breed in the not so distant Krim Mt were supposed to breed in the Tivoli woodland (today's Šišenski hrib and Rožnik) as well. Now they occur in Ljubljana fairly regularly only in the winter season. Among the vanished species is also the Stone Curlew that bred on the Sava River gravel banks at Stožice until the 1960s; today, this bird no longer breeds anywhere in Slovenia. On churches and other buildings of Ljubljana, Little Owls could still be seen quite frequently in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, while in the

V 80-ih letih 20. stoletja so se v manjših skupinah celo nad samim mestnim središčem sprelevale južne postovke, ki so do leta 1995 gnezdile na Ljubljanskem barju. Še v 60ih letih so gnezdile tudi na območju Ljubljane, kjer so bile celo pogostejše od navadnih postovk. Danes se južne postovke v Ljubljani ne pojavljajo več. Pri večjih ujedah, zlasti orlih, je znano, da se strnjениh naselij izogibajo. Zato ni presenetljivo, da je opazovanj teh velikih ptic z območja Ljubljane izjemno malo. Tako je bil le enkrat opazovan mali klinkač, leta 1980 pri Stožicah, medtem kot so že daljnega leta 1835 pri Dolu pri Ljubljani ujeli še živega beloglavega jastreba in ga odpeljali na Dunaj. Še vedno pa se ob reki Savi na selitvi tu in tam prikaže ribji orel, čeprav je v širši okolici Ljubljane redek preletnik. Na selitvi se je vsaj nekoč na območju Ljubljane pojavljala tudi močvirska uharica, veliko uharico pa je moč tu in tam videti v Ljubljani še danes. Prva je na Ljubljanskem barju gnezdila še do polovice prejšnjega stoletja, druga pa danes poseljuje južna obrobja Ljubljanskega barja.

Ljubljana leži na mokrotnih barjanskih tleh, čez območje pa tečejo tudi tri večje reke ter več potokov in rečic. Zato ni presenetljivo, da je nabor vodnih ptic dokaj pester. Poleg pogostejših, ki jih navajamo v nadaljevanju, je bilo zabeleženih tudi nekaj v Sloveniji silno redkih vrst. Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije hrani preparata laboda pevca in rožnatega pelikana, ki sta bila ustreljena leta 1869, prvi pri Dolu pri Ljubljani, drugi pri Beričevem. Zlasti na počasneje tekoči Ljubljanici se med običajne mlakarice včasih pomešajo redki gosti, kot je rasa žličarica, mali in srednji žagar ter globalno ogrožena kostanjevka. Na Savi, zlasti med Stožicami in Tomačevem, se na selitvi pojavlja več vrst čiger, denimo navadna, mala, kričava in celo kaspjska, največja med evropskimi čigrama, ter nekateri redkejši galebi, kot so mali, črnoglavi in rjavi. Več vrst galebov je morda tudi na ljubljanski deponiji. Velika pestrost teh ptic na

1980s breeding by one of the last Ljubljana Little Owl pairs was closely monitored at Stožice. The Little Owl is a cultural landscape bird, the same as the Roller, which disappeared from Ljubljana's environs as early as in the beginning of the 20th century. In the last thirty years, few other species ceased breeding in the wider area of Ljubljana, some owing to the environmental changes, such as the Lesser Grey Shrike, others due to the natural population cycles, e.g. Penduline Tit.

Lesser Kestrels, which till 1995 bred at Ljubljansko barje, were seen in the 1980s flying in small groups even above the city centre itself. In the 1960s, they still bred in the area of Ljubljana as well, where they were even more abundant than the Common Kestrels. Today, no Lesser Kestrels can be seen in Ljubljana any more. As far as larger birds of prey, particularly eagles, are concerned, it is well known that they avoid densely packed human settlements. It is not surprising therefore that records of these large birds in the area of Ljubljana are extremely rare. In 1980, for example, a single observation of the Lesser Spot-



Redke in izjemne ptice so v Ljubljancanih vzbujale zanimanje že od nekdaj, na primer velika jata čebelarjev, ki je Ljubljano obiskala 1. 5. 1710 in jo je grof Schaar dal upodobiti na platno, ki ga danes hrani Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije.

The rare and exceptional birds have always attracted much attention of Ljubljana citizens, such as the large flock of Bee-eaters that visited Ljubljana on May 1<sup>st</sup> 1710; the birds were commissioned by Count Schaar to be portrayed on canvas, which is now kept by the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.



Eden zadnjih ljubljanskih divjih petelinov, ki je bil ustreljen leta 1894 na Šišenskem hribu in ga danes hrani Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije.  
One of the last Ljubljana Capercaillies, shot in 1894 at Šišenski hrib; now kept by the Slovenian Museum of Natural History.

deponijah je znan fenomen, recimo iz Zagreba ali Izole, območje za odlaganje odpadkov v Ljubljani pa je bilo doslej deležno le malo ornitološke pozornosti. Na ljubljanskih rekah se od časa do časa pojavljajo tudi večje redkosti z daljnega severa, kot je bila lopatasta govnačka nad Grubar-

ted Eagle was made near Stožice, while in 1835 a young Griffon Vulture was caught alive near Dol pri Ljubljani and transported to Vienna. Along the Sava River, however, an Osprey can still be seen on migration, although this bird is a rare passage migrant in the wider area of Ljubljana. Once upon a time, a migrating Short-eared Owl could also be seen in the Ljubljana area, while an Eagle Owl can be observed occasionally even these days. The Short-eared Owl bred at Ljubljansko barje till the end of the first half of the 20th century, whereas the Eagle Owl currently inhabits its southern margins of Ljubljansko barje.

Ljubljana is situated on wet marshy grounds, with three large rivers and several streams also running across it. No wonder, therefore, that the list of its aquatic birds is fairly diverse. Apart from more common ones, listed in further text, some species that are extremely rare even at the national level have been recorded here. The Slovenian Museum of Natural History keeps, for example, specimens of the Whooper Swan and White Pelican shot in 1869, the first at Dol pri Ljubljana, the second at Beričevo. Especially on the slow-flowing Ljubljanica River, some fairly rare Ljubljana visitors, such as Shoveler, Smew, Red-breasted Merganser and globally threatened Ferruginous Duck, can be seen here and there in the company of Mallards. On the Sava River, particularly between Stožice and Tomačevo, several migrating tern species occur, e.g. Common, Little, Sandwich and even Caspian Terns (the latter being the largest amongst European terns), as well as some rarer gulls, e.g. Little, Mediterranean and Lesser Black-backed Gulls. Several gull species may also occur at Ljubljana landfill. The great diversity of these birds at landfills is a well known phenomenon, for example from Zagreb (Croatia) or Izola on the Slovenian coast, while the waste disposal area in Ljubljana has till now been receiving little ornithological attention. On the rivers of Ljubljana even some major rarities

jevim prekopom leta 1999, ploskokljuni liskonožec iz Stožic leta 1950 in kamenjar iz Jarš pri Savi leta 1976. Savska prodišča so sicer redna postaja na selitveni poti pobrežnikov, denimo togotnika, malega in velikega škurha, skoraj vseh pri nas pojavljajočih se martinca in tudi nekaterih prodnikov, na primer srpokljunega, malega in spremenljivega. Tudi stoječe vode, med katerimi sta največja Koseški in Tivolski bajer, občasno gostijo redke preletnike, na primer rjavovratnega, zlatouhega in črnovratnega ponirka, pa tudi polarnega in rdečegrlega slapnika. Nekateri izmed teh redkosti občasno na vodah območja Ljubljane celo prezimujejo, druge živijo bolj skrito življenje, tako da jih je težje opaziti in smo jih na območju zabeležili le kot mrtve ptice. Taki sta grahasta in nekoliko redkejša mala tukalica. Mladostna ptica slednje je bila leta 2002 najdena v pognezditvenem obdobju sredi urbanega središča Novih Jarš, kar namiguje, da je morda v kateri od gramoznic na širšem območju Ljubljane v tem letu nemara celo gneznila.

Na selitvi se v samem mestnem središču Ljubljane pojavijo tudi zablodele, zlasti mlade ptice. Tu postanejo bolj opazne in izzovejo zanimanje celo pri ljudeh, ki se pticam posvečajo v manjši meri. Takšen je bil v letu 1990 skalni plezalček, ki si je za skalno steno izbral kar pročelje Narodnega muzeja, ali pa severni repnik v Prulah leta 1979 in skupina skalnih lastovk, ki se je leta 2006 spretavala nad Ljubljanico pri Tromostovju. Bolj eksotične goste, kakršni so nekoliko pogostejši pegami ali pa redkejši rožnati škorci, ki so se nazadnje v Ljubljani pojavili na Viču leta 1983, prinesejo tudi ptičje invazije, ki zajamejo naše kraje. V času selitve ptice včasih priletijo v nenavadne kraje, zato občasno opazujemo na območju Ljubljane tudi nekatere zelo redke sredozemske goste, kakršni so črnoglavi strnad, rjava cipa ter taščična in žametna penica, ali pa severnjaške prišleke, kot so koconoga kanja, ostroglež in snežni strnad. Veliko najdb redkih ptic smo zabe-

from the distant north can be seen from time to time, such as was the Pomarine Skua above the Grubar Canal in 1999, Grey Phalarope at Stožice in 1950, and Turnstone at Jarše pri Savi in 1976. The Sava River's gravel banks are otherwise regular migration route stops for waders, such as Ruff, Whimbrel, Curlew, and other Sandpipers that occur in our country, also for some species of Arctic Sandpipers, i.e. Curlew Sandpiper, Little Stint and Dunlin. Some standing waters, the largest among them being the Koseški and Tivolski bajer, occasionally host some rare passage migrants, too, e.g. Red-necked, Black-necked and Slavonian Grebes, as well as Black-throated and Red-throated Divers. Some of these rarities can even spend the winter on Ljubljana waters. Others live a more secret life and are more difficult to detect, which is the reason why they have been observed in the area only as dead birds. Such species are the Spotted Crake and somewhat rarer Little Crake. A young individual of the latter species was found in 2002 during the post-breeding season in the middle of the urban centre of Nove Jarše, which suggests that it perhaps even bred in that particular year in one of the gravel pits in the wider area of Ljubljana.

During the migration season, some stray (especially young) birds may appear in the very centre of Ljubljana. Here they become more noticeable and attract attention of even less ardent bird lovers. Such was the Wallcreeper, which in 1990 chose the National Museum's facade as its »rock wall«, or the Twite at Prule in 1979 and the group of Crag Martins flying over the Ljubljanica River at Tromostovje in 2006. Some of the more exotic visitors, such as Waxwings or rare Rose-coloured Starlings, which appeared for the last time in 1983 at Vič in Ljubljana, are part of bird invasions taking place in our country. As birds may reach some very unusual places during the migration season, certain rare Mediterranean visitors, such as Black-headed Bunting, Tawny Pipit and Sar-

ležili po zaslugi rednega obročkanja ptic, ki ima v Ljubljani najdaljšo tradicijo v Sloveniji. Skrbno in zavzeto delo obročkvalcev je razrešilo marsikatero uganko. Denimo, da se na Ljubljanskem na selitvi med brezovčki pojavljajo tako prišleki s severa, severni brezovčki, kot ptice z domačih gora, alpski brezovčki. Brez mrež za lov ptic pa bi ornitološkemu očesu gotovo ušle tudi izjemne redkosti, kakršna sta gosta iz Sibirije, beloglavi in gozdni strnad.

Glavni pečat Ljubljani zagotovo dajemo ljudje, kar se pozna tudi na mestni ptičji favni. To se najbolj očitno kaže v primeru pojavljanja nekaterih eksotičnih in v naših krajih tujerodnih vrst ptic. V Ljubljani sicer ni prostoživečih papagajev kot v nekaterih drugih evropskih mestih, kljub temu pa se papige zaradi velikega števila hišnih ljubljencev pri meščanih v Ljubljani pojavljajo pogosteje kot zunaj mesta. Pobegle skobčevke in nimfice, ki se kričeče oglašajo z dreves, pa so navadno kratkega veka. Neizkušeno ptico hitro pospravi skobec, mačka ali vrana, ali pa sčasoma kar sama odleti tja, od koder je ušla, v varno zavetje kletke.

Med izjemne ptičje goste Ljubljane sodi tudi črnoglavi strnad, ki je sicer vrsta sredozemske makije.

Among the exceptional bird visitors of Ljubljana is the Black-headed Bunting, which is in fact a Mediterranean macchia species.



dinian and Subalpine Warblers, or northern newcomers such as Rough-legged Buzzard, Lapland Bunting and Snow Bunting, can sometimes be seen in Ljubljana. Many recoveries of rare species have been recorded thanks to the regular birding activity, which has the longest tradition precisely in Ljubljana. Attentive and enthusiastic work by ringers has solved many puzzles. Let us say that among Redpolls, during migration in the Ljubljana area, both newcomers from the north, Northern Redpolls, and Redpolls from our mountains, Alpine Redpolls, appear. Without nets, exceptional rarities, too, would certainly escape the ornithological eye, such as the visitors from Siberia, the Pine and Rustic Buntings.

A special mark has been left on Ljubljana undoubtedly by us, the people, which is well felt in the avian fauna of the city. This is most clearly reflected in the occurrence of some exotic and in our country non-indigenous bird species. In spite of the fact that Ljubljana is not inhabited by wild parrots like in some other European cities, parrots can be seen in Ljubljana itself more often than outside the city due to the great number of house pets owned by the citizens. But the escaped Budgerigars and Cockatiels, shouting and screaming from trees, usually don't last long. An inexperienced bird is quickly snatched by a Sparrowhawk, cat or crow, or may soon return by itself to the place from which it escaped – to the safe shelter of its cage.

RAZLAGA SIMBOLOV /  
EXPLANATION  
OF SYMBOLS USED



PEVEC / PASSERINES



NEPEVEC / NON-PASSERINES



GNEZDITVENO OBDOBJE / BREEDING PERIOD



ZIMSKO OBDOBJE / WINTERING PERIOD



VRSTA SE V OBMOČJU NE POJAVLJA /  
SPECIES NOT PRESENT



REDKA VRSTA, KI SE V OBMOČJU  
POJAVLJA LE POSAMIČNO /  
RARELY PRESENT, INDIVIDUAL BIRDS ONLY



OBČASNO POJAVLJAJOČA SE  
IN MALOŠTEVILNA VRSTA /  
OCCASIONALLY PRESENT AND IN SMALL  
NUMBERS



POGOSTA IN ŠTEVILNA VRSTA /  
FREQUENT AND ABUNDANT SPECIES



ZELO POGOSTA IN ZELO ŠTEVILNA VRSTA /  
VERY FREQUENT AND VERY ABUNDANT SPECIES



KULTURNA KRAJINA / CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



INDUSTRIJSKE IN NAKUPOVALNE POVRŠINE /  
INDUSTRIAL AND SHOPPING AREAS



GOZD / WOODLAND



MESTNO SREDIŠČE / CITY CENTRE



VODE / WATERS



MESTNA NASELJA / URBAN SETTLEMENTS



PRIMESTNA NASELJA / SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS



NEPEVCI / NON-PASSERINES

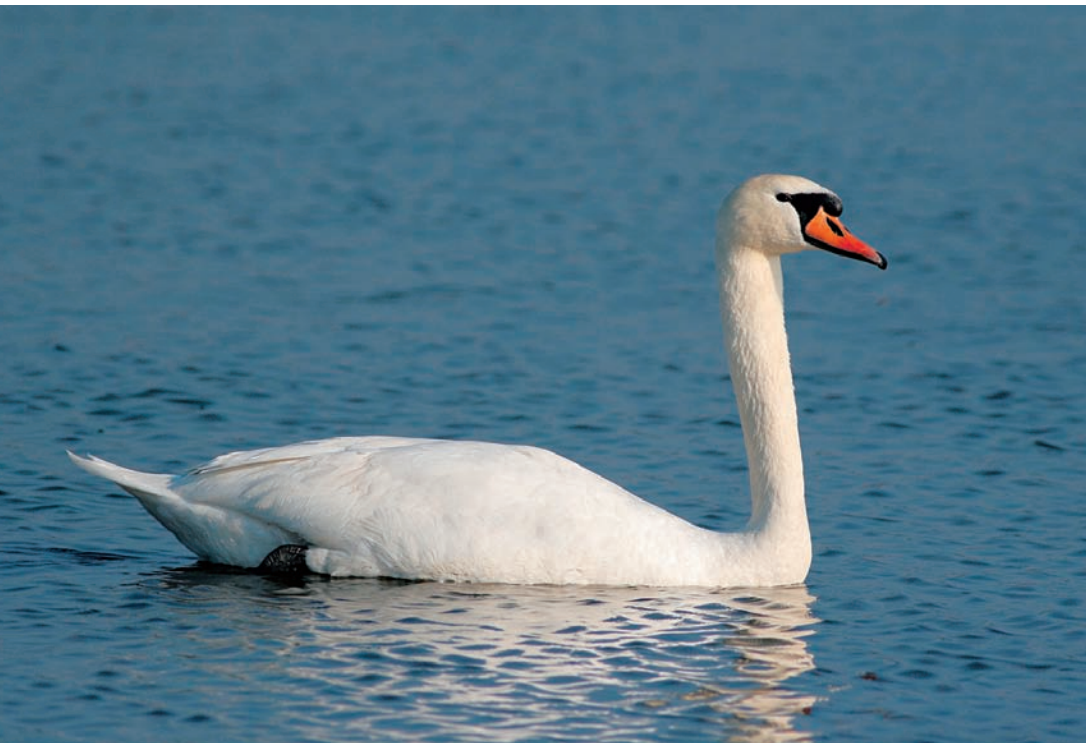






*Cygnus olor*

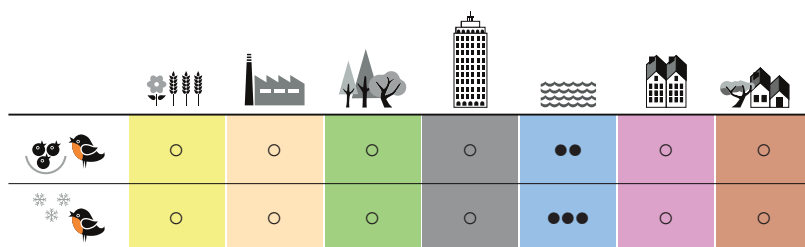
1-5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Labod grbec  
Mute Swan

Laboda grbca lahko na širšem območju Ljubljane opazujemo vse leto; je maloštevilen gnezdilec in številen zimski gost. Večinoma se zadržuje na Ljubljani in Koseškem bajerju. Predvsem zunaj gnezdilnega obdobja ga lahko občasno pričakujemo tudi na drugih ribnikih, na primer na Tivolskem, in na mirnejših odsekih Save. Na Ljubljani pogosto zaide tudi do samega centra mesta. Labod grbec je še v 80-ih letih prejšnjega stoletja veljal za redko ptico, do danes pa se je njegovo število močno povečalo, tako v času prezimovanja kot gnezdenja. Danes tako gnezdi že na večini večjih vodnih teles po Sloveniji, v Ljubljani denimo na Koseškem bajerju ter ob Ljubljani pri Vevčah in Fužinah. Med gnezdenjem je par izrazito teritorialen in lahko zaradi agresivnega vedenja občutno zmanjša število drugih vrst vodnih ptic okoli sebe. Izvor laboda grbca v Sloveniji je vprašljiv. Ali je posledica naravnega širjenja, posledica naselitve parkovnih in okrasnih živali, ali morda kombinacije obeh?

The Mute Swan inhabits the wider area of Ljubljana throughout the year as a rare breeder and abundant winter resident. Most of the time it frequents the Ljubljana River and Koseški bajer pond. Especially outside the breeding season, the species can be at least occasionally expected on other ponds as well, e.g. in Tivoli, and on calmer sections of the Sava River. It often moves upstream or downstream the Ljubljana River right to the city centre. In the 1980s, the Mute Swan was still considered a rare species, while recently its numbers have increased a great deal. In Ljubljana it breeds at Koseški bajer and along the Ljubljana at Vevče and Fužine. During breeding, a pair is distinctly territorial and may, owing to their aggressive behaviour, significantly reduce the number of other aquatic birds around them. The origin of the Mute Swan is not clear. It is possible that these birds spread to Slovenia naturally, or that the first individuals were escaped birds from parks, or perhaps even a combination of both.



**NJIVSKA GOS / BEAN GOOSE**  
GRAUGANS / OCA SELVATICA



*Anser anser*

Njivska gos je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka gostja na selitvi. Glavnina območje samo preleti, le redke so opazovane tudi na tleh ali na vodi, še največ na Ljubljanici. V Sloveniji jih lahko tako kot druge vrste gosi največ opazujemo na velikih dravskih akumulacijah.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Bean Goose is a rare visitor during the migration period, with most of them merely flying over the area discussed. Some rare individuals have been recorded on the Ljubljanica River. In Slovenia it can be observed, just like other goose species, especially on the large Drava reservoirs.

**NILSKA GOS / EGYPTIAN GOOSE**  
NILGANS / OCA EGIZIANA



*Alopochen aegyptiacus*

Nilska gos je tujerodna vrsta, po izvoru iz Afrike. Število opazovanj vrste se v Sloveniji povečuje, in ker po Evropi uspešno gnezdi, jo lahko v prihodnosti pričakujemo kot gnezdilko tudi pri nas. V Ljubljani se je doslej en osebek zadrževal dalj časa na mestnem delu Ljubljanice.

The Egyptian Goose is an allochthonous species, originating from Africa. The number of observations of this species is rising in Slovenia, and as it breeds successfully all over Europe, it may be expected as a breeder in our country as well. In Ljubljana, a single individual frequented the city part of Ljubljanica for quite a while.

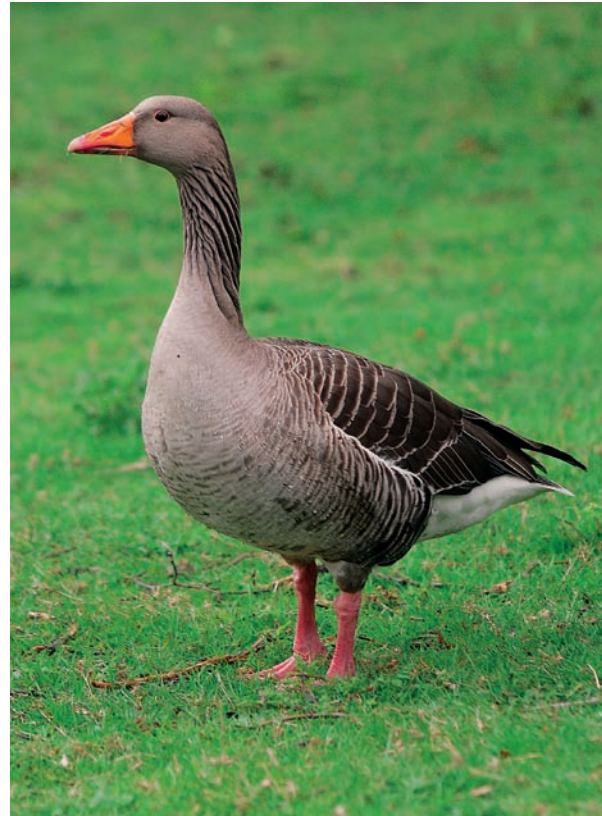
**SIVA GOS / GREYLAG GOOSE**  
SAATGANS / OCA GRANAIOLA



*Anser anser*

Siva gos je redka gostja širšega območja Ljubljane; pojavlja se predvsem v zimskih mesecih. Po drugi strani so na območju veliko številčnejše in pogosteje opazovane udomačene, vendar prosto v naravi živeče sive gosi. Te zaradi izvora obravnavamo kot tujerodne osebkke.

The Greylag Goose is a rare visitor in the wider area of Ljubljana, occurring here mainly during the winter months. On the other hand, much more numerous domesticated but free-living geese are often observed, which are due to their origin treated as non-indigenous individuals.



Siva gos  
Greylag Goose



Mandarinka – samec  
Mandarin – male

**MANDARINKA / MANDARIN**  
MANDARINENTE / ANATRA MANDARINA



*Aix galericulata*

Mandarinka je tujerodna vrsta rase, po izvoru iz Kitajske, ki se v zadnjem času vse pogosteje pojavlja na Ljubljanici, zlasti na Gruberjevem kanalu in v Fužinah. Gre za pobeglo okrasno vrsto, za katero pa ni izključeno, da kje tudi ne gnezdi. Gnezdi sicer v drevesnem duplu ali gnezdilnici.

The Mandarin is a non-indigenous duck species, by origin from China, which increasingly occurs on the Ljubljanica River, particularly in the Gruber Canal and at Fužine. Although an escaped ornamental species, it cannot be ruled out that it even breeds now and then.

**NEVESTICA / WOOD DUCK**  
BRAUTENTE / L'ANATRA SPOSA



*Aix sponsa*

Nevestica je izvirno ameriška vrsta. Na širšem območju Ljubljane se verjetno pojavljajo le iz ujetništva pobegle ptice. Gre za prvo tujerodno raso, ki je bila najdena pri nas že leta 1910, in sicer prav v Ljubljani na Kosezah. Sicer se večinoma pojavlja na reki Ljubljanici.

Originally, the Wood Duck is an American species. In the wider area of Ljubljana, only individuals that probably escaped from captivity can be seen. This is the first non-indigenous duck that was found in our country, specifically in Ljubljana in 1910. This small duck is otherwise seen mostly on the Ljubljanica River.

**MOŠKATNA BLEŠČAVKA / MUSCOVY DUCK**  
MOSCHUSENTE / ANATRA MUTA



*Cairina moschata*

Moškatna bleščavka je južnoameriška vrsta rase, ki je pogosto gojena kot domača perjad. Vedno pogosteje so posamezni pobegli osebki opazovani tudi v naravi, tudi že v mestnem delu Ljubljane. Za zdaj ni znano, da bi kje v naravi gnezdila.

The Muscovy Duck is a South American duck species, but is often bred elsewhere as domestic bird. Individual escapees are more and more frequently observed in nature, including the Ljubljanica River. For the time being we have no knowledge of this species breeding anywhere in nature.

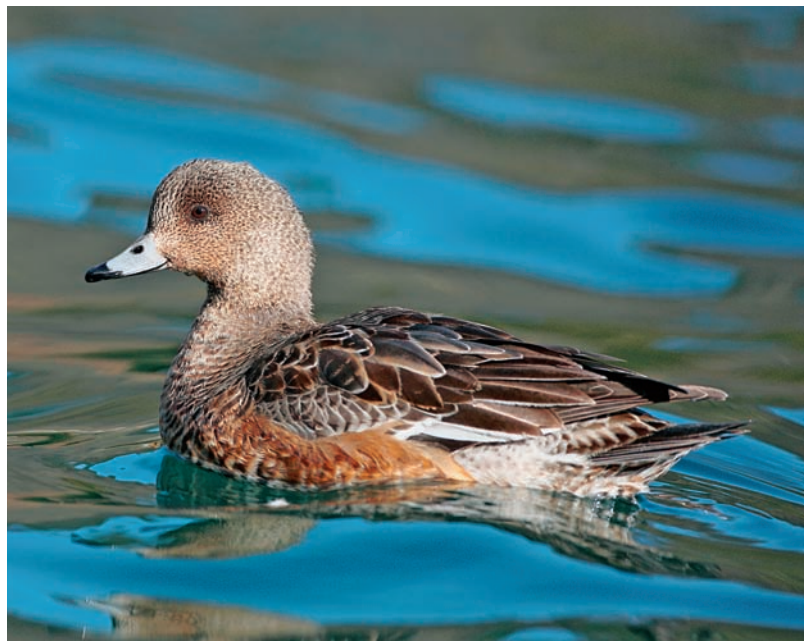
**ŽVIŽGAVKA / WIGEON**  
PFEIFENTE / FISCHIONE



*Anas penelope*

Žvižgavka je na širšem ljubljanskem območju zimska gostja. Posamezni osebki so opazovani predvsem na mestnem delu Ljubljanice ter na počasnejših odsekih Save. Žvižgavka se v Sloveniji pojavlja med selitvijo in prezimovanjem. Le izjemoma jo vidimo tudi poleti. Največ se jih pozimi zadržuje na obalnih mokriščih.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Wigeon is a winter visitor. Individual birds have been observed in the city part of Ljubljanica River and in somewhat slower-flowing parts of the Sava. In Slovenia, the Wigeon occurs during the migration and overwintering seasons. In the winter, most of these ducks can be seen in coastal wetlands.



Žvižgavka – samica  
Wigeon - female

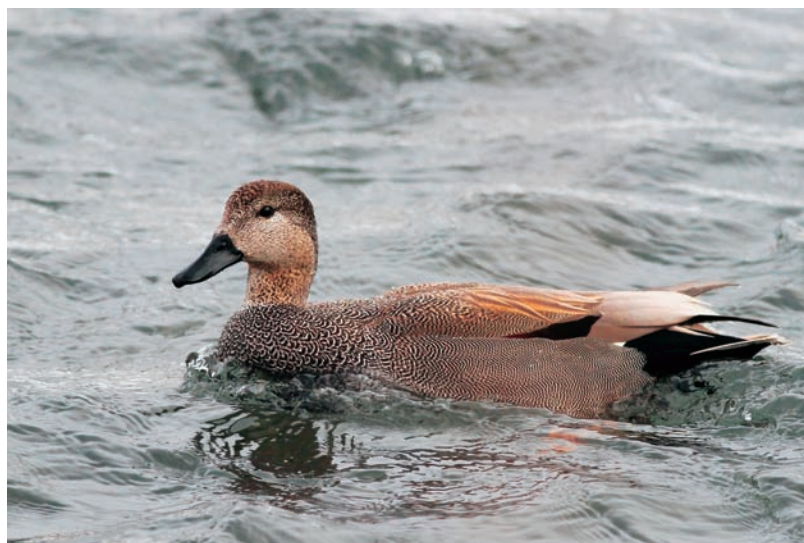
**KONOPNICA / GADWALL**  
SCHNATTERENTE / CANAPIGLIA



*Anas strepera*

Kljub temu, da lahko konopnico na širšem območju Ljubljane pričakujemo tudi med selitvijo, je bila na območju najpogosteje opazovana pozimi, in sicer v mestnem delu Ljubljanice. Pogosto so se zadrževale v skupinah z mlakaricami. V Sloveniji je redka gnezdilka severovzhodnega dela države.

Although the Gadwall is expected to be seen in the wider area of Ljubljana during the migration, it has been most frequently observed in winter, especially in the city part of the Ljubljanica River, invariably in the company of Mallards. In Slovenia, it breeds in its northeastern part.



Konopnica – samec  
Gadwall – male



*Anas crecca*



Kreheljč – samec levo, samica desno  
Teal – male left, female right

Kreheljč je na širšem ljubljanskem območju maloštevilni zimski gost, nekoliko pogostejši v času selitve. Je vodna ptica, ki se pojavlja tako na Ljubljanici kot Savi. Med prezimovanjem in selitvijo se najraje zadržuje na plitvih stoječih vodah, kar je razlog za manjše število kreheljcev na območju Ljubljane. Še v največjem številu ga lahko opazujemo na mestnem delu Ljubljane pred zapornicami v Fužinah, kjer se zbere tudi več deset osebkov. Kreheljč je najmanjša evropska rasa. V Sloveniji posamični pari gnezdijo predvsem v severovzhodnem delu države na dobro zaraščenih plitvih vodnih telesih. Bistveno pogostejši je med selitvijo ter med prezimovanjem. Pozimi jih je največ na velikih dravskih akumulacijah ter na obalnih mokriščih. Jeseni in pozimi se prehranjuje predvsem z manjšimi semeni vodnih rastlin, spomladi in poleti pa rastlinsko hrano dopolnjuje z vodnimi nevretenčarji. Oboje pobira z vodne površine in se le redko nagiba pod vodo, kar je sicer bolj značilno za mlakarico.

In the area of Ljubljana, the Teal is a scarce winter visitor; seen more commonly during the migration. It is a waterbird occurring both on the Ljubljanica and Sava Rivers. During overwintering and migration, these birds prefer shallow standing waters, less often rivers, which is the reason for a fairly small number of Teals in the area of Ljubljana. Most of them can be seen in the city part of Ljubljana under the gate at Fužine, where as many as few tens of individuals may gather each year. The Teal is the smallest European duck. In Slovenia, individual pairs breed largely in the north-eastern part of the country on well overgrown shallow water bodies. They are significantly more common during migration and wintering. In the coldest part of the year, they occur in highest numbers on Drava reservoirs and in coastal wetlands.

	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○	●	○	○



*Anas platyrhynchos*

140–430 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Mlakarica je zelo številna vrsta vseh tipov vodnih površin. V Sloveniji velja za najbolj razširjeno in najbolj pogosto vodno ptico. Na širšem območju Ljubljane je številna gnezdilka in stalnica. Največ jih je na mestnem delu Ljubljanice ter v živalskem vrtu, kjer živijo prosto. Med gnezdenjem se zadovolji tudi z manjšimi vodotoki, kot je Pšata, in z betonom obdanimi ribniki, kakršen je tivolski. Gnezdo si navadno naredi blizu vode na tleh, vendar so bila že najdena tudi gnezda na drevesih in precej daleč od vode. Tako ni nič presenetljivega, če sredi mesta naletite na skupino ravno speljanih mladičev, ki jih samica poskuša peljati čez prometno cesto. Med drugim je v Ljubljani gnezdila že tudi na betonski polici tik ob Ljubljanici v samem centru mesta. Samci se za samice bojujejo na prezimovališčih, nato pa izbranim samicam sledijo vse do gnezdišč.



Mlakarica – samec desno, samica levo  
Mallard – male right, female left

The Mallard is a very common species on all types of water bodies. In Slovenia, it is the most widespread and commonest waterbird. In the broader area of Ljubljana, it is an abundant breeder, present there throughout the year. Most of them live in the city part of Ljubljanica River and in the city Zoo. During the breeding season it is satisfied even with minor watercourses, such as the Pšata stream, and with ponds enclosed with concrete, such as the one in Tivoli. It normally builds its nest on the ground near water, although its nests have been found even in trees and very far away from water. It is not surprising, therefore, if you come across a group of just fledged chicks led by their mother across a busy road. It can thus be said that it breeds occasionally in the city centre itself.

	○	○	○	○	●●●	○	○
	○	○	○	○	●●●●	○	○



## DOLGOREPA RACA / PINTAIL

SPIESSENTE / CODONE



*Anas acuta*

Dolgorepa raca je na širšem območju Ljubljane občasna zimska gostja in preletnica. Največkrat je opazovana na Ljubljani, vedno samo posamični osebki. Večje število dolgorepih rac lahko opazujemo na Cerkniškem jezeru, kjer se zbere tudi več kot sto osebkov. V Sloveniji velja za neredno gnezdilko.

In the area under consideration, the Pintail is an occasional winter visitor and passage migrant. Most often, it has been observed individually on the Ljubljana River. A greater number of Pintails can be seen on Lake Cerknica, where more than 100 individuals may gather at a time.

## REGLJA / GARGANEY

KNĀKENTE / MARZAIOLA



*Anas querquedula*

Reglja je edina vrsta rase, ki pozimi zapusti Evropo. Iz Afrike se lahko k nam vrne že februarja, večinoma pa marca. Na širšem območju Ljubljane se posamezni osebki med selitvijo pojavljajo tako na Ljubljani kot na Savi. Gnezdi na plitvih vodnih telesih z obilico vodnih rastlin, večinoma v severovzhodni Sloveniji.

The Garganey is the only duck species that leaves Europe for the winter. From Africa it returns as early as in February, but mostly in March. In the wider area of Ljubljana, individual birds occur during migration on both Ljubljana and Sava Rivers. It breeds on shallow waters with abundance of aquatic plants, mostly in the northeastern part of Slovenia.



Sivka – samec desno, samica levo  
Pochard – male right, female left

## SIVKA / POCHARD

TAFELENTE / MORIGLIONE



*Aythya ferina*

Sivka je zimska gostja. Posamezni osebki so bili opazovani predvsem na mestnem delu Ljubljane. Podobno kot druge predstavnice njenega rodu se tudi sivka za hrano potaplja. Praktično vse sivke pri nas gnezdi na plitvih, z vodno vegetacijo obdanih vodnih telesih v severovzhodni Sloveniji.

The Pochard is a winter visitor of the broader Ljubljana area, where individual birds are observed mainly in the city part of the Ljubljana River. Similarly as other representatives of its genus, it dives for food. In Slovenia, practically all Pochards breed on shallow and with aquatic vegetation enclosed waters in the northeastern part of the country.



Čopasta črnica – samec  
Tufted Duck – male

## ČOPASTA ČRNICA / TUFTED DUCK

REIHERENTE / MORETTA



*Aythya fuligula*

Čopasta črnica je zimska gostja na Ljubljani in mirnejših delih Save, redkeje tudi drugje. Veliko številnejša je na bližnji savski akumulaciji Zbiljsko jezero. Glavnina čopastih črnica gnezdi in prezimuje v severovzhodni Sloveniji. Najbližje Ljubljani gnezdi na Hraških mlakah pri Kranju.

The Tufted Duck is a winter visitor on the Ljubljana and calmer parts of the Sava; elsewhere it occurs only occasionally. It is much more abundant on Zbilje reservoir not far from Ljubljana. The bulk of Tufted Ducks breed in northeast Slovenia, the nearest to Ljubljana at Hraše pools near Kranj.

## RJAVKA / SCAUP

BERGENTE / MORETTA GRIGIA



*Aythya marila*

Rjavka, sorodnica čopaste črnice, gnezdi v tundri na severu Evrope. V Sloveniji so posamezni osebki zabeleženi v večini zim. Še najverjetneje jo bomo srečali na velikih akumulacijah na Dravi in Savi. Na širšem območju Ljubljane je bila v zadnjih desetih letih opažena le dvakrat na Ljubljani.

The Scaup breeds in the tundra in the north of Europe. In Slovenia, separate birds are present during most winters. Most likely, it will be met on large reservoirs on the Drava and Sava Rivers. In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Scaup has been observed twice in the last decade on the Ljubljana River.

## ZVONEC / GOLDENEYE

SCHELLENTE / QUATTROCCHI



*Bucephala clangula*

Posamezni zvonci se na širšem območju Ljubljane pojavljajo predvsem pozimi, najpogosteje na Savi med Tacnom in Črnučami, a jih lahko pričakujemo tudi na Ljubljani. V Sloveniji glavnina zvoncev prezimuje na Dravi, predvsem na Ptujskem jezeru. V bližini Ljubljane so redni gostje na Zbiljskem in Cerkniškem jezeru.

Individual Goldeneyes occur in the wider area of Ljubljana mostly during the winter, particularly on the Sava between Tacen and Črnuče, but can be expected on the Ljubljana as well. In Slovenia, the bulk of these birds overwinter on the Drava River, especially Ptuj reservoir.



*Mergus merganser*










možen gnezdilec / possible breeder



Veliki žagar – samica z mladiči  
Goosander – female with her chicks

Veliki žagar je na širšem območju Ljubljane celoletna vrsta. Najpogostejši je pozimi na Savi, kjer se na posameznih odsekih zbere do deset osebkov. Najdemo jih tudi na Ljubljanici, vse do roba mesta. Na Savi ga lahko opazujemo tudi spomladi in poleti, ko posamezni pari verjetno gnezdijo med Tacnom in Savljami. Število velikih žagarjev se je v Sloveniji v zadnjih desetletjih močno povečalo. Prva gnezditev je bila ugotovljena šele leta 1991 na srednjem delu Save na Trbojskem jezeru nedaleč od Ljubljane. Do danes je bila gnezditev potrjena že na vseh večjih slovenskih rekah. Veliki žagar v nasprotju z večino rac gnezdijo v duplih ali luknjah skalnih sten. Mladiči takoj po izvalitvi poskačejo iz gnezda, ki je tudi več metrov nad tlemi, in sledijo samici do reke. Veliki žagarji se v glavnem prehranjujejo z majhnimi ribami. Najraje se zadržujejo v srednjem toku rek. V Sloveniji lahko pozimi največ velikih žagarjev opazujemo na Ptujskem jezeru na Dravi, kjer se zbere tudi več kot sto osebkov.

In the area under consideration, the Goosander is a sedentary species. The most abundant is on the Sava, where up to ten individuals gather in separate river sections. These birds can also be found on the Ljubljanica – right to the edge of the city. On the Sava, they can be observed in spring and summer, too, when individual pairs are probably breeding between Tacen and Savlje. In Slovenia, the Goosanders' numbers have greatly increased in the last ten years. Their first breeding was recorded as late as in 1991 in the middle part of the Sava on Trboje reservoir not far from Ljubljana. Till now, the breeding has been confirmed on all major Slovenian rivers. In contrast to the majority of ducks, the Goosander breeds in tree holes or in rockwall cavities. During the winter, most Goosanders frequent Lake Ptuj on the Drava River, where more than a hundred individuals gather each year.

							
	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
	○	○	○	○	●●	○	○



*Perdix perdix*

0–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Jerebica je vrsta, ki se ji ne piše zelo dobro. Ne v Ljubljani ne v Sloveniji in drugod po v Evropi. Na širšem območju Ljubljane se je ohranila v kulturni krajini Ljubljanskega polja ob reki Savi, medtem ko je, kot kaže, z Ljubljanskega barja izginila. Je stalnica. Pozimi se navadno po več ptic združi v kite, ki družno iščejo hrano po poljih, v čemer se neredko približajo tudi hišam. Danes jerebičjih kit v okolici Ljubljane ni več mogoče opazovati. Le z veliko sreče se bomo s posameznimi pticami te nekdanje številne poljske kure srečali po poljih v okolici Savelj in Tomačevega, ali poslušali njihovo vedno redkejšo večerno oglašanje. Med razlogi za pospešeno izginjanje jerebice se omenjajo intenzifikacija kmetijstva z obilno uporabo škropiv, urbanizacija in tudi tekmovanje s tujerodnim fazanom, ki živi v bolj ali manj podobnih okoljih. Verjetno ne bo dolgo, ko se bodo jerebice ohranile le še v spominih starejših ljubljanskih občanov.

The Grey Partridge is a bird of cultural landscape and does not bode well at all, neither in Ljubljana nor in Slovenia or elsewhere in Europe. In the area discussed, it has survived at Ljubljansko polje along the Sava River. It is a sedentary species. During the winter, several individuals normally gather in flocks to search for food in fields, even near human settlements. Today, however, no more partridge flocks can be seen in Ljubljana's environs any more. We shall meet individual birds of this once abundant gallinaceous bird or listen to their increasingly rare evening calling only with much luck in the fields around Savlje and Tomačevo. Among the reasons for the Grey Partridge's fast disappearance are the intensification of agriculture with the use of pesticides, urbanization as well as competition with the non-indigenous Pheasants, which inhabit more or less similar environments.



Jerebica  
Grey Partridge

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	●	○	○	○	○	○	○



Prepelica – samec  
Quail – male


Med našimi kurami je prepelica edina selivka. Pri nas se zadržuje le v času gnezdenja, poleti, ter v času selitve, ko je mogoče posamezne osebkke opazovati vse tja do pozne jeseni. Živi na travnikih in tudi žitnih poljih, kjer gnezdi dobro skrita v travni ruši. Pravzaprav jo pogosteje slišimo kot vidimo, ko se v maju in juniju ob večerih in ponoči iz travnikov razlega značilni samčev pet-pedi. Na širšem območju Ljubljane ni velikih travniških površin, zato je razumljivo, da je redka, v nasprotju z bližnjim Ljubljanskim barjem, kjer je še pogosta. Posamezne samce je mogoče poslušati tudi na severnem delu območja med Trzinom in Zalogom ter na južnem barjanskem delu Ljubljane, kjer je še ohranjenih nekaj večjih travnikov. Ti samci verjetno oblikujejo zgolj robni del sicer velike barjanske populacije. In dokler bo Ljubljana ohranjala svoje enkratno naravno zaledje Ljubljanskega barja, bodo tudi posamezne prepelice še prepevale po ljubljanskih travnikih.

The Quail is the only migrating species among our gallinaceous birds. In Slovenia, it can be seen only during the summer in the breeding season as well as during migration, when individual birds can be observed till late autumn. It inhabits cereal fields and meadows, where it also breeds well hidden in tufts of grass. In fact, it is more often heard than seen, when the characteristic male's pick-per-vick resounds from meadows in May/June evenings and nights. As there are no large meadows in the wider area of Ljubljana, it is quite understandable why this species is rare. Individual males can also be heard in the northern part of the area between Trzin and Zalog and in the southern Barje part of Ljubljana, where some larger meadows have been preserved. These males probably constitute the marginal part of the otherwise large Quail population of Ljubljansko barje. And as long as Ljubljana retains its unique natural hinterland at Ljubljansko barje, individual Quails shall continue to call from Ljubljana meadows.

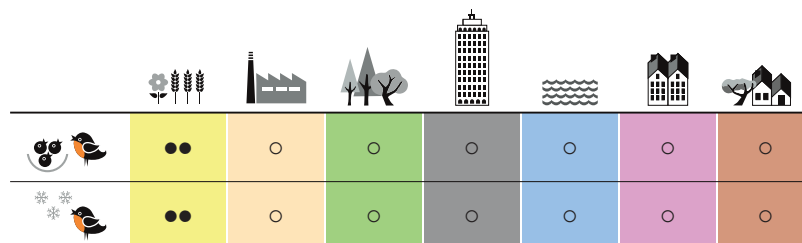


V Sloveniji je fazan najbolj razširjena tujerodna ptičja vrsta. Njegova domovina je Azija, v slovensko naravo ga spuščajo za namene lova, in sicer različne podvrste in oblike, med njimi tudi skoraj črno obarvane ptice. Petelini so pravo nasprotje rjavkastih kokoši s svojim razkošnim navadno rdečkasto obarvanim perjem, rdečo kožno gubo okoli oči in belim ovratnikom. Na širšem območju Ljubljane se fazani zadržujejo predvsem na obrobju mesta v kulturni krajini, kjer v manjših gozdčikih in mejicah tudi gnezdiijo. Večinoma se prek celega leta držijo istih krajev, le zelo redko se kakšen priklati tudi v urbano središče. Fazani so sicer številnejši na bližnjem Ljubljanskem barju. Njihovo število v okolju je močno odvisno od intenzivnosti lovskih vlaganj vzgojenih ptic. Je tipična poljska kura in se zadržuje po njivah in na travnikih ob robu gozda. Kadar začuti, da je ogrožen, se najraje potuhne v njivsko brazdo ali v visoko travo, ob neposredni nevarnosti pa glasno in frfotajoče zleti iz zavetja.

The Pheasant is the most widespread non-indigenous bird species in Slovenia. Its native land is Asia, while in Slovenia it is being released into nature for the purpose of hunting. With their luxurious usually reddish plumage, red wattles around the eyes and white neck ring, the cocks are in striking contrast to the brownish hens. In the wider Ljubljana area, Pheasants frequent the city margins in cultural landscape, where they also breed in small groves and hedgerows. Throughout the year, they mostly keep close to the same area and it is only occasionally that an individual strays into the urban centre. Otherwise, they are much more abundant at the nearby Ljubljansko barje. Their numbers in the environment greatly depend on the intensity of the hunters' release of reared birds into the wild. The Pheasant is a typical field gallinaceous bird, dwelling mostly in fields, meadows and on forest margins.



Fazan – samec  
Pheasant – male





*Phalacrocorax carbo*



Kormoran - mladosten  
Cormorant - immature

	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
	○	○	○	○	●●●	○	○

Kormorana lahko na širšem območju Ljubljane opazujemo večji del leta, a tu ne gnezdi. Najpogostejši je pozimi, ko je na vodah in vzdolž njih številna vrsta. Največ jih je na Savi in Ljubljanici zunaj Ljubljane. Posamezni osebki se lahko vzdolž toka Ljubljanice pojavijo tudi znotraj samega mestnega središča. Je izključno ribojeda ptica, ki lahko v ribogojnicah naredi gmotno škodo, v rekah pa lovi večinoma gospodarsko manj pomembne vrste rib. V preteklosti so ga zaradi domnevne škode na ribjih populacijah preganjali. Tako je bil v Evropi močno zdesetkan. Do danes je ponovno naselil nekdanja območja naselitve. Zelo mu ustrezajo uravnane reke, ki ribam ne omogočajo kritja, in z ribami nagneten ribniki brez obrežne vegetacije. Za kormorana so značilna skupinska prenočišča, kjer se lahko zbere tudi več tisoč, pri nas večinoma le nekaj deset osebkov. Znotraj širšega območja Ljubljane ni znanega prenočišča, jih je pa nekaj v bližini tako na Savi kot Ljubljanici.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, the Cormorant can be seen in the greater part of the year, but does not breed here. It is most numerous during the winter, when an abundant species on and along waters. Most of them frequent the Sava and Ljubljanica Rivers outside the city. Some individuals, however, may occur also along the Ljubljanica inside the city centre. It is an exclusively a fish-eating species, which may cause much damage on fish farms; on the rivers, however, it preys mainly on commercially less interesting fish species. In the past, the Cormorant was persecuted owing to the damages allegedly caused on fish populations. In Europe, it was badly decimated. In the recent period, it has re-inhabited its former area of distribution. One of the Cormorants' characteristics are their night roost-sites, where even few thousand birds may gather – in our country only a few tens of them. Not a single roost-site can be found in Ljubljana, but there are some in its vicinity.



Mala bela čaplja  
Little Egret

## MALA BELA ČAPLJA / LITTLE EGRET

SEIDENREICHER / GARZETTA



*Egretta garzetta*

Mala bela čaplja je na širšem območju Ljubljane zelo redka preletna gostja in poletni klatež. Pojavlja se v kulturni krajini in na bregovih večjih rek. V Sloveniji ne gnezdi, najštevilnejša je v naših obmorskih mokriščih, kot sta Škocjanski zatok in Sečoveljske soline.

In the area under consideration, the Little Egret is a very rare passage visitor and summer vagrant. It occurs in cultural landscape and on the banks of larger rivers. Does not breed in Slovenia. Most abundant in our littoral wetlands, such as Škocjan Inlet and Sečovlje Salina.

## ČAPLJICA / LITTLE BITTERN

ZWERGDOMMEL / TARABUSINO



*Ixobrychus minutus*

možen gnezdilec / possible breeder

Naša najmanjša čaplja se v širšem območju Ljubljane redko pojavlja na bajerjih in ribnikih v času spomladanske selitve. V trstišču Koseškega bajerja nemara občasno celo gnezdi. Sicer se čapljica spretno skriva v trstiščih in grmovju, tako da pogosto ostaja neopažena.

In Ljubljana, the Little Bittern occurs only now and then at ponds during the spring migration. In the reeds of Koseški bajer it possibly even breeds. As the Little Bittern skilfully hides in reeds and bushes, it often remains unnoticed.

## KVAKAČ / NIGHT HERON

NACHTREIHER / NITTICORA



*Nycticorax nycticorax*

možen gnezdilec / possible breeder

Kvakač se na širšem območju Ljubljane redno pojavlja med aprilom in avgustom na bregovih rek, poraslih z drevjem. Zaradi pretežno nočnega življenja je manj opazen. Pri Stožicah ob Savi je bilo leta 1992 na tleh najdeno opuščeno kvakačevo jajce, ki priča, da se na območju Ljubljane morda vsaj občasno pojavljajo tudi gnezditveno razpoloženi osebk.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Night Heron occurs regularly between April and August on river banks overgrown with trees. Owing to its predominantly nocturnal life, it is seen only occasionally. In Ljubljana, even individuals inclined to breed occur here and there.



Kvakač  
Night Heron



# VELIKA BELA ČAPLJA / GREAT WHITE EGRET / SILBERREIHER / AIRONE BIANCO MAGGIORE



*Casmerodius albus*



Velika bela čaplja – zimsko perje  
Great White Egret – winter plumage

Velika bela čaplja je redka vrsta. Na širšem območju Ljubljane se pojavlja pretežno pozimi. Poleti jo lahko opazujemo le izjemoma, njeno število se začne povečevati jeseni. Na travnikih v kulturni krajini ali na bregovih rek običajno opazimo posamezne osebkke, včasih ohlapne skupine po deset osebkov, redko tudi več. Le tu in tam se ob rekah pomaknejo tudi do mestnega obrobja. Zaradi velikega telesa in snežno bele barve so opazne že od daleč. Na travnikih lahko ure in ure prežijo na male sesalce, ob rekah na ribe, ki se znajdejo v plitvinah. Plen ujamejo z enim, sunkovitim zamahom s kljunom in ga požrejo v enem kosu. V zimah z obilo snega je njihova populacija manjša kot v zelenih zimah. V okolici Ljubljane jih lahko najbolj zanesljivo opazujemo na travnikih okoli Iga na Ljubljanskem barju. Velike bele čaplje v Sloveniji ne gnezdijo, jeseni pa se predvsem v severovzhodnem delu države lahko zberejo v velike skupine z več kot 100 osebkki.

The Great White Egret is a rare species in the wider area of Ljubljana, where present mainly in the winter months. During the summer, it can be seen only exceptionally, with its numbers increasing in the autumn. In the meadows or on river banks, only individual birds can be observed, sometimes loose groups of ten individuals, at times perhaps a couple more. On very rare occasions, it moves along the rivers to the city margins. Owing to its large body and snow-white colour, it is noticeable from afar. It may prey for hours on little mammals in the meadows, and on fish swimming in shallower parts of the rivers. Prey is caught with a single jerky swing of its bill and swallowed whole. In snow-rich winters, its population is smaller than in green winters. It does not breed in Slovenia. In the autumn it can gather, particularly in the northeastern part of Slovenia, in large groups numbering more than a hundred birds.

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	●●	○	○	○	●●	○	○



*Ardea cinerea*

20–40 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Siva čaplja je na širšem območju Ljubljane ob mla-karici najpogostejša in najštevilčnejša vodna ptica. Zasedimo jo lahko ob vodah, kjer lovi ribe, žabe in vodne žuželke, neredko pa tudi na travnikih in poljih, kjer lovi žuželke, voluharice in miši. Kljub temu da se je drži slab sloves, ker se prehranjuje z ribami, v posameznem letu pospravi skoraj toliko malih sesalcev kot rib. Siva čaplja začne gnezditi že zelo zgodaj spomladi. Prvi pari lahko gnezda zasedejo že v drugi polovici februarja. Gnezdi na robu gozdov v kolonijah, ki navadno štejejo nekaj deset parov. Še pred nekaj desetletji je bila v Sloveniji znana samo peščica kolonij, danes pa sta zgolj na območju Ljubljane znani dve, ena je v Ljubljanskem živalskem vrtu, druga pa ob Gameljščici pri Povodju. V obeh gnezdi po nekaj deset parov. V samem centru mesta siva čaplja sicer ne bo iskala hrane, jo pa bomo lahko v spomladanskem času opazovali med letom nad hišami in bloki od gnezda proti loviščem.

Besides the Mallard, the Grey Heron is the most common and abundant waterbird in the area under consideration. We can observe it along waters where preying on fish, frogs and water insects, quite often also in the meadows where searching for insects, voles and mice. The Grey Heron starts breeding very early in spring, with the first pairs occupying their nests as early as in the second part of February. It breeds on forest margins in colonies numbering few tens of pairs. Only few decades ago, only a handful of colonies were known in Slovenia, while today no less than two are known from the area of Ljubljana alone: one in the city Zoo, the other along the Gameljščica stream at Povodje. In the very city centre, the Grey Heron can be observed in spring, when flying from its nest site over houses and block of flats towards its hunting grounds.



Siva čaplja – mladostna  
Grey Heron – immature

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	●●	○	○	○	●●●	○	○

**RJAVA ČAPLJA / PURPLE HERON**  
PURPURREIHER / AIRONE ROSSO



*Ardea purpurea*

Rjava čaplja je na širšem območju Ljubljane zelo redka poletna gostja, ki Ljubljano običajno le preleti. Pogosteje se te ptice ustavljajo na Ljubljanskem barju. Rjava čaplja je redka vrsta povsod v Sloveniji, pri nas verjetno ne gnezdi.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, the Purple Heron is a very rare summer visitor, in most cases merely passing over our capital city. More often, these birds stop at Ljubljansko barje. The Purple Heron is rare all over Slovenia and probably does not breed here.

**ČRNA ŠTORKLJA / BLACK STORK**  
SCHWARZSTORCH / CICOGLA NERA



*Ciconia nigra*

V preteklosti je črna štorcklja potrjeno gneznila v gozdu Mestni log, na zahodnem delu Šišenskega hriba je bila možna gneznilka. Danes se na širšem območju Ljubljane pojavlja v času selitve med marcem in majem. Vrsta v majhnem številu gnezdi po okoliških gozdovih, zato se posamezne ptice lahko pojavijo prek celega poletja.

In the past, the Black Stork bred in the woodland of Mestni log. Today it occurs in the wider area of Ljubljana in the migration season during March and May. In small numbers, the species breeds in the surrounding forests, which is the reason why individual birds may occasionally be seen over the summer as well.

**BELA ŠTORKLJA / WHITE STORK**  
WEISSSTORCH / CICOGLA BIANCA



*Ciconia ciconia*

0–1 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Bela štorcklja je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka gostja. Večinoma jih opazujemo med spomladansko selitvijo, takrat tudi po več osebkov v jati. Najbližji gnezdi sta na Ljubljanskem barju v Sinji Gorici in Iški loki. En par občasno gnezdi v živalskem vrtu. Bolj številna gneznilka je na Štajerskem in v Prekmurju.

The White Stork is a rare visitor in the area discussed. It can be observed mostly during spring migration, often in flocks of several individuals. The nearest nests are situated at Ljubljansko barje. Occasionally, a pair breeds in Ljubljana Zoo. It is much more abundant in the Štajerska and Prekmurje regions.



Bela štorcklja  
White Stork

# MALI PONIREK / LITTLE GREBE / ZWERGTAUCHER / TUFFETTO



*Tachybaptus ruficollis*

0–5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Mali ponirek je najpogostejša vrsta ponirka na širšem območju Ljubljane, kjer se pojavlja skozi vse leto. Kot izrazito vodno ptico ga bomo na kopnem videli zgolj izjemoma. Je številen prezimovalec počasnih odsekov Ljubljanice in Save, ki ne zamrznejo in so vsaj delno obraščeni z drevjem in grmovjem. Posamezni osebkki zaidejo po toku Ljubljanice tudi v središče mesta. Ocenjujemo, da na obravnavanem območju prezimuje okoli 100 osebkov, med gnezdenjem pa je precej redkejši. Čeprav gnezdenje še ni bilo potrjeno, pa verjetno posamezni pari vsaj občasno gnezdijo na barjanskem delu Ljubljanice. Ker je prilagodljiva vrsta, ki se zadovolji z majhnim območjem, ga lahko kot gnezdilca vsaj občasno pričakujemo tudi na manjših stoječih vodah. Pri tem je pomembno predvsem to, da je vodno telo obraščeno z vodno vegetacijo, v kateri se lahko skriva in gradi gnezda. Prehranjuje se z majhnimi ribami, paglavci in ličinkami vodnih žuželk.



Mali ponirek – zimsko perje  
Little Grebe – winter plumage

The Little Grebe is the commonest grebe species in the wider area of Ljubljana, where occurring all year round. As a distinctly aquatic species, we'll see it on land only exceptionally. It is an abundant winter resident on those slow-flowing sections of the Ljubljanica and Sava Rivers that do not freeze over and the banks of which are at least partially overgrown with trees and bushes. Individual birds may move upstream or downstream the Ljubljanica River to the very centre of Ljubljana. It is estimated that about a hundred individuals overwinter in the area, while during the breeding season the species is much rarer. Although no breeding has been confirmed in the area, it is quite possible that separate pairs occasionally breed in the Barje part of the Ljubljanica River. As the Little Grebe is a highly adaptable species that is satisfied with a small water surface, it can be expected to breed at least occasionally on some smaller waters of the Ljubljana area as well.

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	○	○	○	○	●●●	○	○



Čopasti ponirek – zimsko perje  
Great Crested Grebe – winter plumage

**ČOPASTI PONIREK / GREAT CRESTED GREBE**  
HAUBENTAUCHER / SVASSO MAGGIORE



*Podiceps cristatus*

Čopasti ponirek je na širšem območju Ljubljane redek zimski gost. Opazujemo ga lahko na večjih, mirnih vodah, kakršna je večinoma le Ljubljanica. Čopasti ponirek v Sloveniji gnezdi na stoječih vodah, kot so gramoznice in akumulacijska jezera predvsem na vzhodu države. Gnezdo naredi na vodni površini.

In the wider Ljubljana area, the Great Crested Grebe is a rare winter visitor. It can be observed on large, calm waters, as is predominantly the Ljubljanica River. In Slovenia, the Great Crested Grebe breeds on standing waters, such as gravel pits and reservoirs, particularly in the eastern part of the country. The bird makes its nest on the water surface.

**SRŠENAR / HONEY BUZZARD**  
WESPENBUSSARD / FALCO PECCHIAIOLO



*Pernis apivorus*

možen gnezdilec / possible breeder

Sršenar je redek gost. Na širšem območju Ljubljane se pojavlja pozno spomladi v času selitve. Najbližje gnezdo sršenarja je na Ljubljanskem barju, zato tudi občasna poletna opazovanja ptic v preletu niso presenečenje. V Sloveniji je sršenar redek gnezdilec nižinskih gozdov.

The Honey Buzzard is a rare visitor, occurring in the wider area of Ljubljana during the migration season. The nearest Honey Buzzard's nest is located at Ljubljansko barje, which is why occasional summer observations of this bird are not surprising at all. In Slovenia, the Honey Buzzard is a rare lowland forest breeder.

**ČRNI ŠKARNIK / BLACK KITE**  
SCHWARZMILAN / NIBBIO BRUNO



*Milvus migrans*

možen gnezdilec / possible breeder

En par črnega škarnika gnezdi v bližini trojnega sotočja Ljubljanice, Save in Kamniške Bistrice. Del teritorija para verjetno leži znotraj širšega območja Ljubljane. Sicer je črni škarnik občasen preletni gost, ki ga lahko opazujemo med marcem in septembrom, še največkrat na mestnem smetišču in v njegovi širši okolici.

A single Black Kite pair breeds near the triple confluence of the Ljubljanica, Sava and Kamniška Bistrice Rivers. Part of its territory most probably stretches into the area of Ljubljana. Elsewhere in Ljubljana, the Black Kite is an occasional passage visitor, which can be observed between March and September.

**KAČAR / SHORT-TOED EAGLE**  
SCHLANGENADLER / BIANCONE



*Circaetus gallicus*

Izjemno redek gost na območju Ljubljane. Opazovan je bil le enkrat v času selitve, maja 2010 med Klečami in Gameljnama v odprti kulturni krajini. Na bližnjem Ljubljanskem barju je nekoliko pogostejši, a tudi tu zgolj preletni gost.

The Short-toed Eagle is an extremely rare visitor in Ljubljana. It has been observed only once during the migration season, i.e. in May 2010 between Kleče and Gameljne in open cultural landscape.



Kačar  
Short-toed Eagle

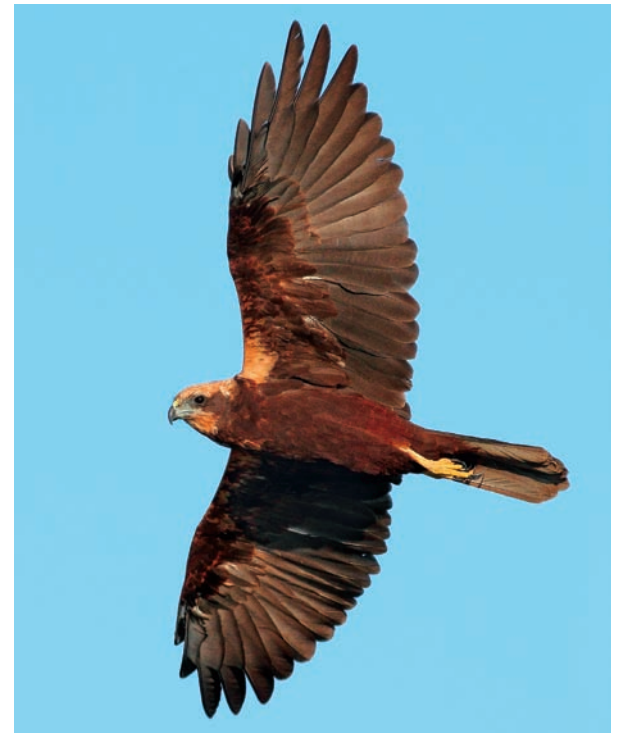
**RJAVI LUNJ / MARSH HARRIER**  
ROHRWEIHE / FALCO DI PALUDE



*Circus aeruginosus*

Rjavi lunj je posamičen preletni gost širšega območja Ljubljane, kjer ga lahko opazujemo predvsem v kulturni krajini med selitvijo marca in aprila ter avgusta in septembra. Včasih preleti tudi sam center mesta. Posamezni pari gnezdijo v severovzhodnem delu Slovenije.

The Marsh Harrier is an occasional passage visitor in the Ljubljana area. It can be seen mostly in cultural landscape during March-April and August-September migration. Occasionally it is seen flying over the city centre itself.



Rjavi lunj – mladosten  
Marsh Harrier – immature



## PEPELASTI LUNJ / HEN HARRIER

KORNWEIHE / ALBANELLA REALE



*Circus cyaneus*

Posamezne pepelaste lunje lahko na širšem območju Ljubljane opazujemo predvsem med selitvijo med oktobrom in novembrom ter v marcu. Nekaj deset osebkov redno prezimuje na Ljubljanskem barju. Zunaj gnezditvenega obdobja pepelasti lunji prenočujejo na tleh v skupinah do več deset osebkov.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, individual Hen Harriers can be observed especially in the migration period between October and November and in March. Few tens of them regularly winter at Ljubljansko barje. Outside the breeding season, Hen Harriers roost on the ground in groups numbering several tens of birds.

Pepelasti lunj – samica  
Hen Harrier – female

## MOČVIRSKI LUNJ / MONTAGU'S HARRIER

WIESENWEIHE / ALBANELLA MINORE



*Circus pygargus*

Močvirski lunj je na širšem območju Ljubljane redk gost, ki ga lahko v kulturni krajini opazujemo predvsem med selitvijo v aprilu in maju. Do sredine preteklega stoletja je še gnezdil na Ljubljanskem barju, kjer se še vedno bolj ali manj redno pojavlja med selitvijo. Danes v Sloveniji ne gnezdi.

The Montagu's Harrier is a rare visitor in the wider area of Ljubljana. It can be seen in cultural landscape mainly between migration in April and May. Until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, it bred at Ljubljansko barje. Currently it can be seen here only as a passage migrant.

Močvirski lunj – samec  
Montagu's Harrier – male





*Accipiter gentilis*

2–5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Kragulj je srednje velika ujeda, ki jo lahko z malo sreče na širšem območju Ljubljane opazujemo prek celega leta. Je gozdna ptica, ki po končani gnezditvi lovi tudi zunaj gozdov. Pozimi ga lahko vidimo nad njivami, plenu pa sledi tudi v mesta. Tako so bili posamezni osebk na ljubljanskem območju med prezimovanjem zabeleženi v kulturni krajini, v mestnih naseljih ter v predelih trgovskih in industrijskih con. Kragulj ima širok nabor plena, ki po velikosti meri od majhnih glodavcev do poljskega zajca in fazana. Je plenilec, ki lahko lovi na tleh, v zraku ali iz zasede. Je ena redkih ujed, ki uspešno pleni sive vrane. Kragulj je kot večina ujed pretežno tiho, njegovo oglašanje lahko slišimo le zgodaj spomladi, ko označuje svoj gnezdilni teritorij, in preden mladiči zapustijo gnezdo. Slednji se oglašajo podobno kot bolj pogosti mladiči kanj. V prejšnjem stoletju so ga ljudje preganjali zaradi škode na mali divjadi in domači perjadi. Zaradi tega je bil še nedavno v Sloveniji redek.

The Goshawk is a medium-sized bird of prey. In the wider area of Ljubljana, it can be observed – with a little luck – throughout the year. Although a forest bird, it also hunts outside woodlands after the breeding period. In the winter, it can be seen above fields, but may follow its prey even into towns. Individual birds have thus been seen in the area of Ljubljana in its cultural landscape, urban settlements and commercial-industrial zones. The Goshawk's range of prey is wide, from small mammals up to the size of hare to pheasants. It can prey on the ground, in the air or from ambush. It is one of the rare raptors that has proved successful in catching Hooded Crows. In the previous century, the Goshawk was persecuted owing to the damages caused on small game and domestic game birds. For this very reason it was rare till recently in Slovenia.



Kragulj – mladosten  
Goshawk – immature

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	●●	●	●●	○	○	●	●	





*Accipiter nisus*

5–20 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Skobec – mladosten  
Sparrowhawk – immature

	●	○	●●	○	○	○	○
	●	●	●	●	○	●	●

Skobec je manjša ujeda, ki je predvsem zunaj gnezdilne sezone pogost, vendar posamičen gost v raznolikih okoljih, celo v mestnem središču. Med gnezdenjem je vezan na gozdove, kjer si zgradi gnezdo visoko na drevesu. Najbližje mestnemu delu Ljubljane gnezdi na Rožniku, verjetno pa tudi na Golovcu. Pleni skoraj izključno ptice vse do velikosti goloba grivarja. Samec izbira manjše ptice, kot so sinice, medtem ko večja samica pleni večje, kot so drozgi in škorci. Pleni iz zasede, lahko pa tudi s hitrim pregonom, navadno tam, kjer se zbira veliko ptic. Svojemu plenu sledi v naselja, tako je redno opažen tudi v Ljubljani. Pogosto lovi ptice na krmilnicah, kjer se le-te zbirajo v večjem številu. Čeprav se skobec v Sloveniji pojavlja skozi vse leto, ga je zaradi skritega življenja v gozdu spomladi težje opaziti. Še največ jih lahko vidimo med jesensko selitvijo, ko ob pozornem opazovanju zabeležimo tudi več osebkov v istem dnevu.

The Sparrowhawk is a smallish bird of prey. Particularly outside the breeding season it is a frequent although not numerous visitor in different environments, even in town centres. During breeding it is confined to forests, where it builds its nest high in a tree. The nearest to the city part of Ljubljana, it breeds at Rožnik, but possibly on Golovec as well. Preys almost exclusively on birds up to the size of Woodpigeon. Males chose smaller birds, such as tits, while larger females prey on birds of thrushes and starling size. They usually attack from ambush, or after a high speed chase. As they follow their prey into human settlements, they quite regularly occur in Ljubljana as well. Often seen at bird tables, at which birds gather in fairly large numbers. Although the Sparrowhawk lives in Slovenia throughout the year, it is not easily observed owing to its hidden forest life.



*Buteo buteo*

40–100 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Kanja je naša najštevilnejša in najbolj razširjena vrsta ujede. Na širšem območju Ljubljane je maloštevilna, naseljuje predvsem kulturno krajino, kjer jo lahko tudi najlaže opazujemo. Gnezdo si največkrat zgradi v gozdovih. Posamezne osebkke lahko zasledimo tudi med letom čez središče Ljubljane. Kanja poseljuje celotno Slovenijo od nižin do planinskih pašnikov. Še najlaže jo opazujemo med posedanjem na količkih in ograjah ob cestah ali med kroženjem visoko v zraku, ko se lahko zbere več deset osebkov. Čeprav je kanja pri nas stalnica, se del osebkov tudi seli. Tako pozimi k nam priletijo prišleki s severa, del naših kanj pa se pomakne proti jugu. V bližini Ljubljane lahko največ kanj pozimi opazujemo na Ljubljanskem barju, kjer prezimuje več sto osebkov. Kanja pleni zelo raznovrsten plen. Na poljih pobira deževnike, zadovolji se z mrhovino, ali pa pleni žive živali vse do velikosti mladega zajca. Še najpogosteje na travnikih lovi voluharice.



Kanja  
Buzzard

The Common Buzzard is our most abundant and widespread bird of prey. It is fairly scarce in the wider area of Ljubljana, where inhabiting especially the cultural landscape. Most often makes its nest in woodlands. Separate individuals can be observed in flight over Ljubljana. The Common Buzzard inhabits the entire Slovenia from lowlands to montane pastures. It can best be observed when perching on poles and fences along roads, or while circling high in the air, when even few tens of individual may be seen not far apart. Although the Common Buzzard lives in Slovenia all year round, some individuals migrate. During the winter, Buzzards from the north fly in, while some of our Buzzards shift south. The Buzzard hunts very diverse prey. In the fields it picks earthworms, is also satisfied with carrion, or preys on live animals to the size of young hares.

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	●●●	●	●	○	○	●	●



Postovka – samec  
Kestrel – male

	●●	●	○	●●	○	●●	●●
	●●	●	○	●	○	●	●

Postovka je ob kanji najbolj razširjena in pogosta vrsta ujede v Sloveniji. Naseljuje negozdne površine od obale do gorskih vrhov. Opazujemo jo lahko po celotnem širšem območju Ljubljane, in to čez vse leto. Še najlažje jo opazimo med posedanjem po ograjah in stebrih ljubljanske obvoznice. Postovka je svoje ime dobila po značilnem letu, ko se med lovom nad travniki v zraku ustavi in za nekaj časa postoji. Takrat s pomočjo ostrega vida išče sledi, ki jih za seboj pusti njen plen, predvsem mali sesalci in večje žuželke. Postovka si tako kot drugi sokoli ne gradi lastnega gnezda, ampak zasede izpraznjeno gnezdo drugih večjih vrst ptic, kot so kanje, vrane ali krokarji. V hribovitem delu Slovenije si za gnezda izbira primerne skalne police. Postovka je edina slovenska ujeda, ki redno gnezdi tudi v mestnih središčih. V Ljubljani znotraj obvoznice gnezdi okoli 30 parov, večinoma na stavbah, nekaj pa tudi v gnezdih na drevesih. Izjemoma za gnezdenje izbere tudi cvetlična korita na balkonih mestnih blokov.

Apart from Common Buzzard, the Common Kestrel is our most widely distributed and abundant bird of prey. It can be observed all year round in the entire wider area of Ljubljana, especially while perching on fences and columns beside the Ljubljana Ring Road. When hunting above meadows and fields, it often stops short in the air and hovers for a while, searching with its sharp eyes for traces left on the ground by its prey, mostly small mammals and larger insects. Like other hawks, it does not build its own nest but occupies an abandoned nest of other birds like buzzards, crows and Raven. The Common Kestrel is the only Slovenian bird of prey that can be seen breeding regularly in town centres. In Ljubljana, around 30 pairs nest inside the Ring Road, mostly on buildings, some in trees. Exceptionally, it breeds even in flower troughs on the balconies of the city's blocks of flats.

## RDEČENOGA POSTOVKA / RED-FOOTED FALCON

ROTFUSSFALKE / FALCO CUCULO



*Falco vespertinus*

Rdečenoga postovka je na širšem ljubljanskem območju redka preletnica, ki se med spomladansko selitvijo aprila in maja pojavlja predvsem v kulturni krajini. V času jesenske selitve je redka. Največ rdečenogih postovk lahko opazujemo na jugovzhodnem delu Ljubljanskega barja ter na Cerkniškem polju.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Red-footed Falcon is a rare passage migrant, occurring between April and May mainly in cultural landscape. It is rare during the autumn migration. These birds are more regularly observed in the southeastern part of Ljubljansko barje and at Lake Cerknica.



Rdečenoga postovka – mladostna  
Red-footed Falcon – immature

## MALI SOKOL / MERLIN

MERLIN / SMERIGLIO



*Falco columbarius*

Mali sokol je redek zimski gost širšega območja Ljubljane, kjer je bil največkrat opazovan v kulturni krajini na obrobju mesta. Gnezdi v severni Evropi, k nam se priseli šele oktobra. Posamezni osebki prezimujejo v nižinah po vsej Sloveniji. Je najmanjši sokol v Evropi, ki se prehranjuje s pticami.

The Merlin is a rare winter visitor in the Ljubljana area, where most often observed in its cultural landscape. It breeds in northern Europe and reaches our country as late as in October. It is the smallest falcon species in Europe, feeding on birds.

## ŠKRJANČAR / HOBBY

BAUMFALKE / LODOLAIO



*Falco subbuteo*

5–15 gnezdečih parov

Škrjančar je selivka, ki se v Slovenijo iz Afrike vrne v aprilu. Na širšem območju Ljubljane posamezni pari gnezdiijo v kulturni krajini. Na ljubljanskem barju je bolj številen, zato imamo tam več možnosti za opazovanje. Lovi ptice in leteče žuželke, predvsem kačje pastirje, občasno pa tudi netopirje v večernih urah.

The Hobby is a migratory species, returning to our country from Africa in April. In the wider area of Ljubljana, separate pairs breed in its cultural landscape. It is more likely to be observed at Ljubljansko barje, where occurring in somewhat large numbers.



*Falco peregrinus*



Sokol selec (jerebica kot plen)  
Peregrine Falcon (Grey Partridge as a prey)

Sokol selec se v Sloveniji pojavlja prek celega leta, a ga na širšem območju Ljubljane lahko opazujemo v glavnem med septembrom in marcem. Je ena najbolj razširjenih ujed na svetu. Čeprav v mnogih večjih mestih po svetu sokol selec tudi gnezdi, v slovenska mesta prihaja predvsem pozimi. Prehranjuje se izključno s pticami v velikostnem razponu od kraljička do gosi. Plen ulovi v zraku, pogosto po spretnem pregonu. Glavnino plena sestavljajo različne vrste golobov, v mestih predvsem domači golob. V naseljih pogosto pleni tudi sive vrane. Podobno kot druge vrste sokolov si ne spleta lastnega gnezda. Gnezdi na policah skalnih sten, ponekod po Evropi pa tudi v gnezdih večjih ptic. Sredi prejšnjega stoletja se je evropska populacija sokolov selcev močno zmanjšala zaradi množične uporabe pesticidov, kot sta DDT in PCB. Zaradi strupov so samice legle jajca s stanjšano lupino, ki pa se je pod njihovo težo med valjenjem strla. Tako so mnoga gnezda propadla.

Although the Peregrine Falcon is a sedentary species in Slovenia, it can be seen mainly between September and March as far as the wider area of Ljubljana is concerned. While actually breeding inside numerous large towns all over the world, the Slovenian towns are merely visited by it during the winter. Peregrine feeds exclusively on birds to the size from crests to geese. The bulk of its prey consists of various pigeon species, in towns mostly of the Feral Pigeon. In urban settlements it also preys on Hooded Crow. In the mid-20th century, the European falcon population was radically reduced due to the use of pesticides such as DDT and PCB. Owing to these toxins, females lay eggs with thinner shells which, however, were crushed under their weight during the incubation period. Many of the nests were thus ruined.

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	●	○	○	●	○	●	●

**MOKOŽ** / WATER RAIL  
WASSERRALLE / PORCIGLIONE



*Rallus aquaticus*

Mokož je na širšem območju Ljubljane redek gost, ki se pojavlja večinoma v času selitve in pozimi. Je zelo težko zaznavna vrsta, najpogosteje se verjetno zadržuje na zaraščenih bregovih počasi tekoče Ljubljanice. Edini podatek iz urbanega dela je najdba onemogle ptice. V Sloveniji gnezdi.

In the area under discussion, the Water Rail is a rare visitor, occurring mostly during the migration seasons and in winter. It is a hardly detectable species, most probably frequenting the overgrown banks of the slow-flowing Ljubljanica River. It is a rare breeder in Slovenia.

**KOSEC** / CORNCRAKE  
WACHTELKÖNIG / RE DI QUAGLIE



*Crex crex*

0-5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Na Ljubljanskem barju gnezdi okoli tretjina vseh koscev v Sloveniji, nekaj parov od tega verjetno tudi na južnem območju Ljubljane. Posamezni samci pojejo tudi na nekaterih drugih travniških površinah širšega območja Ljubljane, na primer med Zalogom in Dolskim in na Trzinskem polju.

Ljubljansko barje is the breeding site of about a third of all Corn Crakes in Slovenia, with a few pairs of these probably breeding in the southern area of Ljubljana as well. Individual males can also be heard singing in some other grasslands of the wider area of Ljubljana, e.g. between Zalog and Dolsko and at Trzinsko polje.

Kosec  
Corncrake

**ŽERJAV** / CRANE  
KRANICH / GRU



*Grus grus*

Ljubljana leži na selitveni poti žerjavov proti njihovim prezimovališčem. Na Ljubljanskem barju se vsako leto tudi ustavijo, včasih za več dni in v večjem številu. Selijo se v jati, v kateri se ptice stalno oglašajo, zato jih v Ljubljani zlasti med oktobrom in aprilom včasih slišimo, ko preletijo mesto.

Ljubljana is located on migration route of Cranes flying to their wintering grounds. They stop at Ljubljansko barje each year. These birds migrate in flocks, calling constantly, which is the reason why they can be occasionally heard, especially between October and March, during their flight over the city.



# ZELENONOGA TUKALICA / MOORHEN / TEICHHUHN / GALLINELLA D'ACQUA



*Gallinula chloropus*

10–20 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Zelenonoga tukalica  
Moorhen

Pozimi se zelenonoga tukalica na širšem območju Ljubljane pojavlja v manjšem številu na večini vodnih površin. Na mirnejših in bolj zaraščenih odsekih Ljubljanske in Save posamezni pari tudi gnezdi. Še največ zelenonogih tukalic je na barjanskem delu Ljubljanske in na Iščici, kjer je možno hkrati opazovati tudi več kot deset osebkov. Redno gnezdi na Koseškem bajerju, zelo redko pa na Tivolskem ribniku. Zelenonoga tukalica gnezdi na stoječih vodah ter na počasi tekočih kanalih z obrežnim rastjem po vsej Sloveniji. Za gnezdenje si lahko izbere tudi manjše vodne površine, če le te zagotavljajo vsaj nekaj kritja v obliki obvodnih rastlin. Med gnezdenjem so močno teritorialne in med sosednjimi pari se lahko vname srdit boj za obrambo vzpostavljenih meja. Zelenonoga tukalica v habitatu potrebuje obrežno rastje, kamor se skriva, kadar zazna nevarnost. Prav zato pogosto ostanejo neopažene. Kjer so vajene ljudi in ni plenilcev, se prehranjujejo tudi na travnatih površinah ob vodah.

During the winter, the Moorhen occurs in low numbers on the majority of water bodies in the area discussed. Individual pairs breed on calmer and well overgrown sections of the Ljubljana and Sava Rivers. Most Moorhens inhabit the Barje part of the Ljubljana and Iščica Rivers, where more than ten individuals can be observed at a time. It breeds regularly at Koseški bajer, very seldom at Tivoli pond. The species breeds all over Slovenia on standing waters and slow-flowing canals with well overgrown banks. For nesting, it may chose even smaller water bodies, if only offering at least some cover in the form of riparian plants. The Moorhen requires riparian vegetation in its habitat, in which hiding when sensing danger. And it is often thanks to these very riparian plants that it remains unnoticed.

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	○	○	○	○	●●	○	○



*Fulica atra*

možen gnezdilec / possible breeder

Liska je gnezdilka ribnikov, jezer in izjemoma tekočih voda, a na širšem območju Ljubljane ne gnezdi. Pogostejša je pozimi, ko 10 do 80 ptic prezimuje na skoraj vseh vodotokih na območju Ljubljane, največ na Ljubljani, Savi in Iščici, kot tudi na stoječih vodah, na primer na Koseškem bajerju. Na Ljubljani se pozimi posamezne ptice priklatijo tudi do mestnega središča, najbolj številne pa so na Špici pred odcepom Gruberjevega prekopa ter na odseku med Mostami in Vevčami. V bližini Ljubljane liske v precej večjem številu s prek 200 pticami redno prezimujejo na savski akumulaciji Zbiljsko jezero pri Medvodah. Največ se jih zbere med novembrom in februarjem. Na prezimovališčih so pogosto pomešane med druge vodne ptice, zlasti mla-karice, in se skupaj z njimi poganjajo za koščki hrane, ki jim jih ponujajo ljudje. Čeprav se liske med prehranjevanjem potapljajo in lahko pobirajo hrano tudi z dna, se redko potopijo več kot meter globoko, zato jim globlji predeli rek in jezer ne ustrezajo.



Liska  
Coot

The Coot breeds along ponds, lakes and exceptionally running waters, but it is not known to reproduce in the broader area of Ljubljana. It is common in winter, when up to 80 individuals overwinter on the Ljubljana, Sava and Iščica Rivers as well as on some standing waters, such as Koseški bajer pond. On the Ljubljana, individual Coots reach even the city centre during the colder months, when they are most numerous at Špica and in the section between Moste and Vevče. In the vicinity of Ljubljana, over 200 Coots overwinter regularly on Sava reservoir at Zbilje near Medvode. Most of them gather on waters between November and February. In their winter grounds they often mix with other waterbirds, in particular Mallards, competing with them for food, offered by humans.

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*Charadrius dubius*










10–40 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Mali deževnik  
Little Ringed Plover

Mali deževnik je na širšem območju Ljubljane redke gnezdilec, pozimi se odseli v Afriko. Izvorno gnezdi na velikih rečnih prodiščih, kakršnih je v ljubljanski kotlini ostalo le malo. V okolici Ljubljane je največje in najbolj ohranjeno prodišče na trojnem sotočju Save, Ljubljanice in Kamniške Bistrice. Ob pomanjkanju naravnih gnezdišč del populacije gnezdi na nadomestnih gnezdiščih. To so različna umetna nasutja peska na industrijskih površinah in v gradbenih jamah na obrobju mesta. Ta gnezdišča niso trajna, saj tu čez nekaj let navadno zrastejo zidani objekti ali pa nanje položijo asfalt, kar vrsto prežene za vselej. Poizkus gnezdenja je bil zabeležen tudi na starem, neporaščenem delu glavnega ljubljanskega smetišča na Barju. Poleti, po obdobju gnezdenja, lahko izjemoma ptice opazimo tudi v bolj urbaniziranih predelih, kot so neurejena parkirišča v BTC. Mali deževnik gnezdi ob večjih rekah po Sloveniji, še največ na Dravi in Soči, a je povsod maloštevilen.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, the Little Ringed Plover is a rare breeder, migrating to Africa in the winter. Its prime breeding habitats are large river gravel banks which, however, have mostly disappeared in the Ljubljana Basin. The largest and best preserved gravel bank in the city's environs is located at the triple confluence of the Sava, Ljubljanica and Kamniška Bistrice Rivers. With the lack of natural breeding sites, part of its population breeds at secondary sites, i.e. various artificial layers of grit in industrial areas and construction pits on the city margins. A breeding attempt was noted at the Barje on the part of the old Ljubljana landfill not overgrown with vegetation. In the summer, after the breeding season, some of these birds can be seen in more urbanized parts, such as the unregulated parking places in the BTC. The Little Ringed Plover breeds along major rivers in Slovenia, particularly on the Drava and Soča, although sparsely everywhere.

							
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Priba je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka gnezdilka, prek zime se odseli. Gnezdi na travnikih in njivah v predelu Rudnika in pred Trzinom. Ali mladiče starši tudi uspešno speljejo, ni podatka – predvsem na njivah so namreč gnezda med kmečkimi opravili pogosto uničena. Gnezdo pribe je plitva, s travo skromno obložena kotanjica na tleh povsem na odprtem sredi travnika ali njive, v katero samica skoraj vedno leže štiri varovalno obarvana jajca. Marca, ko je priba še na selitvi, lahko na travnikih opazimo tudi večje jate ptic, ki pa še isti dan ali v nekaj dneh odletijo naprej proti gnezdiščem na severu Evrope. Pogosto se mednje pomešajo jate škorcev. Priba je sicer redna ter tu in tam številna gnezdilka na širšem delu Ljubljanskega barja. Še pred nekaj deset leti so tu vse gnezdile na travnikih, danes praktično vse gnezdijo na njivah. V nekoliko večjem številu v Sloveniji gnezdijo še na Cerkniškem polju in ponekod na Štajerskem.

The Lapwing is a rare breeder in the wider Ljubljana area; absent in winter. Breeds in meadows and fields in a district of Rudnik and just outside Trzin. No data are at hand whether its offspring are fledged successfully, given that nests are often destroyed during various farm chores especially in the fields. In March, when still on migration, some larger Lapwing flocks can be seen in meadows, but in a couple of days the birds continue their flight towards their breeding sites in northern Europe. Quite often, flocks of Starling mix with them. In the broader area of Ljubljansko barje, the Lapwing is a regular and in places even an abundant breeder. No more than few decades ago, they all bred here in meadows; today, practically all of them nest in the fields. As far as Slovenia in general is concerned, it breeds in some larger numbers also at Cerknica polje and in the Štajerska region.



Priba – samica  
Lapwig – female

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	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



Kozica  
Snipe

**KOZICA / SNIPE**  
BEKASSINE / BECCACCINO



*Gallinago gallinago*

Na širšem območju Ljubljane ni večjih mokrišč, zato je kozica redka. Priložnostno in posamič se pojavlja ob rekah. Pogostejša je na vlažnih travnikih Ljubljanskega barja, kjer je nedolgo tega gnezdila, danes se pojavlja le v času selitve in prezimovanja. Najštevilnejša je v aprilu.

As there are no large wetlands in the area of Ljubljana, the Snipe is rare. This bird occurs occasionally and individually along the rivers particularly in April, during migration, and in the overwintering season. It is somewhat more common in the wet meadows of Ljubljansko barje.

**SLOKA / WOODCOCK**  
WALDSCHNEPFE / BECCACCIA



*Scolopax rusticola*

0–5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Na barjanskem delu Ljubljane v okolici deponije in Rakove Jelše so sloke gnezdile po močvirnih gozdovih črne jelše in doba še v 90-ih letih 20. stoletja. Danes je gnezdenje nezanesljivo. Sicer se sloke pojavljajo pogostejše na selitvi zlasti v gozdnih predelih, vsaj občasno tudi na Rožniku in v Tivoliju.

Around the landfill and Rakova Jelša at Ljubljansko barje, the Woodcock bred in marshy Common Alder and Pedunculate Oak woodlands until the 1990s. Today, its breeding is uncertain. More often, the Woodcock occurs during migration especially in wooded areas, occasionally even at Rožnik and in Tivoli Park.

**MALI MARTINEC / COMMON SANDPIPER**  
FLUSSUFERLÄUFER / PIRO-PIRO PICCOLO



*Actitis hypoleucos*

5–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Mali martinec je ptica vodnega obrežja in prodišč. Na širšem območju Ljubljane jih je največ med selitvijo v aprilu ter med avgustom in oktobrom. Takrat posamezne osebkke opazimo ob Savi in redkeje ob Ljubljanici. Na območju gnezdi zgolj nekaj parov, v preteklosti pa je bil verjetno številnejši.

The Common Sandpiper is the bird of water banks and gravel bars. It can be seen during migration in April and between August and October. At that time, individual birds can be observed along the Sava, less often along the Ljubljanica River. In the area discussed, only a few pairs are known to breed.

## PIKASTI MARTINEC / GREEN SANDPIPER

WALDWASSERLÄUFER / PIRO-PIRO CULBIANCO



*Tringa ochropus*

Pikasti martinec na širšem območju Ljubljane ne gnezdi. Med selitvijo in pozimi se pojavlja redno, a maloštevilno predvsem na bregovih Save in Ljubljanice. V Sloveniji verjetno ne gnezdi.

The Green Sandpiper does not breed in the wider area of Ljubljana. During the migration season as well as in winter it occurs regularly, although in small numbers, mainly on the banks of the Sava and Ljubljanica Rivers. It probably does not breed in Slovenia at all.

## MOČVIRSKI MARTINEC / WOOD SANDPIPER

BRUCHWASSERLÄUFER / PIRO-PIRO BOSCHERECCIO



*Tringa glareola*

Na širšem območju Ljubljane je močvirski martinec reden, a maloštevilen preletnik. Najpogosteje ga opazimo v maju. Posamezno se vse do pozne jeseni pojavljajo na poplavljenih travnikih ali ob večjih lužah, ki nastanejo po nalivih, pa tudi na rečnih brežinah, zlasti ob Savi.

The Wood Sandpiper is a regular but rare passage migrant in the area under discussion. Most often, it can be observed in May. Individual birds occur until late autumn in flooded grasslands or along large pools created after downpours and on river banks, particularly of the Sava River.

## ZELENONOGI MARTINEC / GREENSHANK

GRÜNSCHENKEL / PANTANA



*Tringa nebularia*

Na širšem območju Ljubljane je zelenonogi martinec reden, a maloštevilen gost. Predvsem aprila, na spomladanski selitvi, se zadržuje na rečnih bregovih ali poplavljenih travnikih. V Sloveniji ne gnezdi.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Greenshank is a regular although scarce visitor. Primarily in April, during the spring migration, it frequents river banks and flooded grasslands. Does not breed in Slovenia.



Zelenonogi martinec – zimsko perje  
Greenshank – winter plumage



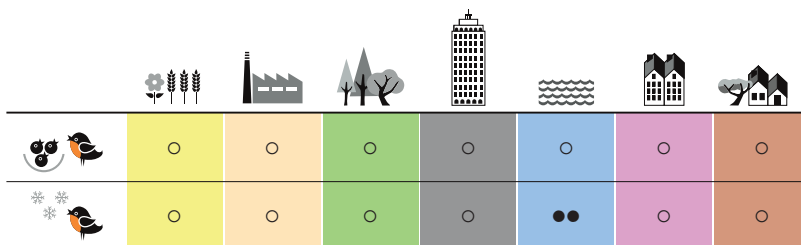
*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*



Rečni galeb – zimsko perje  
Black-headed Gull – winter plumage

Čeprav se rečni galeb v Ljubljani in okolici pojavlja bolj ali manj prek celega leta, je najštevilnejši pozimi, zlasti med novembrom in januarjem. Poročil, da bi tu kdaj gnezdil, ni, saj ni primernih prodnatih otočkov sredi rek ali jezer. Najbližja gnezdišča so v severovzhodni Sloveniji na reki Dravi. Kljub temu gre vsaj pozimi za najpogostejšo vrsto galeba v Ljubljani, kjer se zlasti ob Ljubljanici in Savi zadržuje med nekaj do prek 500 ptic, manjše jate pa se na preletu pojavljajo praktično povsod. Rečne galebe je mogoče opazovati celo v samem mestnem središču, ko se spreletavajo vzdolž Ljubljanice. Redno se pojavljajo tudi na ljubljanskem smetišču, kjer se jih občasno zbere tudi do 700. Izjemoma se rečni galebi v Ljubljano priklatijo še bolj množično, kakor je bilo na primer januarja 1987, ko so v invaziji dobesedno preplavili mesto. Ob koncu zime nekateri galebi že zamenjajo zimsko perje s poletnim, ko dobijo značilno temno-rjavo glavo.

Although the Black-headed Gull occurs in Ljubljana and its environs more or less throughout the year, it is most abundant during the winter, particularly between November and January. No reports on this bird breeding here are known, which is not surprising due to the total lack of suitable islets in the middle of rivers or lakes. At least in the winter, this is the commonest gull species in Ljubljana, where a good 500 birds can be counted especially along the Ljubljanica and Sava Rivers, while smaller flocks can be seen on passage practically everywhere. At times they reach even the city centre, when flying up and down the Ljubljanica River. They regularly occur also at the city dump, when up to 700 can be counted. Exceptionally, they appear in Ljubljana even in greater numbers, as was the case in 1987, when they virtually overrun the city during a true invasion.



# RUMENONOGI GALEB / YELLOW-LEGGED GULL / WEISSKOPFMÖWE / GABBIANO REALE MEDITERRANEO



*Larus michahellis*

5-15 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Še do nedavna je bil rumenonogi galeb poznan kot ptica obmorskih krajev, ki se zlasti pozimi le tu in tam pojavi tudi v notranjosti Slovenije. Proti koncu 90-ih let 20. stoletja je postajal vse pogostejši celoletni gost celinske Slovenije, tudi Ljubljane. Vrsta je v Ljubljani pričela gnezditi verjetno že pred letom 2005. Danes se Ljubljana postavlja z najverjetneje največjo celinsko gnezdečo populacijo rumenonogega galeba v Sloveniji. Večina ljubljanskih galebov gnezdi v mestnem središču na strešnih terasah visokih stolpnic, nasutih s prodom, daleč od pouličnega vrveža pod njimi. Vsaj poskusi gnezdenja so bili zabeleženi tudi na prodnatih otočkih reke Save. Rumennonoge galebe večinoma opazujemo, kako krožijo visoko nad mestom in se pri tem značilno hrupno oglašajo. Le redko se spustijo nižje, na primer med spreletavanjem vzdolž Ljubljani-ce. Pozimi se najpogosteje zadržujejo ob vodah in na smetišču. Poleg rumenonoga galeba se v bližnji okolici Ljubljane pojavljata vsaj še dva podobna galeba, srebrni (*L. argentatus*) in črnomorski galeb (*L. cachinnans*).



Rumenonogi galeb – odrasel  
Yellow-legged Gull – adult

Until recently, the Yellow-legged Gull was known as a bird of the coast. Towards the end of the 1990s, however, it became an increasingly more common guest of the continental part of Slovenia. The species probably began to breed in Ljubljana prior to 2005, and today the city boasts possibly the largest continental breeding population of the Yellow-legged Gull in Slovenia. The majority of Ljubljana gulls breed in the city centre on gravel-covered roof terraces of high buildings, far from the street bustle below. Most often they can be observed circling high above the city, uttering their characteristic loud sounds. They descend nearer the ground only occasionally, for example when flying up and down along the Ljubljanica River. During the winter, they frequent various waters and the city rubbish dump. Apart from the Yellow-legged Gull, at least two similar gull species occur in the vicinity of Ljubljana, the Herring Gull (*L. argentatus*) and the Caspian Gull (*L. cachinnans*).

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Sivi galeb – zimsko perje  
Common Gull – winter plumage

## SIVI GALEB / COMMON GULL

STURMMÖWE / GAVINA



*Larus canus*

Sivi galeb se v Ljubljani pojavlja v času selitve in prezimovanja, med oktobrom in aprilom, najpogosteje ob rekah, pa tudi na poplavljenih travnikih. Večinoma gre za posamične ptice, pomešane v jate rečnih galebov. Včasih kakšnega zanese tudi v mestno središče.

In Ljubljana, the Common Gull occurs during the migration and in winter, i.e. between October and April, most often along the rivers and on flooded meadows. In most cases, these are individual birds mixed with flocks of Black-headed Gulls. At times, an individual can be seen even in the city centre.

## ČRNA ČIGRA / BLACK TERN

TRAUERSEESCHWALBE / MIGNATTINO



*Chlidonias niger*

Čigre je na območju Ljubljane mogoče opaziti le na selitvi med aprilom in junijem, večinoma ob reki Savi. Najpogostejša je črna čigra, ki se pojavlja v manjših jatah po deset osebkov, med katerimi so lahko tudi redkejšje beloperute čigre. Pomembnejša preletna območja v Sloveniji so ob reki Dravi.

In the area of Ljubljana, terns can be seen only during the migration season between April and June, mostly along the Sava. The commonest among them is the Black Tern, which occurs in small flocks of about ten birds, with the rarer White-winged Terns occasionally among them as well.

## DUPLAR / STOCK DOVE

HOHLTAUBE / COLOMBELLA



*Columba oenas*

Duplar je na širšem območju Ljubljane redek gost. V topli polovici leta ga občasno lahko opazimo v kulturni krajini, kjer se prehranjuje, čez zimo se odseli. Včasih se pridruži jati grivarjev. Duplar je redek gnezdilec povsod po Sloveniji, v zadnjem obdobju so vse pogostejša tudi zimska opazovanja.

The Stock Dove is a rare visitor in the area under consideration. In the warm part of the year, it can be seen in cultural landscape where feeding; absent over the winter. The Stock Dove is a rare breeder all over Slovenia.

# DOMAČI GOLOB / FERAL PIGEON / STRASSENTAUBE / PICCIONE TORRAIOLO



*Columba livia f. domestica*

9600–11.400 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Domači golob se na širšem območju Ljubljane zadržuje vse leto. V mestnem središču je najbolj številna vrsta, nekaj manj jih je v okoliških naseljih, ni pa jih v gozdovih in ob rekah. Zelo redko lahko opazimo kakšnega tudi v kulturni krajini, navadno na preletu iz enega v drugo naselje. Ponekod v mestu, kjer jih ljudje hranijo, kot so na primer Park Zvezda, Miklošičev park ali Prešernov trg, se zbirajo v velike jate – nekaterim v veselje, drugim v grozo. V Ljubljani domači golobi gnezdujejo na skritih in težko dostopnih mestih, kot so zapuščena podstrešja, pod strešno kritino, včasih tudi v cvetličnih koritih visoko na balkonih, kjer jih s tal niti ni mogoče opaziti. Domači golobi so udomačeni skalnih golobi, ki so kasneje pobegnili, tako da danes v mestih živijo prosto. V mestne jate domačih golobov so pogosto pomešani tudi pobegli gojeni golobi. Le-te prepoznamo po neobičajni barvi in obliki posameznih peres. V Sloveniji domači golobi gnezdujejo v vseh večjih mestih, ponekod pa tudi v naravnih skalnih stenah, kjer se mešajo s skalnimi.

The Feral Pigeon is a sedentary species in Ljubljana and its environs. In the centre, it is the most abundant species of them all. It is somewhat scarcer in the surrounding human settlements and totally absent in the woods and along the rivers. Very rarely, an individual or two can be noticed in the cultural landscape, usually during its flight from one human settlement to another. In some city places – such as Zvezda park, Miklošičev park or Prešernov trg – where fed by people, they gather in large flocks, either to the people's joy or dismay. In Ljubljana, Feral Pigeons breed in hidden or hardly accessible places, such as abandoned attics, under roof covering, at times even in flower pots high on the balconies, where unnoticeable from the ground. Feral Pigeons are domesticated Rock Doves that eventually escaped and now live freely in cities and towns. In Slovenia, Feral Pigeons breed in all larger cities, somewhere even in natural rock walls, where mixing with Rock Doves.



Domači golob  
Feral Pigeon

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*Columba palumbus*

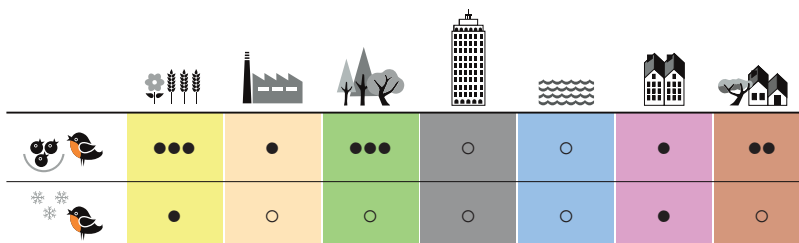
500–1000 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Grivar  
Woodpigeon

Grivar je naš največji golob, ki živi v prostranih gozdovih, hrani pa se pogosto na bližnjih njivah in travnikih. Na zimo se večinoma odseli na jug, zato je takrat precej redkejši. Sicer pa je grivar na širšem območju Ljubljane dokaj številen gnezdilec, ki pa se izogiba mestnega središča. Čeprav je iz drugih evropskih mest poznan kot pogosta ptica mestnih jeder, pa v Ljubljani ni tako. Le tu in tam najdemo kakšnega grulečega samca v katerem izmed mestnih parkov. Izjema je pokopališče Žale, kjer gnezdi okoli 30 parov in kjer se grivarji lahko zadržujejo tudi vso zimo. Sicer pa grivarji v največjem številu poseljujejo ljubljansko kulturno krajino, kjer gnezdi v manjših gozdičkih, v gozdnih sestojih ter celo v primestnih naseljih. Grivar še zdaleč ni tako brezbrizen do ljudi kakor domači golob. Ne premami ga tudi prijazna roka, ki mu ponuja lahko kosilo, pest zrnja. Gnezdi od zgodnje pomladi do jeseni, ko se med septembrom in oktobrom za selitev pripravljene ptice zbirajo v manjše jate.

The Woodpigeon is our largest pigeon species, inhabiting large forests and often feeding in nearby meadows and fields. As it mostly moves south for the winter, it is much rarer in the colder part of the year. In the broader area of Ljubljana, it is a fairly abundant breeder. Although known as a common species of city centres in other European towns, this just is not the case as far as Ljubljana is concerned. A cooing male can thus be found only rarely, e.g. in the city parks. An exception is the Žale Cemetery, where some 30 pairs are known to breed and where they often spend the entire winter. Most Woodpigeons otherwise inhabit the Ljubljana cultural landscape, where breeding in small groves, forest stands and suburban settlements. They breed from early spring to autumn. Between September and October, the birds that are ready to migrate gather in small flocks.



# TURŠKA GRLICA / COLLARED DOVE / TÜRKENTAUBE / TORTORA DAL COLLARE



*Streptopelia decaocto*

2700–3600 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Turška grlica je na širšem območju Ljubljane pogosta celoletna vrsta, ki je izrazito vezana na bližino človekovih bivališč. Najbolj številna je v naseljih, kjer imajo zgradbe večje, urejene, tudi z okrasnim drevjem zasajene vrtove. Dokaj številne so tudi v ožjem delu mesta, predvsem v parkih in na pokopališču Žale. V času gnezdenja jih navadno vidimo v parih, pozimi pa lahko tudi v majhnih skupinah. Posedajo po vrhovih dreves, slemenih hiš, po žicah in stebrih električnih napeljav. Par ima lahko vsako leto tudi po tri ali štiri uspešna gnezda, izjemoma še več, a v vsakem vzgoji le enega ali dva mladiča. Pozimi jih je v mestu manj kakor poleti. Čeprav je turška grlica v Sloveniji splošno razširjena po velikih in majhnih naseljih, se je k nam priselila šele pred kratkim. V svoji nenadni ekspanziji z Bližnjega vzhoda je Ljubljano dosegla med letoma 1940 in 1950.

In the wider Ljubljana area, the Collared Dove is a common sedentary species, closely and distinctly associated with the proximity of human dwellings. It is particularly abundant in human settlements where houses are enclosed by larger gardens planted with various sorts of trees, even ornamental. It is fairly common in the central part of the city as well, especially in parks and at Žale Cemetery. In the breeding season, they can usually be seen in pairs, while in winter they occasionally form small groups. They perch on tree tops, roof ridges, and on power line wires and poles. During the winter, Collared Doves occur in the city in smaller numbers than in the summer. Although generally distributed in large and small human settlements all over Slovenia, the Collared Dove has settled in our country only recently. During its sudden expansion from the Near East, it reached Ljubljana during the 1940s.



Turška grlica  
Collared Dove

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# DIVJA GRLICA / TURTLE DOVE / TURTELTAUBE / TORTORA



*Streptopelia turtur*

20–50 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Divja grlica  
Turtle Dove

Divja grlica je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka gnezdilka. Malo jih je v urbaniziranih predelih, v skromnem številu gnezdi po gozdovih in v kulturni krajini, v mestnem središču je ni. Iz prezimovališč se k nam vrne v marcu. V nasprotju s turško grlico je bolj plašna, zato jo prej slišimo kot vidimo. Oglašja se značilno gruleče. Bolj pogosto jo vidimo jeseni, v času selitve. Takrat poseda na bolj izpostavljenih mestih, tudi zunaj običajnih prebivališč. Podobno kakor pri večini golobov samica v skromno gnezdo na drevesu leže le eno ali dve jajci. Ker se prek zime odseli na jug, ima časa za največ dve gnezdi na sezono. V Sloveniji je divja grlica splošno razširjena, pretežno po nižinah kulturne krajine. Največ jih je v toplih in presvetljenih gozdovih.

The Turtle Dove is a rare breeder in the area discussed. Few of them inhabit the urbanized districts, with even fewer breeding in woodlands and cultural landscape; absent in the city centre. From its wintering grounds it returns to our country in March. In contrast to the Collared Dove, it is more timid, which is the reason why it is sooner heard than seen. The species is more often observed in the autumn during the migration season, when perching on fairly exposed spots, even outside its usual habitat. Similar as in the majority of pigeons and doves, the female lays only one or two eggs into its modest nest. In Slovenia, the Turtle Dove is a generally distributed species, mostly in the lowland cultural landscape. Most of them can be found in open woodlands.

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	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

# KUKAVICA / CUCKOO / KUCKUCK / CUCULO



*Cuculus canorus*

70–150 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Kukavica je selivka na dolge razdalje in se pri nas ne zadrži prav dolgo. Kako tudi ne, saj si ne spleta gnezda in tudi ne skrbi za svoj naraščaj. Jajca namreč podtika drugim pticam, kot so na primer šmarnica, bela pastirica, taščica in trstnice. Ko opravi s podtikanjem, je njena naloga že bolj ali manj opravljena in lahko se odpravi nazaj na afriška prezimovališča. Za potomce poskrbijo gostiteljske ptice. Tako bomo značilno kukanje lahko poslušali le v pomladnih mesecih, od konca marca do konca junija. Razširjena je po vsej Sloveniji, tako po gozdovih kot na negozdnih površinah, in tudi na širšem območju Ljubljane ni redka. Najdemo jo po vseh gozdnih območjih pa tudi v kulturni krajini, izogiba pa se mestnega središča. Videli jo bomo redkokdaj. Le kdaj pa kdaj se pokaže v svoji sivi ali rjavi barvni obliki. Sicer pa se mlade kukavice pri nas zadržijo še pozno v jesen, ko so njihovi rodni starši že daleč v Afriki. Moči za prvo selitveno pustolovščino si pridobivajo z obilnim hranjenjem z velikimi kosmatimi gosenicami, ki so za večino drugih ptic neužitne.

The Cuckoo is a long-distance migratory species that does not stay long in our country. It does not build its own nest and neither does it look after its offspring. It lays its eggs into other bird nests, such as those of the Black Redstart, Pied Wagtail, Robin and warblers. After doing so, its duty is more or less accomplished, and it is ready to return to its African wintering grounds. Its descendants are taken care of by host birds. This is why the characteristic cuckcuck can be heard only in the spring months, from March till the end of June. In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Cuckoo is not rare. It is found in all wooded areas as well as in cultural landscape; avoids the city centre. Young Cuckoos stay until late autumn, when their parents have already settled in Africa. The strength necessary for their migration venture is built up by gorging on big hairy caterpillars, which are inedible by the majority of other birds.



Kukavica – samec  
Cuckoo – male

	●●	○	●●●	○	○	○	●
	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



*Otus scops*










1–5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Veliki skovik  
Scops Owl

Na Ljubljanskem barju živi nekaj deset parov velikih skovikov. Posamezni gnezdiijo na obrobju Ljubljane, tu in tam se veliki skovik pojavi tudi blizu mestnega središča, denimo v mestnem parku Tivoli ali na drugih mestnih zelenih površinah. Gnezdi v duplih starih dreves, zadovoljji pa se lahko tudi z zidno lino ali podstrešnim kotom, ki jih v Ljubljani zares ni malo. Ustrezajo mu tudi gnezdilnice, za katere tekmuje s škorci. Bolj kakor prostor za gnezdenje je problematična hrana, ki je v mestnem okolju za to izrazito žuškojedo sovo pogosto ni dovolj. Zaradi ulične razsvetljave so namreč populacije velikih nočnih metuljev in kobilic v mestih zdesetkane. Kljub temu se veliki skovik naseljem, zlasti primestnim zaselkom in vasem, ne izogiba. Na Ljubljanskem barju je največ velikih skovikov prav v okolici naselij in bližnjih visokodebelnih sadovnjakov. Veliki skovik je selivec in prvi samci se v okolici Ljubljane pojavijo že v aprilu, ko neutrudno prepevajo svojo otožno nočno pesem vse tja do junija.

Ljubljansko barje is inhabited by few tens of Scops Owl pairs, with a few individuals also living on Ljubljana margins. Sometimes, a Scops Owl may occur even near the city centre, for example in Tivoli Park or in the city's other green areas. It breeds in holes of old trees, but is also satisfied with a wall niche or nook in the roof, which are plentiful in the city. It won't say no to a nest box either, for which it competes with Starlings. More problematic than the nesting site is food, which is often insufficient for this explicitly insect-eating owl. Due to street lighting, populations of big moths and grasshoppers in cities are scarce. In spite of it all, the Scops Owl does not avoid human settlements, especially suburban hamlets. It is a migratory species, with the first males occurring in Ljubljana's environs as early as April, when tirelessly singing its nostalgic song until June.

							
	●	○	○	○	○	●	●
	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



*Strix aluco*

30–60 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Lesna sova je naša najpogostejša sova, ki je vezana predvsem na gozdni prostor, ne izogiba pa se tudi naseljem. V širšem območju Ljubljane jo najdemo na praktično vseh gozdnih površinah. V mestnem parku Tivoli gnezdita vsaj dva para v duplih starih drevoredov povsem blizu mestnega središča. Včasih je mogoče katero opazovati tudi čez dan, ko spi ob drevesnem duplu. Na navzočnost lesne sove nas pogosto opozorijo izbljuvki, beli iztrebki in sovja peresa pod gnezditvenim drevesom. Mladiči poskačejo iz gnezda še preden letijo. Potem čez dan posedajo po vejah, včasih kateri pristane tudi na tleh. Toda ta mladič ni zapuščen! Če nanj naletimo, ga le prestavimo v zavetje na vejo drevesa, da bo varen pred psi ali mačkami. V toplem urbaniem zavetju lahko lesne sove začnejo gnezditi že zelo zgodaj, že januarja, veliko pred svojimi vrstnicami v višje ležečih gozdnih okoli Ljubljane. Lesna sova se svojega domačega okoliša drži celo leto. Lovi miši in voluharice, loti pa se tudi ptic tja do velikosti goloba.



Lesna sova  
Tawny Owl

The Tawny Owl is commonest owl species in Slovenia. It inhabits mostly woodlands, but does not avoid human settlements either. In Ljubljana, it can be found in practically every woodland. In Tivoli Park, at least two pairs are known to breed in holes in the old tree avenue very close to the city centre. At times, an individual can be observed even during the day, when napping beside its tree hole. The young jump out of the nest even before able to fly. Then they perch on branches; sometimes they may even land on the ground. But beware – this chick has not been abandoned! If you come across it, simply put it on a branch to keep it safe from dogs and cats. The Tawny Owl keeps close to its home district all year round, preying on mice and voles as well as on birds to the size of a pigeon.

							
	○	○	●●●	○	○	○	●
	●	○	●●	○	○	○	●



*Strix uralensis*



Kozača  
Ural Owl

	○	○	●	○	○	○	○
	○	○	●	●	○	●	●

Prostrani in od civilizacije odmaknjeni stari gozdovi so gnezdišča kozače. Ta velika sova gnezdi predvsem v hribovju južno od Ljubljane, na območju same Ljubljane pa naj bi bila gnezдила še v 19. stoletju na Rožniku in Šišenskem hribu. Kozača danes na širšem območju Ljubljane verjetno ne gnezdi. Kljub temu pa se skoraj vsako leto kakšna pojavi v zimskem času. Zlasti mlade ptice se, ko njihova gorska gnezdišča pokrije sneg, priklatijo v doline in celo v mestno središče Ljubljane. Tod laže pridejo do plena, malih sesalcev. Čeprav je kozača kot vse sove nočna ptica, zlasti pozimi leta naokoli tudi podnevi. Takrat med meščani izzove nemalo začudenja, ko se spreletava po mestnih parkih. Navadno jo ob tem v glasnem vrišču spremljajo vrane, kosi in druge ptice, ki imajo navado, da skušajo plenilca pregnati. Pogosteje kot pri drugih pticah se pri kozačah pojavlja t.i. melanizem. Ptice s povečano količino pigmenta v perju so temno-čokoladne barve, skoraj črne, in dajejo poseben videz eksotičnosti.

The breeding habitats of the Ural Owl are vast and old forests away from civilization. This large owl breeds primarily in the hills south of Ljubljana. In the 19th century, it supposedly still bred at Rožnik and Šišenski hrib, while today it occurs here only during the winter. The lowlands around Ljubljana and even the city centre itself are entered in winter especially by young birds. When their breeding mountain habitats are clad in snow it is easier for the owl to get enough food in the city, particularly small mammals. Although the Ural Owl is, like all owls, a nocturnal bird, it can be seen flying around during the day as well, especially in winter. At that time, it evokes much surprise among Ljubljana citizens, when seen flying through city parks. In Ural Owls, melanism occurs more often than in other owls. The individuals with increased quantity of pigment in their plumage are dark chocolate brown, almost black.



*Asio otus*

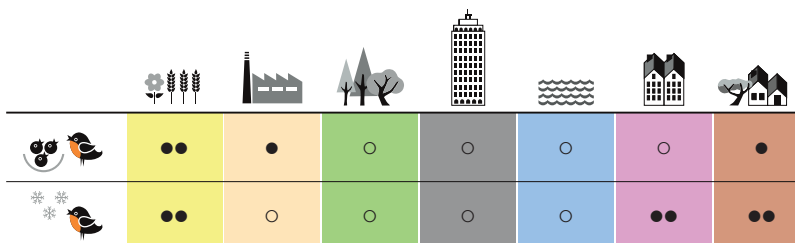
20–40 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Mala uharica se na širšem območju Ljubljane zadržuje prek celega leta. Je izključno nočno aktivna, podnevi pa se skriva v košatih krošnjah dreves. V strnjenih naseljih je ni. Posamezne gnezdiijo v bolj zelenih delih mesta, kot so večji vrtovi okoli družinskih hiš, skupine dreves na travniku in večji parki, kot je na primer Tivoli. Gnezdi tudi na obrobju Rožnika. Pomembno pri tem je, da v bližini gnezda najde primeren travnik z obilico malih sesalcev, ki so njena glavna hrana. Eno bolj znanih gnezdišč male uharice v Ljubljani je tudi pokopališče Žale, kjer v posameznem letu gnezdiijo do trije pari. V ugodnih letih z gnezdenjem začne že konec januarja. V maju se iz gnezda male uharice, ki si ga par uredi v starem gnezdu vrane ali srake, speljejo mladiči, ki se značilno piskajoče oglašajo od večera do jutra. Pozimi se po več malih uharic zbere na dnevnem počivališču, ki je lahko tudi drevo sredi naselja. V Sloveniji je po večjih nižinah z manjšimi gozdčki mala uharica splošno razširjena, a nikjer zelo številna.



Mala uharica  
Long-eared Owl

The Long-eared Owl can be seen in the wider area of Ljubljana throughout the year. It is an exclusively nocturnal species, while during the day it hides in thick tree canopy. It does not occur in densely packed human settlements. Some of them breed in greener parts of the city, such as gardens around family houses, groups of trees in meadows and larger parks like Tivoli Park. It is known to breed on the margins of Rožnik. Its most important requirement is a suitable meadow with an abundance of small mammals (which are its main diet) in the vicinity of its nest. One of the Long-eared Owl's better known nest-sites in Ljubljana is the Žale Cemetery. In the winter, several Long-eared Owls gather in their day-time roosting place, which can be even a tree in the middle of a human settlement. In Slovenia, it is generally distributed in larger plains with small woodlands, although nowhere in particularly large numbers.





**PEGASTA SOVA / BARN OWL**  
SCHLEIEREULE / BARBAGIANNI



*Tyto alba*

0–1 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Čeprav pegasta sova navadno gnezdi v naseljih po stavbah in skednjih, je v Ljubljani redka. Zadnje znano gnezdišče je bilo v Plečnikovi cerkvi v Črni vasi. Par je pripadal vzhodni temni podvrsti, čeprav se tu in tam na selitvi v okolici Ljubljane pojavlja tudi zahodna svetla podvrsta.

Even though the Barn Owl usually breeds in buildings and barns within human settlements, it is a rare species in Ljubljana. Its last known nest-site was in the Plečnik Church at Črna vas. The pair belonged to the eastern dark subspecies, although the western light subspecies also occurs around Ljubljana during the migration period.

Čebelar  
Bee-eater



**ČUK / LITTLE OWL**  
STEINKAUZ / CIVETTA



*Athene noctua*

Čuk je na širšem območju Ljubljane izginuli gnezdilec. Zadnji gnezditveni podatki so stari že več kot 20 let. So pa svojčas gnezdili tudi na robu primestnih naselij, na primer v Šiški in v Stožicah. Danes se na območju Ljubljane pojavljajo le izjemoma.

The Little Owl is one of the disappeared breeders in the area discussed, with the last data on its breeding more than 20 years old. In times past, however, they bred even on the edge of the city suburbs, for example at Šiška and Stožice. Today, they occur in the area of Ljubljana only exceptionally.

**ČEBELAR / BEE-EATER**  
BIENENFRESSER / GRUCCIONE



*Merops apiaster*

možen gnezdilec / possible breeder

Čebelar je vrsta, ki se v Sloveniji širi. V širši okolici Ljubljane morda že gnezdi. Ob Kamniški Bistrici je bil opazovan gnezditveno sumljiv par. Sicer pa se na območju Ljubljane pojavlja na spomladanski selitvi med aprilom in julijem, redko pa tudi na jesenski selitvi.

Population of the Bee-eaters is increasing in Slovenia. In the wider area of Ljubljana, it may already breed, as a breedingly suspicious pair has been observed along the Kamniška Bistrica River. In the area it otherwise occurs during spring migration between April and July, occasionally during autumn migration as well.



*Caprimulgus europaeus*

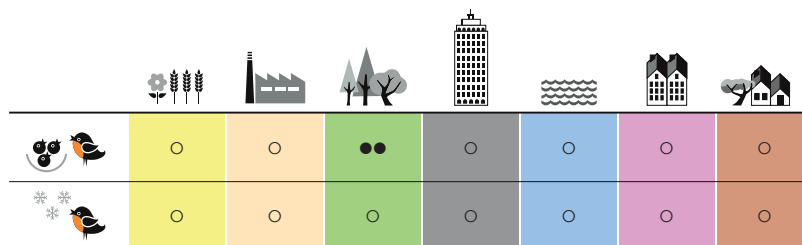
5-15 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Na širšem območju Ljubljane podhujka gnezdi v pre-svetljenih in suhih gozdovih na obrobju pa tudi na savskih prodnatih nanosih, poraslih z gozdom. Zaradi svoje izključno nočne aktivnosti je dokaj neopazna. Hrani se večinoma z nočnimi metulji, ki jih lovi v zraku. Zaradi razsvetljave v mestnih in primestnih naseljih je nočnih metuljev malo, zato je razumljivo tukaj podhujka redka. Podnevi se stisne ob deblo drevesa, kjer jo je zaradi odlične varovalne barve izjemno težko opaziti. Še najlaže jo zaznamo, če ob večerih poslušamo brneče petje samca, ki sicer spominja na regljanje zelene krastače ali na bramorjevo cvrčanje. Na območju Ljubljane se pojavlja med majem in septembrom. Seli se posamič ponoči, zato je opazovanj malo, vendar nekatera opažanja kažejo, da se posamezne podhujke selijo celo čez mestno središče Ljubljane. Največ podhujk pri nas gnezdi v borovih gozdovih v jugozahodni Sloveniji.



Podhujka  
Nightjar

In the area of Ljubljana, the Nightjar breeds in open and dry woodlands on the city margins as well as on the Sava gravel banks overgrown with trees. Owing to its exclusively night activities, it is a fairly inconspicuous bird. It feeds predominantly on moths, which it catches in the air. But due to the street lighting in the city and suburban settlements, moths are few, which is the reason why this bird is quite rare in these places. During the day it presses itself against a tree trunk, where it is extremely difficult to see owing to its protective colours. The easiest way to confirm its presence is by listening, in the evenings, to the purring sound of the male, which is in fact reminiscent of the croaking of a green toad or chirping of a cricket. In the area of Ljubljana, the Nightjar occurs between May and September. It migrates at night, and some observations have shown that individual Nightjars migrate even across the Ljubljana city centre itself.














*Apus apus*

5–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Hudournik  
Swift

							
	○	○	○	●●	○	●●	○
	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Hudournik je maloštevilna gnezdilka mestnega dela Ljubljane. Je selivka, ki v Slovenijo prileti aprila in jo zapusti med avgustom in septembrom. Prezimuje v Afriki. Hudournik gnezdi v luknjah in špranjah v drevesih, stavbah in skalnih stenah, zasede pa tudi zanj posebej izdelane gnezdilnice. Gnezdi v kolonijah navadno z nekaj deset pari in je nasploh zelo družabna vrsta, ki je najbolj opazna zvečer, ko se nad gnezdišči te ptice zberejo v glasnih jatah. V Ljubljani je bila doslej odrita le manjša kolonija. To je presenetljivo, saj je v nekaterih drugih slovenskih mestih zelo številen. V zraku lovi žuželke, ki jim lahko sledi presenetljivo visoko. Z izjemo valeče samice in mladičev pred speljavo hudourniki pridejo v stik s tlemi samo ob kratkem dotiku z vodo med pitjem, sicer ves čas letajo. V zraku počnejo vse, tudi spijo in se pariyo. Zaradi kratkih nog s tal zelo težko vzletijo. Pristanek na tleh je tako zanje v večini primerov celo poguben.

The Swift is a scarce breeder in the urban part of Ljubljana. It is a migrant species, reaching Slovenia in April and leaving it between August and September. It overwinters in Africa. The Swift nests in holes and crannies of trees, buildings and rockwalls, but may also occupy a nest box made especially for it. It breeds in colonies, usually numbering a few tens of pairs, and is generally a highly gregarious species. They are particularly conspicuous in the evenings when gathering above their nest-sites in noisy flocks. In Ljubljana, only a small flock has been discovered so far, which is quite surprising given that it is very abundant in some other towns of Slovenia. With the exception of incubating females and chicks prior to their fledging, Swifts get in touch with the ground only during a short contact with the water they sip. Otherwise, they are always in the air, where they do everything, even sleep and mate. Owing to their short legs, they find it extremely difficult to take off the ground.



*Alcedo atthis*

1–5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Na širšem območju Ljubljane lahko vodomce opazujemo vse leto. Največ jih je na Savi, kjer posamezni pari tudi gnezdiijo. Kljub opazovanjem na Ljubljanici gnezdenje tam še ni bilo potrjeno. Jeseni se vodomci selijo in takrat jih lahko opazujemo tudi na manjših vodnih površinah, kot je na primer Tivolski ribnik. V Sloveniji največ vodomcev gnezdi na rekah, kot sta Mura in Krka. Prehranjuje se z majhnimi ribami, ki jih lovi s preže in strmoglavljenjem v vodo. Gnezdo si uredi na koncu okoli meter dolgega rova, ki si ga par izkoplje v peščeno steno. Na naravnih nižinskih rekah lahko najdemo par vodomcev vsakih nekaj sto metrov, na celotnem odseku Save v predelu Ljubljane pa gnezdi vsega nekaj parov. Na uravnanih delih rek ga pesti pomanjkanje primernih sten za izkop rova. Za uspešen lov potrebuje mirne plitvine, tolmane in mrtve rokave, ki jih na urejenih rekah, kot je Sava, prav tako primanjkuje.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, individual Kingfishers can be observed all year round. The majority of them are found on the Sava River, where occasional pairs breed here and there. In spite of several censuses carried out on the Ljubljanica River, no breeding has been confirmed there so far. During the autumn migration, Kingfishers can be occasionally seen on smaller water bodies, such as Tivoli pond. The Kingfisher feeds on small fish caught after diving into the water from a high perch. Nest is made at the end of about a meter long tunnel dug by a Kingfisher pair in sandy bank. Along natural lowland rivers, a pair of these birds can be found every few hundred meters, while in the entire section of the Sava in Ljubljana only a few pairs have been found breeding. In the regulated parts of the rivers, its breeding is aggravated by the lack of banks suitable for the excavation of tunnels.



Vodomec – samec  
Kingfisher – male

	○	○	○	○	●●	○	○
	○	○	○	○	●●	○	○



Smrdokavra  
Hoopoe

## SMRDOKAVRA / HOOPOE

WIEDEHOPF / UPUPA



*Upupa epops*

Smrdokavra je redka spomladanska preletnica. Na širšem območju Ljubljane je bila največkrat opazovana v aprilu. Večina opazovanj je iz kulturne krajine na Ljubljanskem barju, kjer je nekdaj tudi gnezdila. V Sloveniji je smrdokavra redka gnezdilka predvsem na Primorskem in Goričkem.

The Hoopoe is a rare spring passage migrant. In the wider area of Ljubljana, it is most often observed in April, with the majority of observations coming from the cultural landscape at Ljubljansko barje. In Slovenia, the Hoopoe is a rare breeder especially in the Primorska and Goričko regions.



Srednji detel – samec  
Middle Spotted  
Woodpecker – male

## SREDNJI DETELJ / MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER

MITTELSPECHT / PICCHIO ROSSO MEZZANO



*Dendrocopos medius*

5–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Na severnem obrobju Ljubljane, ob reki Savi in tja do Dolskega, je še ohranjenih nekaj starih hrastovih sestojev, v katerih gnezdi majhna populacija srednjih detlov. Vrsta je pogostejša v vzhodni in severovzhodni Sloveniji. Srednji detli so stalnice in že zgodaj spomladi z glasnimi klici označujejo svoje območje.

On the northern margin of Ljubljana along the Sava River and down to Dolsko, some old oak stands have been preserved, in which a small population of the Middle Spotted Woodpecker is known to breed. This bird is a sedentary species, which marks its territory with loud calls in early spring.



*Jynx torquilla*

30–110 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Vijeglavka gnezdi v drevesnih duplih. Iz afriških prezimovališč se vrne razmeroma pozno, večinoma med aprilom in junijem, ko so dupla že zasedle druge ptice, zlasti sinice in vrabci. Vendar pa se vijeglavka s svojo krepko postavo le-teh ne ustraši in jih neredko izžene. Sicer pa se poleg dupla zadovolji tudi z gnezdilnico. Kljub vsemu je vijeglavk v mestnih parkih, na primer Tivoliju, kjer je dupel dovolj, malo. Večina se drži obrobja mesta, zlasti kulturne krajine in primestnih naselij. Razlog je morda v pomanjkanju mravljišč, saj so mravlje in njihove ličinke vijeglavkina glavna hrana. Vijeglavko redko opazimo, saj se z rjavkastim perjem hitro prikrije ob drevesnem deblu, še posebej ob nevarnosti. Pogosteje jo slišimo, ko par glasno označuje svoje območje, kar pa spominja na prepevanje malega detla. V okolici Ljubljane višek selitve vijeglavke dosežejo ob koncu poletja, nekatere ptice pa se zadržujejo v naših krajih še do pozne jeseni.

The Wryneck breeds in tree holes. From its African wintering grounds it returns relatively late, mostly between April and June, when tree holes have already been occupied by other birds, particularly tits and sparrows. But with its strong figure, the Wryneck is not allowed to be intimidated by them and simply chases them away. In spite of it, only few Wrynecks can be found in the city parks, such as Tivoli, although these are rich with tree holes. The majority of them are found outside the city margins, especially in cultural landscape and suburban areas. The reason for it may lie in the lack of anthills, for ants and their larvae are the Wryneck's main prey. This bird is not easily noticed, as it disguises itself with its brown plumage pressed against a tree trunk. It is more often heard when a pair is loudly marking its territory. In Ljubljana's environs, the Wryneck's migration peak is reached at the end of summer, while some birds remain here even until late autumn.



Vijeglavka  
Wryneck

	●●●	○	●	○	○	○	●	●
	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



*Picus canus*

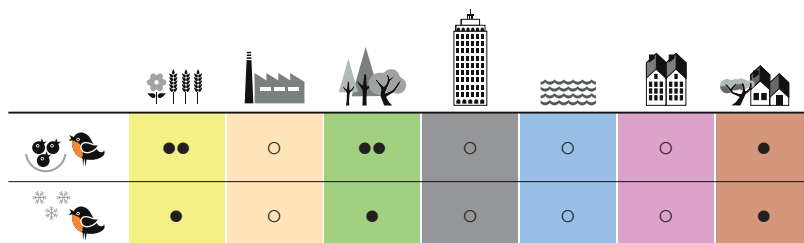
10–20 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Pivka – samec  
Grey-headed Woodpecker – male

Pivka je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka celoletna vrsta. Njeno značilno prebivališče so redki gozdovi in mozaična kulturna krajina z velikimi, starimi drevesi, v katera si izdolbe gnezdilno duplo. Najbližje mestu jo lahko najdemo v parku Tivoli, na Rožniku in Šišenskem hribu. Od tod katero občasno in za kratek čas zanese tudi v mestne parke, sicer pa je na močno urbaniziranih površinah ni. V pokrajini je težko opazna tako zaradi varovalne obarvanosti kot zaradi načina življenja. Že zgodaj spomladi začne z glasnim, ponavljajočim se pivkajočim oglašanjem, po katerem jo prepoznamo. Kot večina žoln se tudi pivka prehranjuje predvsem z nevretenčarsko hrano, še posebno z mravljami, pozimi pa se med iskanjem hrane lahko približa okoliškim naseljem na robu kulturne krajine. Izjemoma tudi obiše ptičjo krmilnico. Pivka je v presvetljenih gozdovih Slovenije splošno razširjena, a nikjer ni pogosta.

The Grey-headed Woodpecker is a rare sedentary species in the area under discussion. Its characteristic habitat is open woodland and mosaic-like cultural landscape with large, old trees, in which the bird makes its breeding hole. Nearest to the town, it can be found in Tivoli Park, at Rožnik and at Šišenski hrib. From here, an occasional bird flies to a city park, but can never be seen in urbanized areas. In early spring, it begins to call with its loud piping and repeating sounds, by which it is easily recognized. Like the majority of woodpeckers, the Grey-headed Woodpecker feeds mainly on invertebrates, especially ants, whereas in the winter it may approach the surrounding human settlements on the edge of cultural landscape in search of food. Exceptionally, it visits a bird table as well. In Slovenia, the Grey-headed Woodpecker is generally distributed in open woodlands, but nowhere common.



# ZELENA ŽOLNA / GREEN WOODPECKER / GRÜNSPECHT / PICCHIO VERDE



*Picus viridis*

10–20 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Zelena žolna je na širšem območju Ljubljane celoletna vrsta. Živi v kulturni krajini, kjer so pogosta velika, stara drevesa, pa tudi v redkih listnatih ali mešanih gozdovih. V naseljih se pojavi le izjemoma, večinoma tam, kjer prehajajo v kulturno krajino ali v gozd. Najdemo jo tudi v parku Tivoli, kjer pa je med vsemi tam živimi žolnami najredkejša. Gnezdi v drevesnem duplu, ki si ga v dveh do treh tednih izdolbe sama. Oglašja se značilno, vendar nekoliko podobno kot pivka in črna žolna. Za ločevanje teh treh vrst po oglašanju je potrebnih kar nekaj izkušenj. Tudi pozimi se zelena žolna zadržuje pretežno v kulturni krajini ali v gozdu. Kakor večina žoln se pogosto prehranjuje z mravljami, tako odraslimi kakor tudi ličinkami v mravljišču, do katerih seže z dolgim jezikom. Zelena žolna je v Sloveniji splošno razširjena, a maloštevilna vrsta.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, the Green Woodpecker is a sedentary species. It inhabits cultural landscape with several large old trees, as well as open deciduous or mixed woodlands. Human settlements are visited by it only exceptionally, mostly those close to cultural landscape or woodland. It can be found in Tivoli Park as well, where it is the rarest among all woodpeckers living there. It calls with characteristic voice, though it is slightly similar to that of the Grey-headed and Black Woodpeckers. For successful distinguishing of these three voices, considerable experience is required. In winter, too, the Green Woodpecker keeps close to mainly cultural landscape or woodland. The Green Woodpecker is a generally distributed but scarce species in Slovenia.



Zelena žolna – samec  
Green Woodpecker – male

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	●	○	●	○	○	○	●





*Dryocopus martius*

30–100 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Črna žolna – samec  
Black Woodpecker – male

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	○	○	●●	○	○	○

Naša največja žolna gnezdi v večjih kompleksih zlasti bukovih in mešanih gozdov po vsej Sloveniji. Tudi na širšem območju Ljubljane ni redka in živi bolj ali manj v vseh gozdnih sestojih, tudi na Rožniku, Šišenskem hribu in v mestnem parku Tivoli. Včasih katero zanese v mestno središče. Gnezdilno duplo si izteše sama, največkrat v bukev. Njena dupla so izjemnega pomena za celo vrsto t.i. sekundarnih duplarjev, torej ptic, sesalcev in celo nekaterih žuželk, ki zasedajo obstoječa drevesna dupla. Spomladi z glasnim trkanjem oziroma bobnanjem in klici označuje svoje območje, na katerem se zadržuje vse leto. Kot vsem žolnam tudi črni žolni teknejo mravlje, ki jih izkopava iz načetih zlasti iglastih dreves. Prehranjuje se tudi z ličinkami hroščev, ki živijo v lesu ali pod lubjem. Samec in samica se dobro ločita po rdeči čepici, ki je pri samici omejena zgolj na rdeče zatilje.

This largest European woodpecker breeds in vast complexes of mostly Beech and mixed forests all over Slovenia. In the wider Ljubljana area, the Black Woodpecker is not rare either, and can be found in more or less all forest stands, including Rožnik, Šišenski hrib and Tivoli Park. Nest hole is made most often in Beech. The Black Woodpecker's holes are of exceptional significance for a whole series of secondary tree hole-nesting species, i.e. birds, mammals and even certain insects, which occupy the existing holes. With loud drumming and calling in spring it marks its territory, in which it stays all year round. Like all woodpeckers, it digs ants from stumps of mostly coniferous trees. The Black Woodpecker also feeds on beetle larvae that live in wood or under bark. Male and female individuals are readily distinguished by the red cap on the top of the head, which is larger in males and restricted to hind crown in females.



*Dendrocopos major*

640–1300 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Veliki detel je tako v Sloveniji kot na širšem območju Ljubljane najpogostejši plezalec oziroma detel. Razlog je v veliki prilagodljivosti, saj lahko poseljuje izjemno raznolika okolja. Pomembno je le, da ima na voljo dovolj dreves, v katera si izteše duplo in na katerih si išče hrano. Največ velikih detlov poseljuje gozdnata območja, pogost je tudi v primestnih naseljih in gozdičkih sredi kulturne krajine. Po večini se izogiba urbanega mestnega središča, najdemo pa ga na večjih zelenih površinah, kot sta mestni park Tivoli in Grajski grič. V Ljubljani se pojavlja prek celega leta, v primestnem okolju se pozimi približa hišam, kjer obiskuje krmilnice. V prehrani sicer ni izbirčen, saj lušči tako različna semena in storže kot nabira žuželke pod lubjem, loti pa se tudi mladičev manjših ptic. Da bi prišel do zaloga, se do ptic v duplu ali gnezdilnici dobesedno priteše. Vhodno luknjo toliko razširi, da lahko zleze skozi. Spomladi je zelo glasen in rad trka po materialih, iz katerih izvablja glasnejši zvok, denimo po pločevini.

In the wider area of Ljubljana as well as elsewhere in Slovenia, the Great Spotted Woodpecker is the commonest representative of the woodpeckers. One of the reasons for its abundance lies in its great adaptability. It inhabits very diverse environments, the only important thing being sufficient availability of trees, in which it excavates nesting holes and searches for food. The majority of Great Spotted Woodpeckers inhabit forested areas and are quite common also in suburban settlements and groves in the middle of cultural landscape. They mostly avoid the urban city centre, but can be found in larger green areas, such as Tivoli Park and Grajski grič. In Ljubljana, they occur throughout the year; in suburban environment, they get close to houses in winter, where visiting bird tables. The Great Spotted Woodpecker is far from fastidious as far as food is concerned. It takes various seeds and cones, gathers insects under bark, and even preys on chicks of small passerines.



Veliki detel – samec  
Great Spotted Woodpecker – male

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	••	•	•••	○	○	•	•••



*Dendrocopos minor*

20–40 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Mali detel – samica  
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker – female

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	●●	○	●●	○	○	○	●

Mali detel je precej redkejši od velikega sorodnika, kar odseva tudi splošno stanje v Sloveniji. Kljub temu je na širšem območju Ljubljane dokaj pogost. Naseljuje predvsem sestoje mehkolesnih listavcev, denimo črne jelše, pa tudi hrastov. Najdemo ga tam, kjer je dovolj odmrlega in trohnečega lesa, v katerega si lahko izteše gnezdilno duplo. V Ljubljani so to drevesni sestoji ob rekah, zlasti Savi, Malem Grabnu in Kamniški Bistrici, kakšnih tri do pet parov gnezdi tudi na območju Krajinskega parka Tivoli, Rožnik in Šišenski hrib. Poleg gozdov se pojavlja tudi na drevesih v kulturni krajini ter v primestnih naseljih, kjer mu ustrezajo sadovnjaki. Mali detel je žužkojed in plen pobira z listov ali ga beza iz trhlega lesa. Je stalnica, ki pa se pozimi lahko tudi klati skupaj s prehranjevalnimi skupinami sinic.

In Slovenia, the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker occurs in much smaller numbers than the Great Spotted Woodpecker. Nevertheless, it is still fairly common in the area of Ljubljana. It inhabits mainly stands of softwood deciduous trees, such as the Common Alder, but also Oak stands. We can find it in places with enough dead and rotting wood, in which it makes its nesting hole. In Ljubljana, these are stands along the rivers, especially the Sava, Mali graben and Kamniška Bistrica. Some three to five pairs are also known to breed in the area of Tivoli Park, Rožnik and Šišenski hrib Nature Park. Apart from woodlands, it occurs in trees within cultural landscape and in suburban areas, where favouring particularly orchards. The Lesser Spotted Woodpecker is an insect-eating species, picking its prey from leaves or from inside rotting wood. It is a sedentary species, often roaming around during the winter with tit flocks looking for food.

PEVCI / PASSERINES





*Oriolus oriolus*

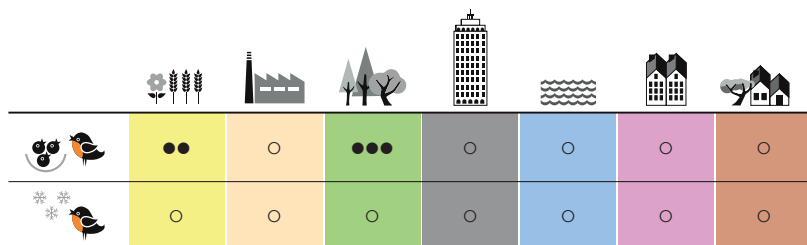
100–250 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Kobilar – samec  
Golden Oriole – male

Kobilar je selivec, ki se k nam iz Afrike vrne v začetku maja. Včasih se nam zdi, da njegovo pesem slišimo že v aprilu, a to so navadno škorci, ki ga oponašajo. Na širšem območju Ljubljane posamezni pari gnezdiijo po večini gozdov. Gnezdi tudi v manjših gozdnih otokih v kulturni krajini in ozkih pasovih obrežnega gozda ob rekah. V Sloveniji je najštevilčnejši v nižinah vzhodne Slovenije ter na Primorskem. Med selitvijo predvsem maja lahko posamezne ptice zaidejo tudi na zelene površine v središču mesta, kjer sicer ne gnezdiijo. Kljub izrazitim barvam in značilnemu zvonkemu oglašanju ga je presenetljivo težko videti. Glavnino časa namreč preživi v vrhovih dreves, kjer se prehranjuje predvsem s členonožci, vendar tudi s sočnimi plodovi, kot so češnje. Najbolje se skriva prav med listje, obsijano s soncem, še posebej to velja za samice in mlade ptice. Kobilar spominja na tropsko Afriko tudi s petjem, ki se lepo loči od petja drugih vrst.

The Golden Oriole is a migratory bird, returning from Africa to our country in early May. In the broader area of Ljubljana, individual pairs breed in most of its woodlands. Here and there, the Golden Oriole can be found breeding in small forest islands in cultural landscape and in narrow belts of riparian woodlands along the rivers. During migration, especially in May, individual birds can even enter the green areas in the city centre itself, but do not breed there. In spite of their distinct colours and characteristic sonorous voice, they are surprisingly hard to see. Specifically, they spend most of their time in the crowns of tall trees, where feeding mainly on arthropods, as well as on juicy fruits such as cherries. The Golden Oriole reminds us of Africa also with its singing, which clearly differs from songs of other birds.





*Lanius collurio*

260–460 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Rjavi srakoper je vrsta odprte krajine z grmovjem, zato ni presenetljivo, da ga na širšem območju Ljubljane skoraj izključno najdemo v kulturni krajini. Prav ta je zaradi kmetijstva in pritiskov urbanizacije izpostavljena največjim spremembam, zato velikost njegove populacije upada po večjem delu Evrope. Na obrobju Ljubljane je sicer še dokaj pogost, zlasti na območju barjanske Ljubljane in Tomačevskega proda ob Savi. Tod ga je zlahka opaziti, ko z izpostavljene najvišje veje grma opreza za plenom, zlasti žuželkami, loti pa se tudi manjšega glodavca ali ptice. Ima tudi navado, da si plen natakne na trn, kjer ga raztrga ali shrani. V različnem trnastem grmovju tudi gnezdi. V Sloveniji je ta še pogosti gnezdilec razširjen po vsej državi. Je selivec, ki se iz Afrike vrne šele konec aprila in pri nas ostane vse do začetka oktobra. Glede na obročkane ptice kaže, da ljubljanski rjavi srakoperji na selitvi ubirajo vzhodno pot čez Grčijo, Ciper in Egipt.

As the Red-backed Shrike is a species of open countryside with bushes, it is not surprising that it is found almost exclusively in cultural landscape. But given that this countryside is subject to the greatest changes owing to the practiced agriculture and urbanisation pressures, its population is decreasing across the major part of Europe. On the margins of Ljubljana, it is still fairly common, especially at Ljubljansko barje and Tomačevski prod along the Sava. It can be easily seen here, when sitting on an exposed branch and searching for its potential prey, particularly insects, although it may pounce on a smaller rodent or bird as well. It has a habit of impaling its prey on a thorn, where it tears it up or just stores. Thorn bushes are also its favourite nest-site. In Slovenia, the Red-backed Shrike is a common breeder all over the country. It is a migratory bird that returns from Africa as late as at the end of April and stays here until early October.



Rjavi srakoper – samec  
Red-backed Shrike – male

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	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



*Lanius excubitor*



Veliki srakoper  
Great Grey Shrike

Tam kjer smo poleti videvali rjavega srakoperja, bomo pozimi opazovali velikega srakoperja. Torej v odprti kulturni krajini Ljubljanskega polja in barjanskega obrobja. Veliki srakoper pri nas ne gnezdi, pač pa na območje Ljubljane na prezimovanje priletijo ptice s severnih gnezdišč, denimo Češke in Latvije. Tod se zadržujejo od septembra do marca. Na širšem območju Ljubljane jih ne prezimuje veliko, med 5 in 10 osebkov, pogostejši pa so na bližnjem Ljubljanskem barju. Veliki srakoper je precej večji od rjavega. Pogosteje lovi male sesalce in manjše ptice, to pa je tudi edini plen, ki mu je na voljo v zimski zasneženi pokrajini. Prezimujoči veliki srakoperji niso niti najmanj družabni in na prezimovališču vsak zasede svoje območje ter ga brani pred sovrstniki. Tako se znebi tekmecev, ki bi mu jemali sicer težko dostopni plen.

In places where the Red-backed Shrike was observed during the summer, the Great Grey Shrike will be seen during the winter, i.e. in the open cultural landscape of Ljubljansko polje and Ljubljansko barje margins. The Great Grey Shrike does not breed in Slovenia, and it is only individuals from northern breeding grounds, e.g. from Czech and Latvia, that come to spend the winter here. They stay in the area of Ljubljana from September till March, but no more than 5 to 10 individuals; they are somewhat more common at the nearby Ljubljansko barje. The Great Grey Shrike is larger than the Red-backed Shrike. It preys on small mammals and smaller birds, which are in fact the only prey available to it in the snow-clad winter countryside. The overwintering birds are not sociable, which means that each of them occupies its own territory and defends it against its counterparts.

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**ČRNOČELI SRAKOPER / LESSER GREY SHRIKE**  
SCHWARZSTIRNWÜRGER / AVERLA CENERINA



*Lanius minor*

Na širšem območju Ljubljane je črnočeli srakoper gnezdil še konec 70-ih let 20. stoletja v Zalogu, danes pa se prikaže le še priložnostno. Še redkeje, a prav tako v kulturni krajini, se pojavlja tudi rjavoglavi srakoper. Obe vrsti sta bili nekoč razširjeni po vsej Sloveniji, danes pa gnezdijo zgolj še posamezni pari.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, the Lesser Grey Shrike still bred in the late 1970s at Zalog, while today it appears only occasionally. Even more rarely, although likewise in cultural landscape, the Woodchat Shrike occurs as well.



Črnočeli srakoper  
Lesser Grey Shrike

**KREKOV / NUTCRACKER**  
TANNENHÄHER / NOCCIOLAIA



*Nucifraga caryocatactes*

1-5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Po višje ležečih gozdnih območjih na obrobju Ljubljane, denimo na Toškem čelu, verjetno gnezdijo posamezni pari krekovtov. Bolj številni je po okoliškem hribovju. V nekaterih zimah se kateri prikaže tudi v mestu, kjer obira storže parkovnih iglavcev ali pobira druga semena.

Some Nutcrackers probably breed in the higher-elevated wooded areas on Ljubljana margins, for example at Toško čelo. This species is more abundant in the surrounding hills. In some winters, some birds even enter the city, where pecking at cones of park coniferous trees or picking other seeds.



Krekovt  
Nutcracker





Šoja  
Jay

Na širšem območju Ljubljane je šoja pogosta gnezdilka gozdov, v precej manjšem številu pa se pojavlja tudi v kulturni krajini in primestnih naseljih. Tudi pozimi je podobno, čeprav so šoje na Ljubljanskem v tem času manj številne. Večina se jih takrat odklani drugam, najpogosteje proti jugu. Po gnezditvi se klateški osebk pogosto združujejo v manjše večinoma družinske skupine. Vsaj v nekaterih letih se čez naše kraje selijo šoje iz vzhodne in severne Evrope v jatah po nekaj deset ali sto ptic. Sicer je šoja pogosta gnezdilka gozdov po vsej Sloveniji. Tiste, ki na svojih gnezdiščih ostanejo vse leto, so v jesenskem obdobju še posebej zaposlene. Takrat vneto zbirajo različne jesenske plodove, najraje hrastove želode. V raztegljivi kožni vreči pod kljunom jih lahko prenesejo po več hkrati. Le-te potem zakopljejo in shranijo za zimski čas. Šoje so zelo glasne ptice, ki z vreščečim glasom hitro opozorijo na nevarnost, denimo na kragulja ali spečo sovo. V času gnezdenja so zelo tihe in gnezdiijo zelo neopazno.

The Jay is a common woodland breeder in the area of Ljubljana; it is much rarer in cultural landscape and suburban settlements. The situation is similar during the winter, although Jays are scarcer in the area of Ljubljana at this time. After breeding, individual vagrants often form predominantly family groups. In some years at least, Jays from eastern and northern Europe migrate in flocks of few tens or even hundreds of birds over Slovenia. The Jay is otherwise a common forest breeder all over Slovenia. Those that stay at their breeding grounds throughout the year are very busy especially in the autumn, when ardently gathering autumn fruits, with particular preference for acorn, which they bury or store for the coming winter. Jays are very noisy birds, except in the breeding season, when they are quiet and highly inconspicuous.

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	●●●	●	●●●	○	○	●	●



*Pica pica*

1800–2700 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Sraka je na širšem območju Ljubljane pogosta celoletna vrsta. Tako med gnezdenjem kot pozimi je številna v kulturni krajini. V naseljih jo najdemo predvsem na večjih vrtovih z dosti dreves in grmovja, v parkih in na pokopališčih. Občasno se pojavi tudi v samem centru mesta, kjer si med zavrženimi odpadki išče hrano. Gozdov se izogiba. Se pa srake pozimi, v primeri s pomladjo, pogosto združujejo v jate, v katerih je tudi po več deset osebkov. Včasih se takšni jati pridružijo tudi vrane ali kavke. Srake gnezda pogosto znašajo v iglastih drevesih, kjer so dobro zaščitena pred pogledi morebitnih plenilcev, ne tako redko pa tudi v gostem, težko dostopnem grmovju. V Sloveniji je sraka splošno razširjena vrsta kulturne krajine in naselij.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, the Magpie is a common sedentary species. During the breeding season and in winter it is abundant in cultural landscape. In human settlements, it can be found particularly in larger gardens with abundance of trees and bushes, and in their parks and cemeteries. Occasionally, it occurs even in the city centre itself, looking for food among discarded garbage. It avoids woodlands. In winter, in contrast to spring, Magpies often gather in flocks of even a few tens of individuals. At times, such flocks are joined by Hooded Crows and Jackdaws. Magpies often make their nests in coniferous trees, where they are well protected from the eyes of potential predators, also in thick and hardly accessible shrubbery. In Slovenia, the Magpie is a generally distributed species of cultural landscape and human settlements.



Sraka  
Magpie

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	●●●	●●	○	●	○	●●	●●●	



Kavka  
Jackdaw

Ko se proti večeru velika jata vran spusti k prenočišču na visokem drevesu sredi mestnega središča, je med glasnim krakanjem slišati še značilen kavkajoči glas kavk. Kavke se pogosto družijo s sivimi vranami. Njihova prvotna gnezdišča so skalne stene in drevesna dupla. Spričo vse večje redkosti slednjih in zaradi prilagodljivosti so kavke danes znane kot pretežno mestne ptice. V Ljubljani večina kavk gnezdi v zidnih linah, na podstrešjih, v dimnikih in pod mostovi v središču mesta. V predmestju so precej redkejše, še manj jih je v kulturni krajini, kjer se pojavljajo bolj zaradi hrane kot gnezdenja. Kljub prilagodljivosti populacija kavk v Sloveniji upada. Novodobni ljudje si ptic pod strehami pač ne želimo, zato smo line zazidali, podstrešja pa zaprli. Od novembra do marca se kavke v jatah klatijo naokoli, na primer po Ljubljanskem barju, a nekaj jih ostane tudi v mestu, največ na industrijskih površinah, na Žalah in ob železnici. Da, ljubljanska železniska postaja je zelo primerno mesto za opazovanje teh igrivih ptic.

When a large flock of crows descends in dusk on tall trees in the city centre for roosting, the characteristic Jackdaw's kiack-kiack can be heard in the midst of the loud croaking sounds. Jackdaws often mix with Hooded Crows. Their original nests-sites were rock-walls and tree holes, but owing to the increasing lack of the latter and due to their adaptability, Jackdaws are today known mostly as urban birds. In Ljubljana, most of them breed in wall niches, attics, chimneys and under bridges in the city centre. They are much rarer in the suburbs and even sparser in cultural landscape, where they occur more for the purpose of food searching than breeding. From November till March, Jackdaws roam around, for example at Ljubljansko barje, but some of them remain in the city, mostly in industrial zones, Žale Cemetery and along the main railway-line.

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# POLJSKA VRANA / ROOK / SAATKRÄHE / CORVO



*Corvus frugilegus*

Poljska vrana je na širšem območju Ljubljane prezimovalka. Čeprav se tu in tam posamezne ptice zadržijo do gnezditvenega obdobja, še ni znano, da bi na Ljubljanskem ta ptica kdaj gneznila. Sicer je to kolonijaska gnezdilka, z znanimi kolonijami le iz vzhodnega dela Slovenije, pa še tam so bile večinoma uničene. Večina poljskih vran k nam prileti iz večjih hrvaških, morda celo madžarskih kolonij. Med oktobrom in marcem se v okolici Ljubljane, denimo na Ljubljanskem barju, poljske vrane v velikih jatah prehranjujejo po poljih. Na območju Ljubljane so precej redkeše, navadno lahko tu opazujemo jate z okoli deset pticami, izjemoma več. Držijo se v glavnem kulturne krajine, a kakšna zaide tudi v mestno središče, kjer se pridruži sivim vranam. Od zelo podobne črne vrane jo loči siva gola koža okoli kljuna odraslih ptic, saj poljske vrane dobesedno rijejo po zemlji, ko iščejo žuželčje ličinke in podoben živež.

In Ljubljana, the Rook is a winter resident. Although individual birds occasionally stay here till the breeding season, no record is known of this bird ever breeding in Ljubljana and its environs. The majority of Rooks reach our country from Croatian, possibly even Hungarian colonies. Between October and March, Rooks feed in fields in large flocks near Ljubljana, e.g. Ljubljansko barje. They are much rarer in the area of Ljubljana itself. They keep close mainly to the cultural landscape, although some of them may stray into the city centre, where joining Hooded Crows. From the very similar Carrion Crow it differs by unfeathered skin at base of the bill in adult birds, since Rooks virtually root the ground when searching for insect larvae and similar food.



Poljska vrana  
Rook









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Črna vrana  
Carrion Crow

Črna vrana je na širšem območju Ljubljane precej redkejša od svoje sive sorodnice. To je sicer pričakovano, saj Ljubljana leži na skrajnem robu njene razširjenosti. Črna vrana poseljuje večinoma zahodno Evropo, medtem ko je siva vrana vrsta vzhodne in jugovzhodne Evrope. Sicer so črne vrane mestne ptice, o čemer se lahko prepričamo že nedaleč od meje na Avstrijskem, kjer črne vrane popolnoma zamenjajo sive. V Ljubljani sicer posamezne črne vrane gnezdiijo, a še te večinoma v mešanih parih s sivimi, zato se pojavljajo tudi križanci. Ljubljana leži v širokem t.i. hibridnem pasu, kjer se prekrivata območji razširjenosti sive in črne vrane. Križanci so navadno podobni sivi vrani, le da se črnina z glave širi še na zatilje in hrbet. Črne vrane se v Ljubljani pojavljajo večinoma posamič, zlasti v mestnem središču, pozimi pa tudi v kulturni krajini. Velikokrat se črne vrane pridružijo jatam sivih, še zlasti pozimi, ko stikajo za hrano po poljih in travnikih.

In Ljubljana, the Carrion Crow is much rarer than its hooded relative. But this has been expected, considering that Ljubljana is situated on the extreme margin of its distribution. The Carrion Crow inhabits mostly the western part of Europe, whereas the Hooded Crow is an eastern and southeastern European species. As close as in Austria, only Carrion Crows are present, while Hooded Crows are not to be seen at all. Carrion Crows are urban birds. In Ljubljana, individual Carrion Crows breed here and there, although mostly in mixed pairs with Hooded Crows, which is the reason why hybrids can be noted among them. The latter are usually similar to Hooded Crows, except that the blackness spreads from head to neck and back. In Ljubljana, Carrion Crows occur individually for the most part in the urban centre, while in the winter they can be seen in cultural landscape, too. Carrion Crows join Hooded Crows especially during the winter, when searching for food in fields and grasslands.

							
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# SIVA VRANA / HOODED CROW/ NEBELKRÄHE / CORNACCHIA GRIGA



*Corvus cornix*

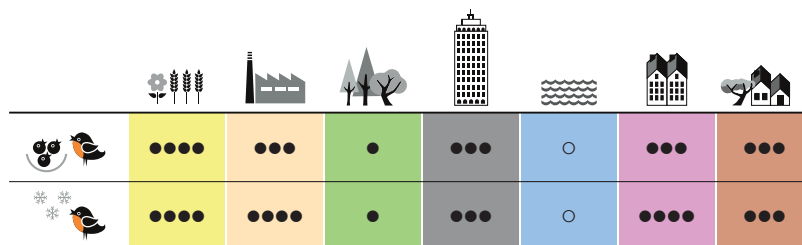
4300–5900 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Med najbolj opazne ptice Ljubljane sodi siva vrana, ki je razširjena po celotnem območju prek celega leta. Na gozdnih območjih je redka, drugod pa zelo pogosta. Najopaznejša je v mestnem središču, kjer gnezdi na visokih drevesih. So izjemno inteligentne živali, ki znajo dogodke predvidevati in so tako odlično prilagojene spremenljivemu mestnemu okolju. V zadnjih desetletjih se je število sivih vran v Ljubljani povečalo. Vrane v mestnih okoljih pa niso novodoben pojav! Zgodovinski viri razkrivajo, da so še pred 300 leti veljale za običajne mestne ptice. Iz mest so se umaknile, ko so jih ljudje v 18. in 19. stoletju kot škodljivce načrtno iztrebljali. Danes vrane preganjamo manj goreče kot nekoč, k širjenju v mesta pa svoje dodajo tudi zdesetkane populacije vranjih plenilcev, zlasti ujed. Vpliv vran pa ima tudi svojo svetlejšo plat, saj plenijo domače golobe in tako prispevajo k uravnavanju njihove populacije. Vrane že od nekdaj simbolizirajo slabo in zlo, zato je strpnost ljudi do teh ptic zelo majhna, pa čeprav včasih neupravičeno.

The Hooded Crow is one of the most notable birds of Ljubljana, where distributed across its entire area throughout the year. It is rare in wooded areas, but very common elsewhere. This crow is particularly prominent in the city centre, where breeding in high trees. In the last few decades, the number of Hooded Crows has greatly increased in the city. In towns, however, crows are not a contemporary phenomenon at all, for several historical sources have revealed that no more than 300 years ago they were considered common urban birds. They only retreated from towns, when systematically exterminated as pests in the 18th and 19th centuries. Today, they are persecuted less ardently than in times past. Their spreading into towns has been further enhanced by the decimated populations of their predators, especially birds of prey. In the eyes of people, crows are a symbol of bad and evil, and it is not surprising therefore that their tolerance towards these birds is very low, although unjustified.



Siva vrana  
Hooded Crow

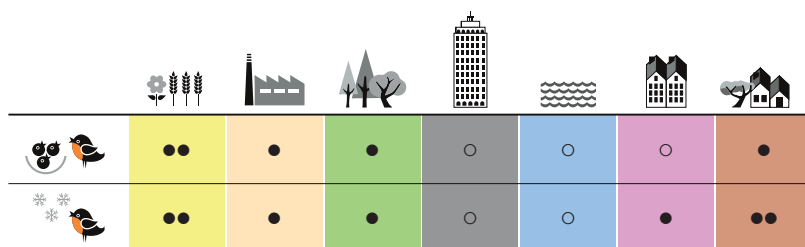




Krokar  
Raven

Na širšem območju Ljubljane je krokar redka gnezdilka. Gnezdi večinoma na gozdnem robu, hrani pa se po odprti kulturni krajini. Najbližje mestnemu središču gnezdi na Rožniku v bližini mestnega Zoološkega vrta. V samo mestno središče zaide zelo poredkoma, večinoma le v pognezditvenem in zimskem času, in še to le posamezne ptice. V manjšem številu se pojavlja tudi na ljubljanskem smetišču, pogostejši pa je v okolici Ljubljane, kjer se v jate zbere tudi po več deset ptic. Sicer pa krokarji delijo podobno zgodovinsko usodo kot sive vrane, le da je bilo iztrebljanje te vrste še nekoliko bolj temeljito. Če je danes krokar v mestih le občasen gost, je bil pred 300 leti še pogost gnezdilec. Zaradi iztrebljanja je vrsta ponekod povsem izginila. Še pred nekaj deset leti je veljal krokar za gnezdilca samotnih skalovij in odmaknjenih gorskih gozdov, danes pa se spet počasi približuje naseljem. V primeri z drugimi vranami, ki pogosto gnezdiijo kolonijsko, je krokar teritorialna ptica.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Raven is a rare breeder. It nests mostly on woodland edges and feeds in cultural landscape. The nearest to the city centre, it breeds at Rožnik not far from the city Zoo. Occasionally, it may stray into the city centre, although only during the non-breeding season. In smaller numbers, the Raven can be observed at the city rubbish dump; it is more common in the vicinity of Ljubljana, where flocks of several tens of individuals are formed. The Ravens share a similar historical faith as Hooded Crows, except that their extermination was even more thorough. If the Raven is only an occasional visitor in towns these days, it was a common breeder some 300 years ago. No more than few decades ago, it was considered a solitary rock and remote mountain forest breeder, while today it is returning to human settlements once more.



# RUMENOGLAVI KRALJIČEK / GOLDCREST / WINTERGOLDHÄHNCHEN / REGOLO



*Regulus regulus*

200–450 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Rumenoglavi kraljiček se na širšem območju Ljubljane zadržuje vse leto. Največ jih gnezdi v gozdovih. Mestu se približa tam, kjer so v bližini večji gozdovi ali vsaj večje skupine dreves, še posebej iglastih. Najbližje mestu gnezdi na Rožniku, Šišenskem hribu, Grajskem griču in na Žalah. Tudi pozimi se rumenoglavi kraljiček drži pretežno gozdov, občasno pa ga lahko opazimo tudi na veji kakšne večje smreke v obrobni delih mesta in v okoliških naseljih. Pozimi se združujejo v manjše jate, pogosto skupaj s sinicami. V času selitve se kraljički prikažejo tudi v mestnem središču. To vemo predvsem zato, ker občasno sredi mesta pod stavbami z velikimi steklenimi površinami najdemo trupla osebkov, ki so se zaleteli v okna. Kljub temu da ostanejo kraljički pri nas tudi prek zime, se ves čas hranijo z žuželkami. Rumenoglavi kraljiček je v Sloveniji splošno razširjena gozdna vrsta, ki se zadržuje pretežno na iglavcih.



Rumenoglavi kraljiček  
Goldcrest

The broader area of Ljubljana is frequented by the Goldcrest throughout the year. Most of them breed in woods. They approach the city in places where larger woodlands or at least groups of trees, especially coniferous, are present. The nearest to the city are its nest-sites at Rožnik, Šišenski hrib, Grajski grič and Žale Cemetery. Goldcrests keep close to the woods in the winter as well, but can occasionally be seen also on branches of some larger spruce trees in the peripheral parts of the city. During the winter, they gather in small flocks, often together with tits. During migration, they occur even in the city centre. Although Goldcrests stay in our country also over the winter, they constantly feed on insects. In Slovenia, the Goldcrest is a generally distributed woodland species, spending most of the time in coniferous trees.

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*Regulus ignicapilla*

10–20 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Rdečeglavi kraljiček  
Firecrest

Rdečeglavi kraljiček je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka celoletna vrsta. Tako v času gnezdenja kakor pozimi se zadržuje le v gozdovih, navadno visoko v krošnjah iglavcev. Med selitvijo in med klatenjem posamezne jate preletijo tudi samo mestno središče. Skupaj z rumenoglavim sodi rdečeglavi kraljiček med naše najmanjše ptice. Zaradi drobnega telesca je težko opazen, njegova pesem je tiha, sestavljena iz zaporedja zelo visokih tonov, zato sodi med ptice, ki jih v okolju težko opazimo. To tudi pomeni, da je morda bolj pogost, kakor ugotavljamo. V Sloveniji je rdečeglavi kraljiček splošno razširjena gozdna vrsta, ki se zadržuje pretežno na iglastih drevesih od morske obale do gozdne meje.

In the wider Ljubljana area, the Firecrest is a rare sedentary species. In the breeding season and during the winter it inhabits only woodlands, where normally frequenting the crowns of coniferous trees. During migration and while flying around as vagrants, individual flocks cross the city centre itself. Together with the Goldcrest, the Firecrest is one of our smallest birds. Owing to its tiny body it is difficult to see, its song is quiet, composed of a sequence of very high-pitched notes, which is the reason why it belongs to the group of birds that are hardly noticeable in their environment. This, however, may also mean that it is more common than assessed by us. In Slovenia, the Firecrest is a generally distributed woodland species, mostly keeping close of coniferous trees from the coast to the tree-line.

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*Cyanistes caeruleus*

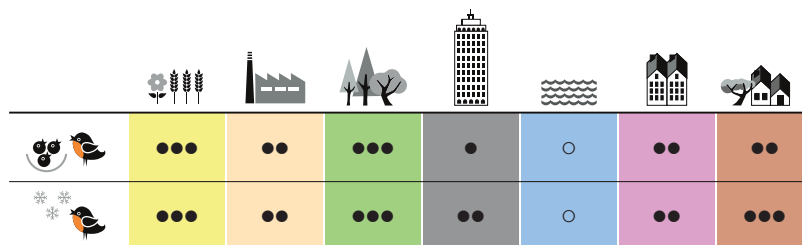
1100–2100 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Plavček je močno razširjena celoletna vrsta širšega območja Ljubljane. Posamezni osebki gnezdiijo v gozdovih, mejicah v kulturni krajini, sadovnjakih, naseljih, na vrtovih, v drevoredih in mestnih parkih. Številčnejši je pozimi, ko jate iščejo hrano po drevesih in priletijo tudi na krmilnice. V Sloveniji gnezdi v listnatih gozdovih predvsem v nižinah. Praviloma je manj številen kot velika sinica, lahko pa jo v nekaterih nižinskih listnatih gozdovih z obilico dupel številčno tudi prekaša. Tako kot pri veliki sinici so gosenice glavna hrana mladičev v gnezdu. Praviloma se prehranjuje z manjšimi gosenicami in lahko občutno zniža gostoto plena velike sinice. Posledično ima le ta zaradi tega nižjo gnezditveno uspešnost. Jeseni lahko pogoste vidimo jate plavčkov, večinoma družinske skupine, ki se klatijo tudi daleč od dreves. Še posebej pogoste so jate v letih, ko se k nam priselijo plavčki s severa. Takrat lahko štejejo tudi do sto osebkov.

The Blue Tit is a widely distributed sedentary species of the wider Ljubljana area. It breeds individually in woodlands, hedgerows, orchards, gardens, tree avenues and city parks. In the area under consideration, it is more numerous in the winter, when Blue Tit flocks are searching for food in trees and at bird tables. In Slovenia, it breeds mainly in lowland deciduous forests. As a rule, it is less common than the Great Tit. Caterpillars constitute the main diet of the young in the nest. In autumn, flocks of these birds, mostly family groups, can be seen roaming around, at times even far from trees. Such flocks are especially common in the years when our Blue Tits are joined by those from the north. In such cases, the flocks can number even up to a hundred individuals.



Plavček  
Blue Tit





*Parus major*

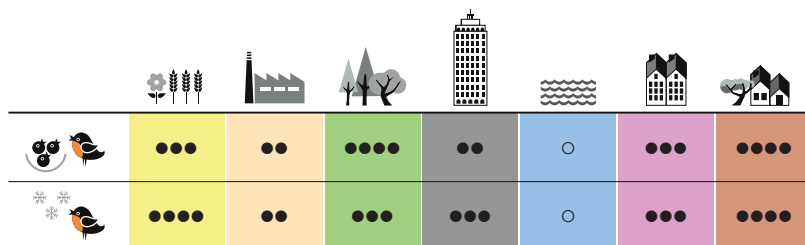
6700–9700 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Velika sinica  
Great Tit

Velika sinica je na širšem območju Ljubljane celoletna ter ena najbolj razširjenih in najštevilnejših vrst. Opazujemo jo lahko praktično povsod, kjer je dovolj dreves ali višjega grmovja. Po Sloveniji gnezdi v vseh gozdovih od morja do gozdne meje, če so le na voljo tudi gnezdilna dupla. Sicer je številnejša v listnatih in mešanih gozdovih, vendar ne manjka tudi v iglastih sestojih. Po vsej Evropi je najpogostejša gnezdilka umetnih gnezdilnic z vhodom za majhne vrste ptic. Je največja sinica v Evropi in iz dupel pogosto izžene manjše vrste. Gnezdi tudi po naseljih, kjer si za gnezdišča izbira špranje in razpoke, ponujene gnezdilnice pa zasede tudi v mestnem središču. Opazovani so primeri gnezdenja v poštnih nabiralnikih, škornjih in tudi v rezervoarju za gorivo odsluženega motorja. Pozimi je pogosta obiskovalka krmilnic, okoli katerih se hitro zbere več deset osebkov. V parkih, tudi v Tivoliju, se velike sinice navadijo krmljenja iz rok sprehajalcev.

In the area discussed, the Great Tit is a sedentary and one of the widely spread and numerous species. It can be seen practically in any environment with sufficient number of trees or high bushes. It is more common in deciduous and mixed woodlands, but is not absent in coniferous stands either. All over Europe, it is the commonest breeder in nest boxes with entrances for small birds. It is the largest European tit species, known to chase smaller species away from tree holes. Breeds also in human settlements, where selecting cracks and crevices for breeding, and occupies nest boxes even in the city centre itself. Cases of Great Tits breeding in mailboxes, boots and even in a fuel tank of the disused motor cycle are known. During the winter, it is a frequent visitor of bird tables, around which a few tens of individuals can gather in a very short time.





*Lophophanes cristatus*

220–480 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Čopasta sinica je ptica gozdov širšega območja Ljubljane in le pozimi posamezni osebki priletijo tudi v naselja. Tam jo lahko z nekaj sreče opazujemo na krmilnicah. Čopasta sinica je najredkejša vrsta sinice v gozdovih. Vešana je izključno na iglavce, še najpogostejše jo najdemo na jelkah in smrekah, kjer po vejah in med iglicami pobira nevretenčarje. V obdobju obroda iglavcev pozimi se hrani tudi s semeni. V času obilja hrane le to tudi shranjuje. Kot gnezdilko v Sloveniji jo lahko najdemo od pomurskih nižin, kjer gnezdi v nasadih smrek, do gozdne meje. Podobno kot močvirska in gorska sinica si lahko tudi čopasta steše lastno duplo, vendar le v trhel les, npr. v štoru. Zato je pogostejša v starejših gozdnih sestojih z dovolj odmrle lesne mase. Gnezdilnice zasede le izjemoma, razen če so napolnjene s stiroporom, v katerega si gnezdilno luknjo izdolbe sama. Čopasto sinico najhitreje najdemo po njenem značilnem in pogostem oglašanju.



Čopasta sinica  
Crested Tit

The Crested Tit is a bird of forests of the broader Ljubljana area, and it is only in winter that occasional individuals can be seen entering human settlements. With a little luck, they can be observed at bird tables there. The Crested Tit is the rarest tit species in our forests. It is confined exclusively to coniferous trees, especially Fir and Spruce, where picking invertebrates on branches and between needles. During the fructification of conifers in winter, it feeds on seeds, too. When food is abundant, the Crested Tit is known to even store it. As a Slovenian breeder, it can be found from Pomurje lowlands, where breeding in Spruce plantations, to the tree-line. Similar as Marsh and Willow Tits, it makes its own breeding hole, although only in rotting wood, e.g. stump. This is why it is more common in somewhat older forest stands with enough dead wood mass. The Crested Tit can be best recognised by its characteristic and frequent calling.

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*Periparus ater*

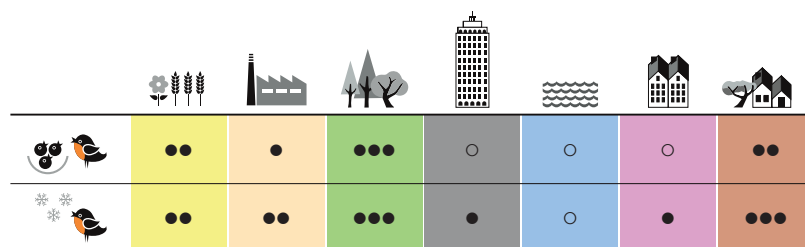
970–1600 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Menišček  
Coal Tit

Menišček je celoletna vrsta širšega območja Ljubljane; gnezdi v vseh okoliških gozdovih. Posamezni osebniki se pojavljajo tudi v gozdnih otokih v kulturni krajini ter v naseljih, kjer gnezdi v parkih in na vrtovih z drevesi. Pozimi pogosto obiskuje krmilnice. V Sloveniji gnezdi od obale do gozdne meje. Višje gnezditvene gostote dosega v iglastih gozdovih in na nekoliko višjih nadmorskih višinah, slednje predvsem zaradi tekovanja za primerna gnezdilna dupla z veliko sinico, ki ga neredko izžene. Kadar okolje omogoča, gnezdi tudi v listnatih gozdovih. Hitro zasede gnezdilnice, še posebej če imajo manjšo vhodno luknjo, ali pa so postavljene v gorskih gozdovih, kjer je manj velikih sinic. Tu je lahko najštevilčnejši gnezdilec. Ob pomanjkanju dupel gnezdi tudi na tleh v mišjih luknjah. Znani so primeri, tudi v Ljubljani, da so meniščki gnezdili v poštnih nabiralnikih. Menišček je sicer najmanjša evropska sinica. Jeseni lahko k nam prileti tudi večje število meniščkov s severa.

The Coal Tit is a sedentary species in the wider area of Ljubljana, where breeding in all of its woodlands. Individual birds occur also in cultural landscape's forest islands and in human settlements, where breeding in parks and gardens with trees. During the winter, it is often seen at bird tables. In Slovenia, the Coal Tit breeds in the area stretching from the coast to the tree-line. Higher breeding densities are reached in coniferous forests and at somewhat higher altitudes, the latter mostly due to the competition for suitable tree holes with the Great Tit, which often chases it away. It may also breed in environmentally suitable deciduous forests. In mountain forests, it can be the most numerous breeder. With the lack of tree holes, it will nest even in mouse holes in the ground. Some cases are also known, even from Ljubljana, of Coal Tits breeding in mailboxes. In the autumn, a larger number of Coal Tits from the north may fly into our country.





*Poecile palustris*

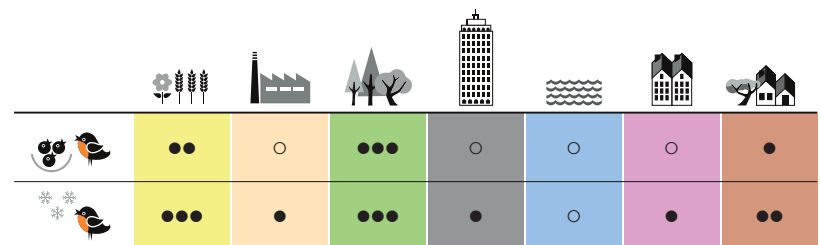
1100–2000 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Močvirska sinica je močno razširjena, vendar manj številna gnezdilka širšega ljubljanskega območja. Najštevilčnejša je v gozdovih, posamezni pari gnezdijo tudi v vseh drugih tipih okolja. Enako razporeditev kot med gnezdenjem kaže tudi med prezimovanjem. Pozimi redno obiskuje krmilnice, vendar je manj številna in plašnejša od drugih vrst sinic. Po Sloveniji močvirska sinica gnezdi v listnatih in mešanih gozdovih od morja do nadmorske višine okoli 1000 metrov, kjer jo postopoma zamenja podobna in sorodna gorska sinica. Najštevilčnejša je v nižinskih listnatih gozdovih, a tudi tu je manj številna od velike sinice in plavčka. Obe vrsti sta močnejši in jo izženeta iz gnezdilnega dupla. Tako močvirska sinica izbira luknje z manjšim vhodom, občasno pa si v trhel les duplo izdolbe tudi sama. Z gnezdenjem prične pred drugimi vrstami sinic in je najbolj pevsko aktivna marca in v začetku aprila.

The Marsh Tit is a widely distributed, although not particularly abundant breeder of the wider area of Ljubljana. It is most numerous in woodlands, with individual pairs also breeding in all other types of the city environments. The same distribution as in the breeding season is demonstrated while overwintering. In the cold part of the year, the Marsh Tit is regularly seen at bird tables, although it is less numerous and more timid than other tit species. In Slovenia, it breeds in deciduous and mixed forests from the coast to the altitude of about a thousand metres, where it is gradually replaced by the similar and related Willow Tit. It is most abundant in lowland deciduous forests, although here, too, it is less numerous than the Great and Blue Tits. It begins to breed before other tit species and is, in terms of singing, most active in early April.



Močvirska sinica  
Marsh Tit



**GORSKA SINICA / WILLOW TIT**  
WEIDENMEISE / CINCIA BIGIA ALPESTRE



*Poecile montanus*

0-5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Gorska sinica je redka vrsta. Gnezdi na višjih nadmorskih višinah vse do gozdne meje, tako da na širšem območju Ljubljane gnezdi verjetno samo v gozdovih okoli Toškega čela. Pozimi je nekoliko bolj številna tudi v nižjih predelih, vendar še vedno redka.

The Willow Tit is a rare species. It breeds at higher altitudes up to the tree-line, which means that it could possibly breed in the wider area of Ljubljana only in the forests around Toško čelo. During the winter, it can be seen in slightly higher numbers also in the area's lower parts, but is still rare.

**PLAŠICA / PENDULINE TIT**  
BEUTELMEISE / PENDOLINO



*Remiz pendulinus*

Plašica je nekdanja gnezdilka območja. Ne uvrščamo je med izginule gnezdilke, ker je zanjo značilno, da območje razširjenosti, ki je sicer na vzhodu Evrope, občasno razširi proti zahodu. Takrat gnezdi tudi v okolici Ljubljane. Nazadnje je bilo to v 90-ih letih 20. stoletja. Na selitvi se posamezni osebki pojavljajo vsako leto.

The Penduline Tit is the area's former breeder. It has not been classified, however, as a disappeared breeder, given that it occasionally spreads its distribution range, which is otherwise in the east of Europe, towards the west. At that time, it breeds in the environs of Ljubljana, too. During migration, individual birds can be seen every year.



Poljski škrjanec  
Skylark

**POLJSKI ŠKRJANEC / SKYLARK**  
FELDLERCHE / ALLODOLA



*Alauda arvensis*

0-5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Poljski škrjanec je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka in maloštevilna vrsta, ki verjetno tu in tam tudi gnezdi. Njegovo značilno gnezdišče so odprti travniki, v manjših gostotah gnezdi tudi na nekaterih njivah. Njegova redkost je zgovoren podatek o kakovosti narave v kulturni krajini območja.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, the Skylark is indeed a scarce species, but probably breeds here and there. Its characteristic breeding habitat are open grasslands; in somewhat smaller numbers, it breeds also in certain fields. Its rareness in fact speaks of the quality of nature in the area's cultural landscape.



*Galerida cristata*

5-10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Čopasti škrjanec je izvorno stepska vrsta, ki mu ustrezajo tudi kulturna krajina in celo urbana območja, kot so industrijske cone in železnice. V Ljubljanski kotlini je bil pogost, danes pa je že precej redkejši. V Ljubljani ni zelo številen gnezdilec, najdemo ga pretežno ob glavni železniški progi med centralno ljubljansko postajo in Zalogom in na območju velikih trgovinskih kompleksov v BTC in na Rudniku. Ta okolja si čopasti škrjanec tu in tam deli z malim deževnikom, ki je sicer vrsta rečnih prodišč. Čopasti škrjanec se svojega gnezdišča drži vse leto. Kljub njegovi navezanosti na urbana območja pa gre za ogroženo vrsto, ki upada po večjem delu Evrope, saj je občutljiv za uporabo pesticidov. V Sloveniji je najpogostejši na severovzhodu, kjer živi predvsem na večjih njivskih površinah.

The Crested Lark is originally a steppe species which, however, also favours cultural landscape and even urban areas, such as industrial zones and railways. In the Ljubljana Basin it used to be common, but is much rarer nowadays. We can find it mostly along the main railway-line between the Central Ljubljana Station and Zalog and in the area of large merchant complexes at BTC and Rudnik. The Crested Lark partially shares these environments with the Little Ringed Plover, which is otherwise a species of river gravel bars. The Crested Lark keeps close to its nest-site all year round. In spite of its close attachment to urban areas, it is an endangered species whose numbers are declining in the greater part of Europe, as it is sensitive to the use of pesticides. In Slovenia, it is the commonest in its north-east part, where inhabiting larger fields.



Čopasti škrjanec  
Crested Lark

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*Riparia riparia*

0–100 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Breguljka – gnezdilni rovi  
Sand Martin – nesting burrows

Breguljka je v Ljubljani zelo redka, kolonijska gnezdilka, ki prezimuje v Afriki. Gnezdeči pari si v strme, peščene stene skopljejo globoke rove, na koncu katerih si uredijo gnezdo. Strme peščene stene so zelo nestalna gnezdišča. Če so prestrme, se hitro posujejo, če so preveč položne, jih preraste vegetacija. Zato breguljke svoja gnezdišča pogosto prestavljajo. Še najbolj redno gnezdiijo v strmih, naravnih bregovih rek, ki jih spomladanske visoke vode redno čistijo in skrbijo za primeren naklon. A pri nas je večina rek reguliranih z utrjenimi bregovi, ki za gnezda breguljk niso več primerna. Na širšem območju Ljubljane je edina kolonija breguljk ob reki Savi pri Brinju z okoli 80 zasedenimi gnezdilnimi rovi. Prav na območju odkritega gnezdišča pa je v prihodnosti načrtovano urejanje bregov, tako da bo kolonija verjetno kmalu izginila. V Sloveniji je breguljka razširjena v nižinskem, vzhodnem delu države, kjer gnezdi predvsem ob Dravi, Muri in tudi v bregovih nekaterih umetno skopanih gramoznic.

The Sand Martin is a very rare, colonial breeder in Ljubljana; migrates south to Africa for the winter. Breeding pairs dig burrows in steep sandy earth banks and make nests at the end of them. Steep banks are highly inconstant nest-sites. If too steep, they collapse quickly, if too gradual, they are soon overgrown with vegetation. This is why Sand Martins often shift their nest-sites. They most regularly breed in steep, natural river banks, which are constantly cleaned by high spring waters and taking care of their suitable inclination. The only colony of these birds in the wider area of Ljubljana is situated along the Sava at Brinje with some 80 occupied breeding burrows. In Slovenia, the Sand Martin is a common species in the lowland eastern part of the country, where it breeds mostly along the Drava and Mura Rivers as well as in the banks of some artificially dug gravel pits.

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*Hirundo rustica*

910–1500 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Na širšem območju Ljubljane je kmečka lastovka pogosta gnezdilka. Kako tudi ne, saj gre za vrsto, ki je gnezditveno popolnoma vezana na naselja. Ključni so hlevi z živino in gospodarska poslopja, ki jih v Ljubljani še vedno najdemo na območjih primestnih naselij in kulturne krajine, kjer so kmečke lastovke najpogostejše. Navadno si gnezda napravijo v notranjosti stavb in le redko na pročeljih. Posamezne ptice gnezdiijo tudi v mestnem središču, vendar so to le izjemni primeri. Kmečka lastovka je selivka na dolge razdalje. Glede na obročkane ptice se prek Ljubljane selijo lastovke iz severnih krajev, denimo Nemčije. Glavni selitveni val zajame območje Ljubljane in okolice med julijem in septembrom. Takrat se seleče se ptice pogosto spretavajo nad vodnimi površinami ali pa zbirajo na telefonskih žicah. Seleče se lastovke navadno prenočujejo na obrobju Ljubljane v sestojih trstičja, grmovja ali na koruznih njivah na Ljubljanskem barju, kjer se jih lahko zbere po nekaj tisoč.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, the Swallow is a common breeder. Of key importance are stables and sheds with livestock and outbuildings that can still be found in the areas of suburban settlements and cultural landscape, where Swallows are the commonest. They usually build their nests inside farm buildings and only occasionally on their facades. Individual birds breed in the city centre as well. The Swallow is a long-distance migratory bird. Its main migration wave embraces the Ljubljana area between July and September. At that time the birds are often flying over various water surfaces or gather on telephone lines. The migratory swallows usually roost on the margins of Ljubljana in the stands of reeds and bushes or in cornfields at Ljubljansko barje, where a few thousand may gather at a time.



Kmečka lastovka – s speljanim mladičem  
Swallow – with fledged chick

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*Delichon urbicum*

530–930 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Mestna lastovka  
House Martin

V nasprotju s kmečko lastovko mestna v Ljubljani redno gnezdi tudi na območjih strnjenege naselja, kot so mestno središče in blokavska naselja. Gnezdo si večinoma naredi na pročeljih hiš pod nadstreški. Ta nekako spominjajo na skalne previse visoko v gorah, kjer mestna lastovka sicer gnezdi v naravi. Ravno mestno središče z visokimi stavbami je gnezdišče kar nekaj vrst, sicer značilnih gnezdišk skalnih sten, poleg mestne lastovke na primer tudi šmarnice, domačega (skalnega) goloba in hudournika. Toda kljub ustreznim gnezdiščem, ki jih mesto ponuja mestni lastovki, je to okolje revno s hrano, torej žuželkami. Zato ni presenetljivo, da največ mestnih lastovk gnezdi v primestnih naseljih, na primer v Črnučah in v obzavskih zaselkih, pojavljajo pa se tudi v kulturni krajini. V gnezda se mestne lastovke vračajo prenočevati tudi po gnezditvi. Neredko prazna gnezda naselijo domači vrabci. Mestna lastovka je selivka, ki se k nam vrne med aprilom in majem, jesenski selitveni val pa se razteza vse od julija do oktobra.

In contrast to the Barn Swallow, the House Martin regularly breeds in Ljubljana also in the areas of densely packed settlements, such as the city centre and blocks of flats. These birds mostly build their nests on facades under the projecting roofs. These are reminiscent of rock overhangs high in the mountains, which were the House Martin's original breeding site. In spite of the suitable nest-sites available in the city, this environment is poor in food, i.e. insects. It is not surprising, therefore, that the majority of House Martins breed in suburban settlements, such as Črnuče and hamlets along the Sava River, but occur in cultural landscape, too. After breeding, they use their nests for roosting purposes. The empty nests are often occupied by House Sparrows. The House Martin is a migratory species, which returns between April and May, while the autumn wave stretches from July to October.

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# DOLGOREPKA / LONG-TAILED TIT / SCHWANZMEISE / CODIBUGNOLO



*Aegithalos caudatus*

280–670 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Dolgorepka je celoletna vrsta, ki jo pozimi lahko opazujemo po celotnem širšem območju Ljubljane. V času gnezdenja se izogiba le najbolj urbaniziranih površin, kot so mestno središče in industrijske površine. Poleg naselij jo bomo našli še v parkih, drevoredih, vrtovih, sadovnjakih in v gozdovih. Po Sloveniji gnezdi pretežno v nižinskih listnatih gozdovih, vendar včasih tudi visoko v hribih. Gnezditu prične že zelo zgodaj spomladi, lahko celo v prvi polovici marca. Okroglo gnezdo s stranskim vhodom si splete v rogovi vej in ga obloži z lišaji. Tako ima enak vzorec kot lubje in ga je zelo težko opaziti. Prehranjuje se z nevretenčarji, ki jih pobira skoraj izključno po listnatih drevesih. Z nevretenčarji se prehranjuje tudi pozimi, zato lahko število dolgorepk v dolgih ostrih zimah močno upade. Dolgorepka je družabna ptica, ki leta naokoli v manjših jatah. Priladniki jate med seboj vzdržujejo stik z oglašanjem, zato jato prej slišimo kot vidimo.

As a sedentary species, the Long-tailed Tit can be observed during the winter in the entire wider area of Ljubljana. In the breeding season, it avoids only the most urbanized areas, such as the city centre and industrial zones. It can also be found in parks, tree avenues, gardens, orchards and woodlands. In Slovenia, it breeds predominantly in lowland deciduous forests and, at times, high in the hills. Its breeding activities start in early spring, possibly in the first half of March. Its dome-like nest with side entrance is built in a forked branch and overlaid with lichens. The nest has a similar pattern as the bark and is difficult to detect. It feeds on invertebrates, and this almost exclusively in deciduous trees. The Long-tailed Tit is a gregarious species, flying around in small flocks. As its members keep in contact by incessant calling, they can sooner be heard than seen.



Dolgorepka  
Long-tailed Tit

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*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*

možna gnezdilka / possible breeder



Grmovščica  
Wood Warbler

Grmovščica je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka vrsta. Največkrat jo opazimo v času spomladanske selitve od začetka aprila do sredine maja. Takrat se zadržuje v gozdu, pa tudi v ne preveč urbaniziranih mestnih naseljih, v parkih in na Žalah. Je vrsta, ki začne peti že med selitvijo, zato ni lahko ločevati selečih se ptic od gnezdečih, še najlaže po tem, koliko časa pojejo. Seleče se ptice na določenem območju pojejo le dan ali dva, medtem ko tiste v gnezditvenem teritoriju pojejo po več tednov skupaj. Jesenska selitev v avgustu je manj opazna, saj ptice takrat ne pojejo. Grmovščica je v Sloveniji dokaj redka vrsta. Gnezdi predvsem v velikih, strnjenih alpskih in dinarskih gozdovih. Kot vse listnice gnezdi na tleh.

The Wood Warbler is a rare species in the wider area of Ljubljana. Most often it can be seen during spring migration from early April to mid-May, when frequenting the woods as well as not too urbanized city settlements, parks and Žale Cemetery. It is one of those species that begin to sing already during migration, which is the reason why it is difficult to distinguish between migrating and breeding birds, the easiest is by the time they spend for singing – migrating birds sing only for a day or two, while those in a breeding territory sing continuously for several weeks. The autumn migration in August is less discernible, as birds do not sing at that time. In Slovenia, the Wood Warbler is a fairly rare species, breeding mostly in large, densely packed Alpine and Dinaric forests. It nests on the ground.

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*Phylloscopus collybita*

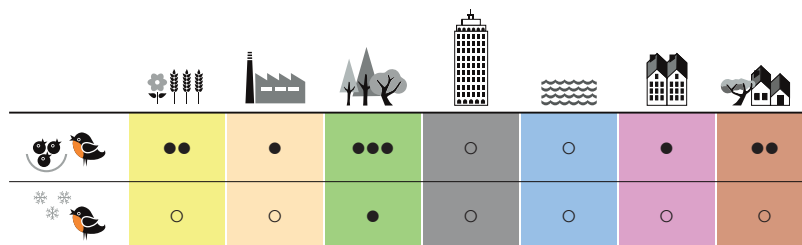
1100–2000 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Vrbji kovaček je na širšem območju Ljubljane pogost gnezdilec gozdov, dokaj pogost je tudi v nekoliko bolj zaraščenih predelih kulturne krajine in na vrtovih v okoliških naseljih. V mestu je redka vrsta, živi predvsem v predelih, ki so manj urbanizirani, kot so pasovi rastja ob rekah, večji parki in pokopališča. Je dokaj droben in nevpadljivih barv. Večino časa se zadržuje v drevesnih krošnjah, zato ga je bistveno lažje slišati kakor opaziti. Čeprav je vrbji kovaček značilen selivec, lahko izjemoma kakšen v Ljubljani ostane tudi prek zime. Ker pozimi ne poje in ga zato teže opazimo, je možno, da vrsta v Ljubljani prezimuje tudi bolj redno, a vsekakor v majhnem številu. Spomladanska selitev poteka v marcu, jesenska v oktobru. V Sloveniji je vrbji kovaček splošno razširjena vrsta do gozdne meje.

In the area under consideration, the Chiffchaff is a common woodland breeder. It is common also in well overgrown districts of cultural landscape and in gardens of the surrounding human settlements. In the city, it is a rare species, found particularly in less urbanized parts, such as vegetation belts along the rivers, larger parks and cemeteries. Although a typical migratory bird, an individual or two may exceptionally stay in Ljubljana over the winter. As it does not sing during the winter and is therefore difficult to notice, it is quite possible that it overwinters in Ljubljana more regularly, although no doubt in small numbers. Spring migration takes place in March, autumn migration in October. In Slovenia, the Chiffchaff is a generally distributed species up to the tree-line.



Vrbji kovaček  
Chiffchaff





Severni kovaček  
Willow Warbler

**SEVERNI KOVAČEK / WILLOW WARBLER**  
FITIS / LUI GROSSO



*Phylloscopus trochilus*

Severni kovaček se na širšem območju Ljubljane pojavlja v času selitve. Med marcem in majem ga lahko opazimo v krošnjah dreves tudi v mestu, saj nase opozarja s pesmijo. Na jesenski selitvi med avgustom in oktobrom so bolj pritajeni. Gnezdi v nižinah severovzhodnega dela Slovenije.

In the area under consideration, the Willow Warbler occurs during the migration seasons. Between March and May, they can be noticed even in the tree canopy within the city. They are more conspicuous during the autumn migration between August and October. The Willow Warbler breeds in lowlands of the northeastern part of Slovenia.

**VRTNA PENICA / GARDEN WARBLER**  
GARTENGRASMÜCKE / BECCAFICO



*Sylvia borin*

0–5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Vrtna penica na širšem območju Ljubljane verjetno gnezdi. Posamezne pojoče samce lahko slišimo v svetlih, redkih gozdovih, tudi na robu mesta, a večina jih čez čas odleti naprej proti severu. V Sloveniji je vrtna penica redka gnezdilka, ki se prek zime odseli na jug.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Garden Warbler is a probable breeder. Individual singing males can be occasionally heard in light, open woodlands, including those on the city margins. In Slovenia, the Garden Warbler is a rare breeder. In autumn, it migrates south for the winter.

**PISANA PENICA / BARRED WARBLER**  
SPERBERGRASMÜCKE / BIGIA PADOVANA



*Sylvia nisoria*

5–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Pisana penica je zelo redka gnezdilka južnega dela območja, ki se končuje na Ljubljanskem barju. Le tu so površine travnikov in grmovja v razmerju, ki ji ustreza. Povsod po Sloveniji je pisana penica redka gnezdilka, največ jih gnezdi na Ljubljanskem barju, Cerkniškem in Planinskem polju ter v dolini Pivke.

The Barred Warbler is a very rare breeder of the southern part of the area, which ends at Ljubljansko barje. Here, the tracts of grasslands and shrubbery are in such a ratio, which suits this species best. The Barred Warbler is a rare breeder all over Slovenia.



*Sylvia atricapilla*

5600–7500 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Črnoglavka je v širši okolici Ljubljani zelo pogosta gnezdilka, še pogostejša pa je na selitvi, posebej na jesenski, ki ima višek preleta v septembru. Je dokaj prilagodljiva, zato gnezdi povsod, od gozda in kulturne krajine do naselij. V gozdu se zadržuje pretežno v sloju grmovja, v mestih za gnezdišče izbira parke, vrtove, pokopališča. Nekoliko manj številna je na urbaniziranih območjih trgovskih središč in industrijskih površin, kjer je malo vegetacije. Črnoglavka namreč potrebuje nizke lesnate rastline, v katerih splete gnezdo. Čeprav je pogosta, je ni preprosto opaziti. Večino časa, tudi med petjem, se skriva v gosto zaraščenih predelih. Še najlažje jo opazimo aprila, ko je drevje še brez listja. Takrat so pri nas še tudi osebk, ki čez čas nadaljujejo pot na sever. Pozimi izjemoma v Ljubljani kakšen osebek tudi ostane, a tako redko, da črnoglavko še vedno štejemo med selivke. V Sloveniji je splošno razširjena vrsta, gnezdi do gozdne meje.



Črnoglavka - samec  
Blackcap - male

In the broader environs of Ljubljana, the Blackcap is a very common breeder. It is even more numerous during the migration season, especially in autumn with migration peak in September. As it is a fairly adaptable species, it breeds practically everywhere, from woodlands and cultural landscape to human settlements. In the woods it frequents particularly the bush layer, while in the city it breeds in parks, gardens and cemeteries. Slightly less common in urbanized areas of trade centres and industrial districts with sparse vegetation. Even though a common species, it is not easily seen. In the winter, an individual or two may stay in Ljubljana, but so very rarely that the Blackcap is still considered a migratory species. In Slovenia, it is a generally distributed species, breeding up to the tree-line.

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*Sylvia curruca*

5–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Mlinarček  
Lesser Whitethroat

Mlinarček je na širšem območju Ljubljane redke gnezdice. Gnezdi večinoma po kulturni krajini raztreseno po okolici mesta, kjer so travnati predeli tu in tam prekinjeni z grmovjem, drevjem, tudi iglavci. Naseli tudi primerno zaraščene vrtove v mestnih naseljih. Nekaj jih redno gnezdi na ljubljanskih Žalah. Tudi tu jim ustreza pretežno nezaraščeno okolje s številnimi drevesi in okrasnimi grmi. Spomladanska selitev je manj izrazita kakor jesenska, ki poteka septembra in oktobra. V Sloveniji je mlinarček splošno razširjen v zahodnem delu države od nižin, kjer je manj številen, do sredogorja, kjer je bolj pogost. Večkrat se pojavlja v iglasti vegetaciji – v nižinah v brinju, na zaraščajočih se pašnikih v smrekah, na gozdni meji v rušju.

The Lesser Whitethroat is a rare breeder in the area under consideration. It breeds mostly scatteredly in cultural landscape around Ljubljana, where grassy areas are here and there interrupted with shrubbery and trees, including conifers. It may also inhabit suitably lush gardens in urban settlements. Some of them are regularly breeding at Žale Cemetery, the environment that suits them owing to its numerous trees and ornamental bushes. Spring migration is less distinct than that in the autumn, which takes place in September and October. In Slovenia, the Lesser Whitethroat is generally distributed in its western part from lowlands, where it is less common, to the range of mountains of medium height, where more abundant. It often occurs in coniferous vegetation.

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*Sylvia communis*










430–660 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Rjava penica je gnezdilka širšega območja Ljubljane, pozimi se odseli v Afriko. Je travniška vrsta, zato se pojavlja le v kulturni krajini. V primeri z večino drugih travniških ptic pa se skriva in poje tudi v grmovju. V bližini človekovih bivališč je ni, občasno kakšna naseli okolico zaraščajočih se industrijskih obratov. Dokaj pogosta je lahko tudi v zelnatem rastju ob rekah, kjer je dreves malo. Največ jih gnezdi na Ljubljanskem barju, ki je sicer znano kot ugodno gnezdišče za to vrsto. Podobno kakor močvirska trstnica gnezdo splete okoli pokončnih steblik močnejših zelnatih rastlin. V Sloveniji je rjava penica splošno razširjena v nižinah, a redka tam, kjer intenzivno gospodarijo s travniki. Iz prezimovališč se vrne v aprilu, do oktobra naše kraje zapustijo že tudi selivke iz bolj severnih krajev.



Rjava penica – samec  
Whitethroat – male

The Whitethroat is a breeder of the wider Ljubljana area. Migrates south for the winter. As a grassland species, it occurs only in cultural landscape. In contrast to the majority of other grassland species, it hides and sings in bushes as well. It is absent in the proximity of human dwellings. Occasionally it may occupy overgrown surroundings of industrial areas. The Whitethroat can be fairly common in herbaceous vegetation along the rivers with rare trees. Most of them breed at Ljubljansko barje, which is in fact known as a very suitable breeding habitat for this species. In Slovenia, the Whitethroat is generally distributed in lowlands, although rare in places where intensive farming is practiced. It returns from its wintering ground in April. By October they all leave our country, including the migrants from more northern areas.

							
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Kobiličar  
Grasshopper Warbler

**KOBILIČAR / GRASSHOPPER WARBLER**  
FELDSCHWIRL / FORAPAGLIE MACCHIETTATO



*Locustella naevia*

5–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Kobiličar gnezdi v odprti krajini, poraščeni z nizkim rastjem in grmičevjem, ki jo najdemo na južnem delu Ljubljane. Na širšem območju Ljubljane je pogostejši na selitvi med aprilom in majem in jeseni med avgustom in septembrom, ko posamezne ptice priletijo tudi v mestno središče.

The Grasshopper Warbler breeds in open countryside overgrown with low vegetation and bushes, both of which can be found in the southern part of Ljubljana. In the wider area of Ljubljana, it is more common during the migration seasons between April and May and August and September, when individual birds may reach even the city centre itself.

**REČNI CVRČALEC / RIVER WARBLER**  
SCHLAGSCHWIRL / LOCUSTELLA FLUVIATILE



*Locustella fluviatilis*

5–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Topolovi nasadi, zlasti ob Ljubljanici, so edino gnezdišče vrste na širšem območju Ljubljane. Sicer je pogostejši na spomladanski selitvi aprila in maja, ko se seli tudi čez primestni del Ljubljane. Tod se seli tudi podobni trstni cvrčalec, ki pa je v Ljubljani še redkejši.

The Poplar plantations, especially those along the Ljubljanica River, are the only breeding sites of the River Warbler in the wider area of Ljubljana. They are more common during spring migration from April to May, when some of them can be seen even in the city suburbs.

**RUMENI VRTNIK / ICTERINE WARBLER**  
GELBSPÖTTER / CANAPINO MAGGIORE



*Hippolais icterina*

Rumeni vrtnik se na širšem območju Ljubljane pojavlja redno v času selitve, to je med aprilom in junijem ter med julijem in septembrom. Čeravno maloštevilen, ga je mogoče opaziti kjerkoli, kjer je drevje. Neredko na selitvi skrit v krošnji drevesa tudi zapoje. V Sloveniji gnezdi verjetno le ob Muri.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Icterine Warbler occurs regularly during the migration period, i.e. from April to June and July and September. Although a scarce species, it can be noticed in all kinds of trees. During migration, it sings here and there, hidden in the canopy.



Bičja trstnica  
Sedge Warbler

## BIČJA TRSTNICA / SEDGE WARBLER

SCHILFROHRSÄNGER / FORAPAGLIE



*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*

možen gnezdilec / possible breeder

Bičja trstnica je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka preletna gostja med aprilom in junijem in možna gnezdilka. Ker med selitvijo tudi poje, je ni težko opaziti. Zadržuje se v pokrajini, zaraščeni z zelnatim rastjem, tudi blizu urbanih površin. Redno gnezdi na travnikih Ljubljanskega barja.

In the area under discussion, the Sedge Warbler is a rare passage migrant between April and June. Frequents cultural landscape overgrown with herbaceous plants, even close to urban areas. It is a possible breeder, but breeds regularly nearby in the grasslands of Ljubljansko barje.

## RAKAR / GREAT REED WARBLER

DROSSELROHRSÄNGER / CANNARECCIONE



*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*

možen gnezdilec / possible breeder

Rakar je redek preletnik, ki se na širšem območju Ljubljane pojavlja predvsem v aprilu in maju. Prav primernih gnezdišč zanj tu ni, pa vendar ocenjujemo, da ima morda kdaj izjemoma tudi zarod. V Sloveniji gnezdi na jezerih, ribnikih in gramoznicah, poraščeni s trstičjem.

The Great Reed Warbler is a rare passage migrant, which in the wider area of Ljubljana occurs primarily in April and May. A pair or two may exceptionally nest here and there. In Slovenia, the Great Reed Warbler breeds at lakes, ponds and gravel pits overgrown with reeds.

## BRŠKINKA / FAN-TAILED WARBLER

CISTENSÄNGER / BECCAMOSCHINO



*Cisticola juncidis*

Brškinka je na širšem območju Ljubljane izjemno redka gostja. Še v 70-ih letih 20. stoletja je gneznila na bližnjem Ljubljanskem barju. Danes gnezdi samo po priobalnih mokriščih, v notranjost Slovenije pa zaide zelo po redkoma, večinoma v grmišča in trstišča.

The Fan-tailed Warbler is an extremely rare visitor in Ljubljana. As late as in the 1970s, it still bred at the nearby Ljubljansko barje. Today it can be found breeding only in coastal wetlands; strays into the interior of the country only on very rare occasions.



*Acrocephalus palustris*

670–1100 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Močvirska trstnica  
Marsh Warbler

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	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Močvirska trstnica je na širšem območju Ljubljane gnezdilka vlažnih travnikov, prek zime se odseli. Največ jih gnezdi po kulturni krajini, posamezne tudi na zaraščajočih se primestnih površinah in okoli industrijskih objektov z bujno zelno, vlagoljubno vegetacijo. Močvirska trstnica ni vodna vrsta, a veliko jih gnezdi tudi na rečnih bregovih. V strnjenih mestnih predelih je ne bomo opazili. Sodi med gnezdilke, ki se pri nas zadržujejo zelo kratek čas. Spomladi se vrne s prezimovališč med zadnjimi, šele v maju, septembra nas zapustijo še zadnje, vključno s tistimi, ki nas samo preletijo. Močvirska trstnica splete gnezdo okoli pokončnih stebel zelnatih rastlin, kot sta na primer zlata rozga ali brestovolisti oslad. To so rastline, ki šele v drugi polovici maja navadno zrastejo dovolj visoko, da lahko nosijo teža gnezda z mladiči. Močvirska trstnica je po vlažnih, pretežno ekstenzivno oskrbovanih nižinskih travnikih Slovenije splošno razširjena vrsta.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Marsh Warbler is a breeder of wet meadows. It migrates south for the winter. Most of them breed in cultural landscape, individual birds even in gradually overgrown suburban districts and around industrial facilities with lush herbaceous hygrophilous vegetation. The Marsh Warbler is not an aquatic species, although many of them breed on the river banks as well. It does not occur in densely packed city districts. It is one of those breeders that stay in our country for a very short time. In spring it returns from its wintering grounds as one of the last ones, as late as in May. In September, the last individuals take leave, including those that are merely on passage. The Marsh Warbler makes its nest around an upright stem of a herbaceous plant, such as the Giant Goldenrod or Meadowsweet. The Marsh Warbler is a generally distributed species in wet and predominantly extensively farmed lowland meadows.



*Sitta europaea*

1800–2800 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Brgleza lahko na širšem območju Ljubljane opazujemo prek celega leta. Najbolj številni v času gnezdenja in prezimovanja je v gozdu, posamezni pa se lahko celo leto zadržujejo tudi v naseljih in v kulturni krajini, kjer je med travniki nekaj več drevja. Živi tudi v mestnih parkih z visokimi drevesi, kjer v zgodnji pomladi glasno poje. Še posebej pogost je v parku Tivoli, kjer v starem drevorednem drevju najde dovolj gnezdilnih dupel. Nasprotno redek pa je v pretežno poplavnih gozdovih na Ljubljanskem barju. Brgleza hrano nabira na drevesnih deblih, pri tem mu je povsem vseeno, ali pleza po lubju z glavo navzgor ali navzdol. Kadar spomladi v skupini vidimo več kakor dva, je to verjetno že družina z ravno speljanimi mladiči. Pozimi so brglezi pogosti na krmilnicah. Ko priletijo, najprej preženejo vse druge ptice, nato pa si v miru naberejo semen in jih odnesejo. V Sloveniji je brglez splošno razširjena gozdna vrsta v nižinah in sredogorju.

In the wider Ljubljana area, the Nuthatch can be observed throughout the year. In the breeding season and during overwintering, it is most abundant in woodlands, with some individuals permanently inhabiting human settlements also in cultural landscape with more frequent trees between the meadows. It also inhabits city parks with tall trees, where singing loudly in early spring. It is particularly common in Tivoli Park, where enough breeding holes can be found by it in lines of trees. In contrast, it is rare in floodplain woodlands at Ljubljansko barje. The Nuthatch picks food on tree stems, when easily shifting up and down the bark head up or down. In winter, Nuthatches are frequent bird-table visitors. In Slovenia, the Nuthatch is a generally distributed woodland species in lowlands and hills of medium height.



Brglez  
Nuthatch

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# DOLGOPRSTI PLEZALČEK / TREECREEPER / WALDBAUMLÄUFER / RAMPICHINO ALPESTRE



*Certhia familiaris*










250–510 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Dolgoprsti plezalček  
Treecreeper

Posamezni dolgoprsti plezalčki gnezdijo v gozdovih na obrobju širšega območja Ljubljane, pozimi pa se približajo tudi naseljem. Tako ga lahko z nekaj pozornosti in sreče opazujemo tudi na deblu kakšne visoke smreke v središču Ljubljane. Dolgoprsti plezalček se prehranjuje skoraj izključno s členonožci in njihovimi ličinkami, skritimi med razpokami v lubju dreves. Prehranjevanje navadno prične na deblu pri vznožju drevesa in nato v spirali napreduje proti vrhu. Ko doseže vrh, se spreleti do vznožja drugega drevesa in postopek ponovi. Gnezdi v večjih razpokah v lubju in lahko zasede tudi zanj posebej narejene gnezdilnice. Redkeje gnezdi v odprtinah na strehah hiš. Razširjen je po skoraj vseh gozdovih Slovenije, vendar je v primerjavi s kratkoprstnim sorodnikom pogostejši v višjih legah, iglastih gozdovih pa tudi v starejših nižinskih gozdnih sestojih. Od podobnega kratkoprstega plezalčka se še najbolj zanesljivo loči po petju in oglašanju.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, individual Treecreepers breed in woodlands; in the winter, they may enter human settlements here and there. Treecreeper may thus be seen, with a little attention and luck, on the trunk of a high spruce tree even in the centre of Ljubljana. It feeds almost exclusively on arthropods and their larvae hidden between cracks in tree bark. It normally starts to feed at the foot of a tree and then continues spirally towards its top. When reaching the top, it flies down to the foot of another tree and repeats the entire procedure. It breeds in larger bark crevices and may even occupy nest boxes made especially for it. In rare cases, it breeds in roof openings. From the similar Short-toed Treecreeper it can be most reliably distinguished by its singing and calling.

							
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# KRATKOPRSTI PLEZALČEK / SHORT-TOED TREECREEPER / GARTENBAUMLÄUFER / RAMPICHINO

*Certhia brachydactyla*










410–840 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Kratkoprsti plezalček je celoletna vrsta, ki je na širšem območju Ljubljane pogostejši in bolj razširjen kot dolgoprsti sorodnik. Največ jih je v gozdovih pa tudi v kulturni krajini in primestnih naseljih. Veliko jih gnezdi na Rožniku ter na Grajskem griču. Posamezni pari gnezdiijo tudi na zelenih površinah središča mesta, kot so starejši drevoredi in mestni park. Pozimi sicer naseljuje različna okolja z drevesi, tudi v samem centru mesta, a ga ob izostanku petja zlahka spregledamo. To je verjetno tudi razlog za manjše število opazovanj pozimi. Ima podobne gnezditvene in prehranjevalne navade kot dolgoprsti plezalček.

The Short-toed Treecreeper is a sedentary species and more common and widespread than the related Treecreeper in the area discussed. Most of them can be found in woodlands, cultural landscape and suburban settlements. Several of them breed at Rožnik and Grajski grič, individual pairs also in green areas in the city centre, such as old tree avenues, and parks, such as Tivoli. In the winter, they inhabit various environments overgrown with trees, even in the city centre itself, but can be easily overlooked owing to the absence of singing. This is most probably also the reason for a fairly low number of their observations during the winter. They have similar breeding and feeding habits as the Treecreeper.



Kratkoprsti plezalček  
Short-toed Treecreeper

							
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	●●	●	●●	●	○	●	●●





*Troglodytes troglodytes*










320–660 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Stržek  
Wren

Stržek, ena najmanjših ptic v Evropi, je pozimi dokaj razširjena vrsta na širšem območju Ljubljane. Takrat se pogosto zadržuje na poraščenih površinah tudi v mestnem središču. Bistveno manj razširjen je med gnezditvijo, saj gnezdi predvsem v gozdovih. Posamezni osebki gnezdiijo tudi v gostem rastju ob rekah ter v gostejših mejicah v ljubljanskih primestnih naseljih, kjer lahko zasede tudi zanj posebej narejene gnezdilnice. Gnezdo je okroglo in narejeno iz listja, mahu in trave. Zgradi ga v manjših luknjah v tleh, na drevesih v stenah ali med koreninami podrtih dreves. Vsak osebek pozimi splete več spalnih gnezd. Samec z glasnim petjem vzdržuje območje, na katerem gnezdi po več samic. Stržek se prehranjuje skoraj izključno z nevretenčarji. V nasprotju s sinicami živalsko prehrano zadrži tudi čez zimo. Pozimi je še posebej pogost ob potokih in rekah, kjer ga je tudi najlažje opaziti, ko teka po tleh med koreninami in listjem.

The Wren, one of the smallest European species, is a fairly widely distributed species during the winter in the broader area of Ljubljana. At that time, it is often seen in well overgrown areas even in the city centre. It is significantly less widespread in the breeding season, for it breeds mainly in forests. Individual birds nest also in thick vegetation along the rivers and in somewhat thicker hedgerows in suburban settlements, where they may even occupy nest boxes made especially for them. The nest is dome-shaped, made of leaves, moss and grass. It is built in small holes on the ground, in trees and walls, or between roots of fallen trees. Each individual makes several »sleeping« nests. During the winter the species is particularly common along streams and rivers, where it can be best observed when running on the ground between roots and leaves.

							
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	●●	●	●●	●	○	●	●●

Škorec je na širšem območju Ljubljane zelo številen gnezdilec. Velika večina se jih prek zime odseli na jug, nekaj jih ostane tudi prek zime. Pozimi se najbolj pogosto zadržujejo okoli smetišč, pa tudi drugod. V času gnezdenja so škorci najbolj številni v kulturni krajini in v naseljih, zelo malo jih je v gozdovih. So duplarji, kar pomeni, da si prostor za gnezdo izberejo v drevesnih duplih. V mestu lahko gnezdiijo tudi pod strešno kritino. Od speljave mladičev iz prvih gnezd pa vse do pozne jeseni, preden se odpravijo na jug, se škorci zbirajo v jate, ki v oktobru in novembru, ko se jim pridružijo tudi škorci od drugod, štejejo tudi po več tisoč osebkov. Takšne jate lahko preletijo tudi robne dele mesta. Zvečer pa se več jat zbere na skupnem prenočišču v trstišču ali na kakšnem večjem drevesu. V marcu se škorci prek naših krajev selijo v gnezdišča na severu. Redko se takšni jati pridruži pri nas zelo redek rožnati škorec. Škorec je v Sloveniji splošno razširjena vrsta.

The Starling is a very abundant species in the wider area of Ljubljana. The great majority of them migrate south in the autumn, while some remain here over the winter. During the breeding season, they are most numerous in cultural landscape and human settlements, but very rare in the woods. From the time when first young are fledged till moving south in late autumn, Starlings gather in flocks, which in October and November when joined by individuals from elsewhere may number even several thousand individuals. Such flocks may also fly over peripheral parts of the city. In the evening, several flocks gather in collective night quarters in reeds or in some larger tree. Spring migration is at its peak in March.



Škorec  
Starling

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	○	●	○	○	○	●	●



Povodni kos  
Dipper

**POVODNI KOS / DIPPER**  
WASSERAMSEL / MERLO ACQUAIOLO



*Cinclus cinclus*

možen gnezdilec / possible breeder

Povodni kos živi ob plitvih, čistih hitro tekočih vodah. Na širšem območju Ljubljane je možen gnezdilec ob Savi. Gnezdo si zgradi v strmih skalnih usekih, pod slapom ali mostom. V Sloveniji je ob primernih vodotokih splošno razširjen.

The Dipper inhabits shallow, fast-flowing and clear waters. In the wider area of Ljubljana it is a possible breeder on the Sava River. Builds its nest in steep rocks, under waterfalls or bridges. In Slovenia generally distributed on suitable watercourses.

**PEGAM / WAXWING**  
SEIDENSCHWANZ / BECCOFRUSONE



*Bombycilla garrulus*

Pegam je občasni zimski gost, ki se pri nas ne pojavlja vsako leto, pač pa v invazijskih letih, ko prileti k nam v večjih jatah. Takrat obišče tudi krmilnice, sicer pa pegami najraje obirajo pozimi zrelo jagodičje. Jate pegamov so pogostejše v kulturni krajini, gozdovih in primestnih naseljih, katera izmed njih pa občasno zaide tudi v mestno središče.

The Waxwing is an occasional winter visitor in Slovenia. It does not occur every year, but only during the invasion years in large flocks. Its flocks are more common in cultural landscape, woodlands and suburban areas, although some of them may stray even into the city centre.

**VINSKI DROZG / REDWING**  
ROTDROSSEL / TORDO SASSELLO



*Turdus iliacus*

Vinski drozg je na širšem območju Ljubljane občasen zimski gost. Zadržuje se v kulturni krajini. V času selitve je bolj pogost, a območje večinoma le preleti, tako da ga spoznamo le po značilnem oglašanju. Število vinskih drozgov po vsej Sloveniji niha od zime do zime.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, the Redwing is an occasional winter visitor. Seen mostly in cultural landscape. More frequent during the migration season, although merely flying across the area. In Slovenia, the number of Redwings oscillates from one winter to another.



*Turdus merula*

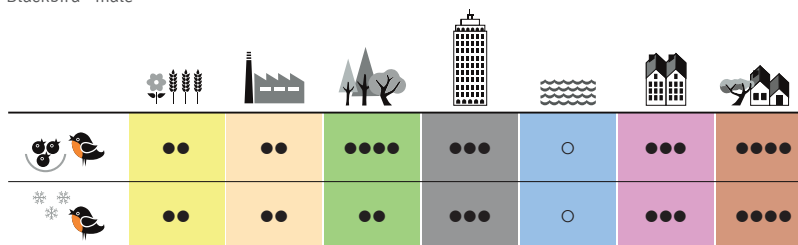
10.000–12.500 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Kos je na širšem območju Ljubljane pogosta celoletna vrsta. Izvorno je gozdna vrsta, danes je ena izmed ptic, ki se je dobro prilagodila sobivanju z ljudmi. Zato sodi v mestu med pet najštevilnejših vrst. Največ jih je v mestnem središču in primestnih naseljih, v gozdovih in kulturni krajini le malo manj. Kos ni vezan na vodne površine, a enako številen kakor v gozdovih je tudi v visokem rastju tik ob rekah. Izmed vseh pogostih mestnih ptic ima najbolj melodično pesem. Spomladi se njegovo prodorno žvižganje sliši daleč naokoli. Za to poskrbi tudi tako, da si za petje izbere visok položaj – vrh drevesa, streho visoke stavbe, cestno svetilko. Mestni hrup pojoče ptice moti, a kosi se tem težavam izognejo tako, da pojejo s frekvenco, ki je višja od frekvence hrupa. Pesmi mestnih kosov so tako drugačne od pesmi v gozdu. Posamezni pojejo tudi ponoči, kar je verjetno posledica zmede, ki jo v njihovo življenje vnaša še drugi moteči dejavnik v urbaniziranih območjih, umetna razsvetljava. Kos je v Sloveniji splošno razširjena in pogosta vrsta.

The Blackbird is a common sedentary species in Ljubljana and its environs. Originally, it was a woodland species, while today it is one of those birds that have managed to adapt to the cohabitation with humans very well indeed. This is why it is one of Ljubljana's top five most abundant species. Most of them live in the city centre and suburbs, just fewer less in the woods and cultural landscape. Among all abundant birds of the city, the Blackbird boasts the most melodic song. In spring, its piercing whistling sound can be heard far and wide. This is achieved in such a way that it chooses high vantage points: tree top, roof of a high building, road lamp. Although city noise is found disturbing by birds, the Blackbird has avoided this trouble by singing with a frequency higher than the frequency of the city racket. Some sing at night, too, which may be due to the confusion brought to their lives by the artificial lighting. In Slovenia, the Blackbird is a generally distributed and common species.



Kos – samec  
Blackbird - male





*Turdus pilaris*

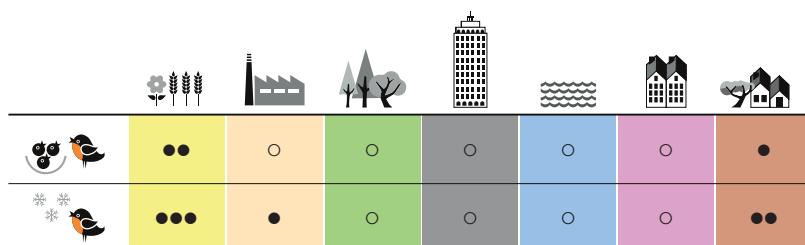
0–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Brinovka  
Fieldfare

Brinovka je na širšem območju Ljubljane celoletna vrsta, ki večino časa preživi v kulturni krajini. V času gnezdenja je zelo redka, pozimi pa dokaj pogosta. Brinovka je sicer značilna gnezdilka severnega dela Evrope, na jugu večinoma le prezimuje. Južni rob nje-nega gnezditvenega areala poteka ravno nekje prek Slovenije. Na severu brinovke gnezdiijo v ohlapnih kolonijah, ker se tako laže obranijo pred plenilci. Ob nevarnosti vsiljivca dobesedno obstreljujejo z lepljivi-mi iztrebki. Število gnezdečih osebkov v Ljubljani je premajhno za še tako skromno kolonijo, zato gnezdiijo posamič. Pozimi, vse do konca marca, lahko opazuje-mo jate, ki štejejo tudi več sto osebkov. Glasno se klat-tijo po pokrajini in iščejo hrano. Brinovka je zelo redka gnezdilka povsod po Sloveniji.

The Fieldfare is Ljubljana's sedentary species, spend-ing most of its time in cultural landscape. It is rare in the breeding season, but fairly common during the winter. The Fieldfare is otherwise a characteristic breeder of the northern part of Europe; in its south, it mostly just spends the winter. The southern border of its breeding range runs precisely across Slovenia. In the north, Fieldfares breed in loose colonies, for in this way they find it easier to defend against predators. As the number of breeding individuals in Ljubljana is too small even for the tiniest colony, they breed individu-ally. In the winter, until the end of March, flocks that number more than a hundred birds can be seen, loudly roaming around in search for food. The Fieldfare is a very rare breeder all over Slovenia.





*Turdus philomelos*

780–1400 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Cikovt je na širšem območju Ljubljane celoletna vrsta. Daleč najštevilnejši je v gozdovih, posamezni osebki pa se pojavljajo tudi v kulturni krajini in na obrobjih naselij. To so verjetno osebki, ki gnezdiijo na robu gozda, na travnikih pa iščejo hrano. Kot pretežno gozdno vrsto cikovta vidimo bolj redko, pogosto pa lahko poslušamo njegovo pesem, ki je nekoliko podobna kosovi. V nasprotju z večino drugih vrst spomladi cikovti radi pojejo tudi v večernem, ne samo jutranjem mraku. Pozimi se večji del cikovtov odseli na jug, zato ga v tem obdobju pri nas težje opazimo, aprila in oktobra pa prek naših krajev poteka selitev. Cikovt je specializiran za hranjenje s polži. Polžjo hišico stre tako, da jo silovito udarja ob kamen, ki si ga izbere prav za to priložnost. Ob takem kamnu se sčasoma nabere cela kopica strtih polžjih hišic, čemur pravimo cikovtovo nakovalo. V Sloveniji je cikovt v gozdovih splošno razširjena gnezdilka.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Song Thrush is a sedentary species. By far the commonest is in the woods, with some birds occurring individually in cultural landscape on the margins of human settlements. These are probably the individuals that breed on the forest margins and look for food in the meadows nearby. As a predominantly woodland species, the Song Thrush is quite rarely seen, but often heard due its song, which is slightly reminiscent of the Blackbird's. In the winter, most of these birds migrate south, which is the reason why they can be hardly seen in this part of the year. In April and October, migration takes place over our country. The Song Thrush is specialized for feeding on snails. It opens the shell by striking it against a stone it chooses precisely for this "ritual". In Slovenia, the Song Thrush is a generally distributed woodland breeder.



Cikovt  
Song Thrush

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	•	•	•	○	○	○	•



*Turdus viscivorus*

120–390 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Carar  
Mistle Thrush

Carar je na širšem območju Ljubljane celoletna vrsta. V času gnezdenja se jih največ zadržuje v gozdu, opazimo jih pa tudi v kulturni krajini, kjer si posamezni iščejo hrano. V družini drozgov je carar med bolj plašnimi vrstami. Pozimi jih, kljub temu da se ne odselijo, teže opazimo kakor spomladi. Morda zato, ker pozimi ne pojejo, po potrebi se le svarilno oglašajo. Cararji se hranijo na različnih plodonosnih grmih, teknejo pa jim tudi, kakor nakazuje že latinsko ime, jagode bele omele. Z iztrebljanjem lepljivih omelinih semen cararji znatno pripomorejo k njenemu širjenju. V Sloveniji je carar splošno razširjena gozdna vrsta. Ob velikih sinicah je ena prvih gozdnih ptic, ki s petjem naznani prihajajočo pomlad.

The Mistle Thrush is sedentary species in Ljubljana and its environs. In the breeding season, most of these birds frequent the woods, but can also be seen in cultural landscape where looking for food. In the family of thrushes, the Mistle Thrush is one of the more timid species. In winter, these birds are more difficult to notice than in spring, even though they do not migrate – perhaps owing to the fact that they do not sing in winter but only utter warning calls when necessary. They can be seen feeding on various fruit-bearing bushes, but they also have a liking for mistletoe berries, as indicated by their name. In Slovenia, the Mistle Thrush is a generally distributed woodland species. Along with the Great Tit, it is the first woodland species that announces the arrival of spring.

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	●●	○	●●	○	○	●	●●



*Muscicapa striata*










690–1400 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Sivi muhar je selivec, ki se iz Afrike vrne v drugi polovici aprila. Na širšem območju Ljubljane je zelo razširjen. Je vrsta svetlih nižinskih gozdov, kjer ga najdemo tudi v okolici Ljubljane. Številni je v primestnih naseljih pa tudi v mestnem središču. Tako ga lahko vidimo v parkih, drevoredih (tudi v centru Ljubljane) in na vrtovih. Uspešno se je prilagodil tudi kulturni krajini, kjer se pojavlja, če je tam vsaj nekaj dreves. V naseljih si pogosto splete gnezdo na stavbah, kjer uporablja poličke pod napušči, redko tudi v posodah z lončnicami. Še najlaže ga lahko opazujemo na vrtovih, kjer poseda na ograjah, fižolovkah, suhih drevesnih vejah in od koder se poganja v zrak za žuželkami. Zaradi sive barve in posedanja po izpostavljenih prežah ga nepozoren opazovalec lahko zamenja s samico šmarnice. A muhar je svetlejši, ima progasto glavo, siv rep, oglašča se pogosto in tiho s ponavljajočim »tsss«, ki v ničemer ni podoben oglašanju šmarnice.

The Spotted Flycatcher is a migratory bird, returning from Africa in the second part of April. In the broader area of Ljubljana, it is a widely distributed species. It is somewhat more common in suburban settlements, as well as in the city centre itself. Otherwise, the Spotted Flycatcher is an inhabitant of lowland woodlands, where found also in the area of Ljubljana. It managed to adapt to the cultural landscape and human settlements, where seen quite often if only few trees grow there. Thus we find it in parks, tree avenues (even in the centre of Ljubljana) and gardens. In human settlements it often makes its nest on buildings, where using shelves under projecting roofs, at times even in flower pots. It can be best observed in gardens where perching on fences, beanstalks and dry tree branches, from where pouncing on insects flying in the air. Due to the similar colouration, the Spotted Flycatcher can be mistakenly identified as a female Black Redstart.



Sivi muhar  
Spotted Flycatcher

							
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	○	○	○	○	○	○	○





Belovrati muhar – samec  
Collared Flycatcher – male

**BELOVRATI MUHAR / COLLARED FLYCATCHER**  
HALSBANDSCHNÄPPER / BALIA DAL COLLARE



*Ficedula albicollis*

možen gnezdilec / possible breeder

Na širšem območju Ljubljane je belovrati muhar redka preletna vrsta. Posamič se pojavlja med aprilom in majem ter avgustom in septembrom, tudi v urbanih okoljih. Lahko da občasno tudi gnezdi, denimo na Šišenskem hribu in Rožniku. Manjša populacija gnezdi v neposredni okolici Ljubljane pri Dolskem.

In the area discussed, the Collared Flycatcher is a rare passage migrant. It occurs individually between April and May and August and September, even in urban environments. It probably also breeds here and there, for example at Šišenski hrib and Rožnik. A small population of this species is known to breed at Dolsko.

**ČRNOGLAVI MUHAR / PIED FLYCATCHER**  
TRAUERSCHNÄPPER / BALIA NEAR



*Ficedula hypoleuca*

Črnohlavi muhar se na selitvi na širšem območju Ljubljane pojavlja precej pogosteje kot belovrati, zlasti spomladi med aprilom in majem ter jeseni med avgustom in oktobrom. Zasedimo ga v kulturni krajini kot tudi v predmestnih naseljih in v urbanem središču.

During migration, the Pied Flycatcher can be seen much more often than the Collared Flycatcher in the wider area of Ljubljana, especially in spring between April and May and in autumn between August and October. It frequents cultural landscape, suburban settlements and even the urban centre.

**KUPČAR / WHEATEAR**  
STEINSCHMÄTZER / CULBIANCO



*Oenanthe oenanthe*

Kupčar je selivka, ki se na širšem območju Ljubljane pojavlja spomladi med marcem in majem ter jeseni med avgustom in oktobrom. Tako kot med gnezdenjem se tudi na selitvi zadržujejo na travnikih in kamnitih površinah, zato tudi niso redka opazovanja v mestnih parkih, ob železnicah in podobno.

The Wheatear is a migratory bird, occurring in the wider area of Ljubljana in spring between March and May and autumn between August and October. As it frequents grasslands and rocky areas, it is not surprising if occasionally observed in city parks or along railway-lines.



*Erithacus rubecula*

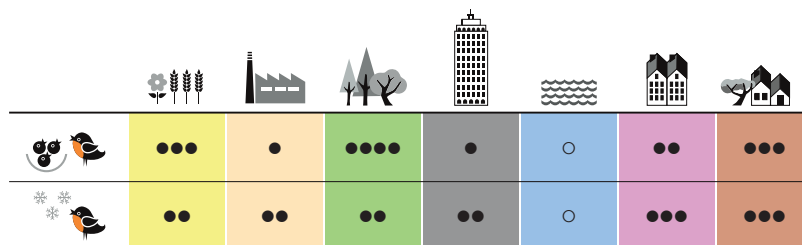
4300–5700 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Taščica je ena najpogostejših gozdnih ptic v Sloveniji. Prav v gozdnih okoljih je najpogostejša tudi na širšem območju Ljubljane, vendar jo najdemo tudi v urbanih okoljih primestnih naselij in celo v mestnem središču, kjer jih je v času gnezditve sicer precej manj kot v gozdovih. Ta slika pa se spremeni pozimi, ko so taščice sicer redke, a jih je največ prav v urbanem središču. Razlog za to so verjetno ugodnejše temperaturne razmere in večja dostopnost hrane. Taščice obiskujejo tudi krmilnice in v mestnem parku Tivoli se kakšna opogumi in prileti po priboljšek tudi na roko. So večinoma selivke. Na območju Ljubljane so bile na selitvi ujete tako ruske in skandinavske gnezdilke kot ptice iz španskih in italijanskih prezimovališč. Del ptic v populaciji je stalnic, kar je genetsko določena lastnost, in kot kažejo nekatere študije, se njihov delež v Evropi danes povečuje. To nekateri pripisujejo učinku podnebnih sprememb in milejših zim.

The Robin is one of the commonest woodland species in Slovenia. The wooded environment is the place where it is most abundant in the wider area of Ljubljana as well, but can also be found in urban areas of suburban settlements and even in the city centre. This situation changes completely during the winter, when Robins are less common, but most numerous in the city urban centre itself. The reason for it probably lies in more favourable temperature conditions and greater availability of food. Robins can be seen at bird tables, too, while in Tivoli Park some even come to take a seed from a hand. The Robin is mostly a migratory bird. In the area of Ljubljana, Russian and Scandinavian breeders have been caught during migration, as well as individuals from Spanish and Italian wintering quarters.



Taščica  
Robin





*Luscinia megarhynchos*

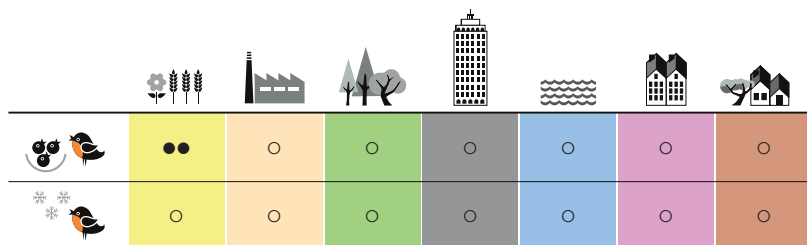
130–280 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Slavec  
Nightingale

Prvi slavci se iz afriških prezimovališč vrnejo že v aprilu. V širšem predelu Ljubljane niso redki gnezdilci, še zlasti na jugu, kjer se območje navezuje na Ljubljansko barje. Slednje je eno pomembnejših gnezdišč v Sloveniji. Gnezdiijo po kulturni krajini, prepleteni z grmovjem in živimi mejami, pogosti so na zaraščenih brežinah barjanske Ljubljanice. Posamezne ptice se razkropijo tudi po predmestju. Slavec je nevpadljive rjave barve, samčevo petje je simbol blagozvočnosti. Slišimo ga lahko med aprilom in junijem. Posebnost je, da prepeva tako podnevi kot ponoči, ko ga ni mogoče zamenjati z nobeno drugo ptico. Z jesensko selitvijo, ki traja vse tja do septembra, slavci pričnejo že julija. Na jesenski selitvi se na območju Ljubljane v majhnem številu pojavljata še dva bližnja slavčeva sorodnika, veliki slavec in modra taščica, ki gnezditva vzhodni in severni Evropi.

The first Nightingales return from their African wintering grounds in April. In the wider area of Ljubljana, these birds are not rare breeders, especially in its southern part around Ljubljansko barje. The latter is in fact one of the Nightingale's best breeding areas in Slovenia. Nightingales breed in cultural landscape interwoven with bushes and hedges, often on the banks of the Barje part of Ljubljanica River. Individual birds disperse even into suburbs. They are clad in unobtrusive brown colours, while the male's singing is a symbol of ear-soothing singing. They can be heard from April to June, when characteristically singing both day and night. Nightingales embark upon their autumn migration as early as in July. During autumn migration, two Nightingale's relatives also occur in the area of Ljubljana, the Thrush Nightingale and Bluethroat.





Šmarnica je številna vrsta, ki se na urbanih delih širšega območja Ljubljane zadržuje prek celega leta. Neko-liko več jih je na industrijskih in trgovskih površinah, najdemo pa jih tudi v samem centru mesta. Pozimi se glavnina šmarnic preseli v Sredozemlje in v notranjosti Slovenije ostanejo le posamezne ptice, ki se pretežno zadržujejo po naseljih – tudi v Ljubljani, kjer je dokaj redna zimska gostja. Šmarnico bomo spomladi najlažje opazili vrh stavb, kjer samec neutrudno drobi svojo pesem. Včasih se zdi, da pojejo tudi samice, vendar so to samci, ki dobijo svojo značilno opravo šele konec svojega drugega poletja. Še pred nekaj desetletji je šmarnica veljala za redko nižinsko vrsto, danes pa je pogosta vrsta naselij po vsej Sloveniji. Gnezdi od morskega obrežja do gorskih vrhov. V gorah si gnezdo splete v razpokah skalnih sten, v naseljih pa v zidnih linah stavb, pod strehami in napušči. Prehranjuje se v glavnem z nevretenčarji, ki jih lovi tako v zraku kot po tleh.

The Black Redstart is a common species. It occurs in the urban parts of the broader area of Ljubljana throughout the year. In somewhat greater numbers, it can be seen in industrial and commercial zones, but can also be found in the very centre itself. In the autumn, most Black Redstarts migrate to the Mediterranean. Thus only individual birds remain in the country's interior, keeping mostly close to human settlements, even in Ljubljana, where it is a fairly regular winter visitor. In spring, the Black Redstart can be most often noticed on the top of houses, where males can be heard singing their songs tirelessly. Only a couple of decades ago, this bird was considered a rare lowland species, whereas today it occurs regularly in human settlements all over Slovenia. It breeds in the areas stretching from the coast to the mountain tops.



Šmarnica – samec  
Black Redstart – male

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	○	●	○	●	○	●	○



*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*

5–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Pogorelček - mladosten samec  
Redstart - immature male

Pogorelček je na širšem območju Ljubljane maloštevilna gnezdilka, ki se pozimi odseli na jug. Naseljuje kulturno krajino z dosti dreves. Značilno mesto za gnezdenje so klasični visokodebelni sadovnjaki, kjer samica leže jajca v izbrano drevesno duplo, zasede pa tudi gnezdilnico. Gnezdi tudi v redkih gozdovih. Predvsem v času selitve, ki pri nas poteka v aprilu, je v okolici Ljubljane nekoliko pogostejši. Takrat se včasih zadržuje tudi na sadnih drevesih v večjih primestnih vrtovih. Pogorelček je na nižjih nadmorskih višinah Slovenije splošno razširjena, a redka vrsta kulturne krajine, katere število zaradi z naravo neskladnega kmetijstva že vrsto let upada. Tu in tam se zlasti v urbanih okoljih križa s sorodno šmarnico. Križanci so običajno podobni pogorelčkom, pojejo pa kakor šmarnica.

In the broader area of Ljubljana, the Redstart is a sparse breeder, migrating south for the winter. It inhabits cultural landscape with abundance of trees. Its characteristic breeding habitat are traditional orchards with high-stemmed trees, where the female lays eggs in a selected tree hole; it may occupy a nest box as well. In the environs of Ljubljana, the species is observed more often especially during the migration season that takes place in April. At that time it sometimes frequents suburban fruit orchards. At lower altitudes of Slovenia, the Redstart is a generally distributed but a rare cultural landscape species whose numbers have been declining for several years owing to the nature-conflicting farming practices. Here and there it crossbreeds, particularly in the urban environments, with the closely related Black Redstart.

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	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



*Saxicola rubetra*

5-10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Repaljščica je na širšem območju Ljubljane zelo redka gnezdilka, pozimi se odseli v Afriko. Je značilna travniška vrsta. Večina jih gnezdi na jugu območja, v predelu Ljubljanskega barja. Širše območje Ljubljanskega barja je sicer zelo pomembno območje, na katerem gnezdi okoli polovica vseh slovenskih repaljščic. Večina aprilskih opažanj so še osebk, ki se prek naših krajev selijo na sever. Od maja naprej se večina opažanj verjetno že nanaša na gnezdenje. Da iz gnezda, ki ga samica splete na tleh, starša uspešno speljeta mladiče, mora biti travnik nepokošen vsaj do konca junija. Naredi le eno gnezdo na leto, izjemoma zgodaj propadlo gnezdo nadomesti z novim, v katerem pa ima manj jajc kakor v prvem. Poleg Ljubljanskega barja je repaljščica v Sloveniji dokaj pogosta gnezdilka še na Cerkniskem polju. Ločena populacija gnezdi na travnatih pobočjih v severnoprimerjskih hribih.

The Whinchat is a very rare breeder in Ljubljana with its environs. In autumn, it migrates to Africa. It is a typical grassland species. The majority of them breed in the southern part of the area, i.e. Ljubljansko barje. The wider area of Ljubljansko barje is in fact the breeding ground of about a half of all Slovenian Whinchats. Most April observations include individuals migrating north across our country. From May onwards, the majority of observations probably concern the birds breeding here. In order for the young to be successfully fledged from the nest, which is built by the female on the ground, the selected meadow must remain unmown at least until the end of June. In Slovenia, the Whinchat also breeds in fairly large numbers at Cerknisko polje, with a separate population breeding on grassy slopes of the northern Primorska hills.



Repaljščica – samec  
Whinchat – male

	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



*Saxicola torquatus*

300–500 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



ProsNIK – samec  
Stonechat – male

	●●●	●	○	○	○	○	●
	●	○	○	○	○	○	○

ProsNIK je na širšem območju Ljubljane gnezdilec kulturne krajine, posamezni pari gnezdiijo tudi na robu naselij in na zapuščenih, zaraščenih industrijskih ali kmetijskih površinah na obrobju mesta. Uvrščamo ga med travniške vrste, a je v primeri z repaljščico bolj prilagodljiv. Tako za gnezdenje izbere tudi travnike z grmovjem in drevjem, pa tudi robove aktivnih ali zapuščenih njiv. Zaradi te navade je prosnikov okoli Ljubljane bistveno več kot repaljščic. ProsNIK ima navadno dve gnezdi na leto, ki ju podobno kot repaljščica splete na tleh v travni ruši. Večina prosnikov se jeseni odseli v Afriko, del populacije pa prezimuje v Sredozemlju. Redki ostanejo tudi pri nas, tako lahko, če je zima mila, vsaj nekaj časa prezimujejo tudi v okolici Ljubljane. ProsNIK je po negozdnatih nižinah Slovenije splošno razširjen gnezdilec, njegove gnezditvene gostote pa nikoli niso velike.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Stonechat is a cultural landscape breeding bird, with some pairs also nesting on the margins of human settlements and in abandoned and overgrown industrial and agricultural districts on the edge of the city. It is classified as a grassland species, except that it is more adaptable than the Whinchat, given that it chooses to breed also in the meadows with shrubbery and trees as well as on the edges of active and abandoned fields. Owing to this habit, Stonechats are considerably more numerous around Ljubljana than Whinchats. Most Stonechats move to Africa in the autumn, while part of the species' population overwinters in the Mediterranean. Some rare individuals remain in our country, even in the environs of Ljubljana for a certain time. In treeless plains of Slovenia, the Stonechat is a generally distributed species, although its breeding densities are never high.



*Prunella modularis*

0–5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Siva pevka je na širšem območju Ljubljane zelo redka, celoletna vrsta. Gnezdi le tu in tam v oddaljenih gozdovih, daleč od urbanizacije, kot na primer na pobočju Toškega čela. Nekoliko bolj pogosta je pozimi, ko prileti tudi v kulturno krajino in ponekod v predmestja. Siva pevka je sicer gnezdilka bolj severnih območij Evrope, na jugu značilno gnezdi visoko v hribih. V Sloveniji je najbolj pogosta okoli gozdne meje v Alpah, pozimi pa jo razmere prisilijo, da se spusti tudi v nižine. Zato jih je okoli Ljubljane pozimi več kakor v času gnezdenja. V zahodni Evropi, na primer v Angliji, je v zadnjih sto letih siva pevka postala pogosta po nižinah in gnezdi tudi v mestnih vrtovih in parkih. Morda lahko v prihodnosti postane bolj pogosta gnezdilka predmestij tudi v okolici Ljubljane?

The Dunnock is a very rare sedentary species of Ljubljana and its environs. It breeds only here and there in distant forests, far from urbanization, for example on the slope of Toško čelo. It is somewhat commoner in the winter, when entering the cultural landscape and even suburbs. The Dunnock is otherwise a breeder of more northern parts of Europe, while in the south it characteristically breeds high in the hills. In Slovenia, it is most common around the timberline in the Alps, although the harsh winter conditions force it to move down to the plains. This is the reason why there are more of these birds in Ljubljana during the winter than in the breeding season. In Western Europe – in England, for example – the Dunnock became common in the last hundred years also in plains, where breeding even in city gardens and parks.



Siva pevka  
Dunnock

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	●●	●●	○	○	○	●	●●





*Passer domesticus*

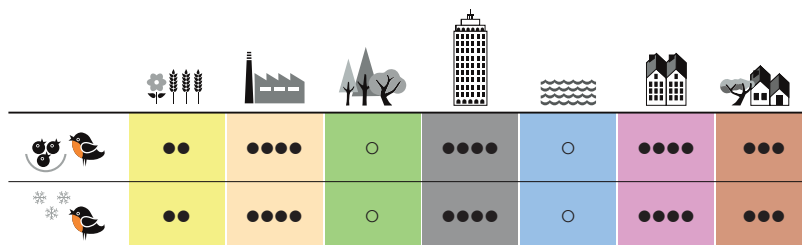
34.000–39.000 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Domači vrabec – samec  
House Sparrow – male

Domači vrabec je na širšem območju Ljubljane zelo pogosta, letoletna vrsta. Med pticami je ena najbolj prilagojenih sobivanju s človekom, zato je to v Ljubljani najbolj številna vrsta tako v času gnezdenja kakor tudi pozimi. Domači vrabec je zelo številen v vseh tipih naselij, tudi v mestnem središču. V kulturni krajini jih je manj, saj tu praviloma le nabirajo hrano, ki jo potem odnesejo v naselja, kjer imajo gnezda in prenočujejo. Njegovo tipično gnezdišče so vrzeli pod strešno kritino, kjer gnezdi kolonijsko. Pozimi pogosto obiščejo krmilnico. Domači vrabec je vrsta, ki jo je v Ljubljani najlaže opazovati. Pogosto se nam tako približa, da za opazovanje ne potrebujemo niti daljnogleda. V skupinah ljubljanskih domačih vrabcev se občasno pojavi tudi sorodna vrsta italijanski vrabec, ki sicer gnezdi na Apeninskem polotoku. Z domačim vrabcem se lahko tudi križa. V Sloveniji je domači vrabec splošno razširjen po vseh tipih naselij.

In the area discussed, the House Sparrow is a very common sedentary species. As it is one of the birds that are best adapted to cohabitation with humans, it is the most numerous species in Ljubljana both in the breeding season and winter. House Sparrows are highly abundant in all types of human settlements, including the city centre. Fewer of them inhabit the cultural landscape, for they utilize it, as a rule, merely for the picking of food, which they carry to the human settlements where they have their nest and roost sites. Their typical nesting sites are gaps under roof covering, where they breed in colonies. In winter, they often visit bird tables. In the groups of Ljubljana House Sparrows, the related Italian Sparrow can occasionally be seen, which otherwise breeds in the Apennine Peninsula. In Slovenia, the House Sparrow is generally distributed in all types of human settlements.



# POLJSKI VRABEC / TREE SPARROW / FELDSPERLING / PASSERA MATTUGIA



*Passer montanus*

2900–4000 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Poljski vrabec je na širšem območju Ljubljane pogosta celoletna vrsta. V nasprotju z domačim vrabcem je v mestu bolj redek. Najštevilnejši je v okoliških naseljih, kjer gnezdi in spi, ter v kulturni krajini, kjer v srednje velikih jatah prek celega leta nabira hrano. Čeprav poseda tudi po strehah zgradb, kjer si prostor deli z domačimi vrabci, se varneje počuti v grmovju ali na drevju, od koder se ves čas sliši glasno vrabčje prerekanje. Gozdov se izogiba, izjemoma se pojavi le na gozdnem robu. Tudi poljski vrabec gnezdi kolonijsko, a skupine niso tako številne kot pri domačem vrabcu. Pozimi poljski vrabci pogosto pridejo po hrano na krmilnice. Po nekaj osebkih hkrati se namesti med semenje in se s krmilnice zlepa ne pustijo pregnati. V Sloveniji je poljski vrabec splošno razširjena vrsta kulturne krajine.

The Tree Sparrow is a common sedentary species in the wider area of Ljubljana. In contrast to the House Sparrow, it is quite rare in the city. It is most abundant in the surrounding human settlements, where it breeds and roosts, and in cultural landscape, where picking food in medium large flocks throughout the year. Although it is also seen perching on roofs, where sharing the space with House Sparrows, it feels safer in shrubbery or in trees, from where the loud and never-ending sparrow squabbling can be heard. It avoids woodlands; exceptionally, it occurs only on their edges. The Tree Sparrow, too, breeds in colonies, except that its groups are not as numerous as the House Sparrow's. In the winter, Tree Sparrows are frequent bird table visitors. The Tree Sparrow is a generally distributed cultural landscape species in Slovenia.



Poljski vrabec  
Tree Sparrow

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	●●●	●●●	○	●	○	●●	●●●●

# RUMENA PASTIRICA / YELLOW WAGTAIL / SCHAFSTELZE / CUTRETTOLA



*Motacilla flava*

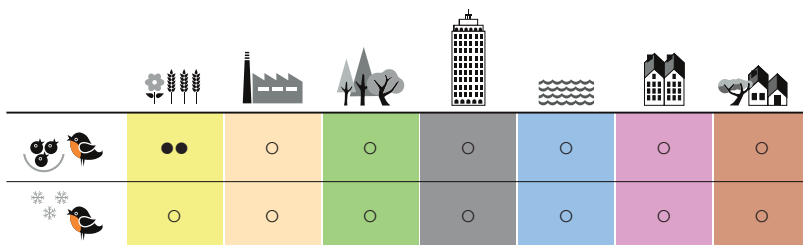
5–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Rumena pastirica – samec podvrste *M. f. cinereocapilla*  
Yellow Wagtail – male of subspecies *M. f. cinereocapilla*

Rumena pastirica je na širšem območju Ljubljane maloštevilna travniška gnezdilka. Največ jih je v kulturni krajini na južnem barjanskem delu in na poljih pred Trzinom. Pogosteje gnezdi po njivah oljne repice, krompirja in žit, ko se prehranjuje, rada sledi pasočim se živini, še posebej pa ji ustrezajo vlažni travniki. V znanstvenih razpravah si pri rumeni pastirici še vedno niso edini, ali morda niso številne prepoznane podvrste pravzaprav samostojne vrste. Na območju Ljubljane gnezditja dve, in sicer črnoglava *M. f. feldegg* in sivoglava *M. f. cinereocapilla*. Prva je razširjena po Balkanskem, druga pa po Apeninskem polotoku. Ljubljana leži na točki križanja območij razširjenosti obeh. Na selitvi se pojavljajo še nekatere druge, sicer severneje gnezdeče podvrste. Selitveni val je močnejši spomladi z vrhom v aprilu in maju, septembra pa so rumene pastirice manj številne. Tu in tam se v času selitve pojavijo tudi v primestnih naseljih.

The Yellow Wagtail is a sparse grassland breeder in the wider Ljubljana area. Most of them can be found in cultural landscape in the southern part of Ljubljansko barje and in fields outside Trzin. More often, it breeds in the fields of rape, potato and cereals, as well as in wet meadows. The scientists still do not agree whether the numerous recognizable subspecies should in fact be treated as independent species. In the area of Ljubljana, two subspecies are known to breed, i.e. *M. f. feldegg* and *M. f. cinereocapilla*, while during the migration some other northern breeding subspecies occur as well. The migration wave is stronger in spring with the peak in April and May; in September, the migrating Yellow Wagtails are less numerous. During migration, they occasionally occur in suburban areas, too.





*Motacilla cinerea*

20–30 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Življenjski prostor sive pastirice so zlasti obrežja potokov in rek. Tudi na širšem območju Ljubljane se redno pojavlja ob vseh večjih vodotokih, ob Ljubljanici, Savi, Malem Grabnu, Glinščici, Gradaščici, drugih manjših potokih in celo ob stoječih vodah, denimo ob Tivolskem ribniku, kjer vsaj občasno tudi gnezdi. V pozni jeseni se večina sivih pastiric odseli, nekaj pa jih ostane in se prek zime klatijo vzdolž rečnih obrežij. Tako zimska opazovanja vzdolž mestnega toka reke Ljubljanice niso redka. Siva pastirica se najpogosteje spreletava po obrežnih kamnih, kjer lovi žuželke, ki jih je običajno ob vodah vse polno. Gnezdi v neposredni bližini vode, glede gnezdišča pa ni preveč izbirična. Dovolj je že primerna rogovila v izpodjedenem bregu. Razširjena je po vsej Sloveniji in tudi v okolici Ljubljane ni redka.

The Grey Wagtail's habitat are the banks of rivers and streams. In the wider area of Ljubljana, this bird occurs regularly along all major and minor watercourses, such as the Ljubljanica, Sava, Mali graben, Glinščica, Gradaščica Rivers, and along standing water bodies, such as Tivoli pond, where it occasionally even breeds. In late autumn, most Grey Wagtails migrate south, while some of them stay behind, roaming the areas along rivers and streams. Winter observations along the city course of the Ljubljanica River are thus not rare at all. The Grey Wagtail can most often be seen on larger river stones, where searching for insects, which are usually numerous there. It breeds in immediate vicinity of the water. It is distributed all over Slovenia and is not rare in Ljubljana's environs either.



Siva pastirica – samec  
Grey Wagtail – male

	○	○	○	○	●●	○	○
	○	○	○	○	●	○	○

# BELA PASTIRICA / PIED WAGTAIL / BACHSTELZE / BALLERINA BIANCA



*Motacilla alba*

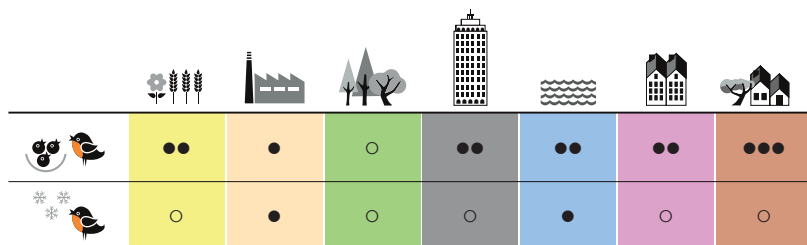
1000–1700 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Bela pastirica – samec  
Pied Wagtail – male

V širšem območju Ljubljane je bela pastirica pogosta gnezdilka vseh tipov okolij z izjemo gozda. Gre za vrsto, ki je tudi sicer vezana na bližino človeških bivališč. Najpogostejša je v primestnih naseljih, pogosta pa je tudi v samem mestnem središču. Vendar pa se tukaj z njo na mestnih ulicah le redko srečamo, saj se bele pastirice raje zadržujejo na visokih strehah hiš. Med pozabljenimi antenami in sajastimi dimniki na ostrejših, nasutih s prodom, tudi gnezdi. Lažje jo je opazovati v primestnih naseljih in zlasti v okolici kmetij, kjer je tudi najbolj številna. Pozimi v Ljubljani ostanejo le posamezne ptice, pogostejša je le v okolici ljubljanskega smetišča. Sicer pa se prve bele pastirice iz prezimovališč vrnejo že konec februarja, večji selitveni val pa zajame območje Ljubljane med marcem in junijem. Jesenski selitveni val se razteza od konca julija do oktobra. Na selitvi se bele pastirice pojavljajo v manjših jatah.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Pied Wagtail is a common breeder in all types of environments except woodland. It is a species that is confined to the proximity of human settlements. This bird is most numerous in suburban settlements, but can often be seen also in the very city centre itself. In the city streets, however, we shall see it only occasionally, given that it prefers the flat roofs of high houses where it even breeds in parts strewn with gravel. It will be much easier to observe in suburban settlements and particularly around farms, where occurring in largest numbers. In winter, only individual birds may stay in Ljubljana, most of them around the city dump. The first Pied Wagtails return from the wintering grounds as early as at the end of February, while the more intense migration wave reaches us between March and June. The autumn migration wave extends from the end of July till October. On passage, Pied Wagtails can be seen in small flocks.





*Anthus trivialis*

100–200 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Drevesna cipa je selivka, ki se v Sloveniji pojavlja med marcem in oktobrom. Jeseni se odseli v Afriko. Na širšem območju Ljubljane gnezdi v kulturni krajini in v presvetljenih gozdovih. Med selitvijo jo najdemo tudi v drugih okoljih, kot so obrežja rek, polja in parki. Za gnezdenje potrebuje območja z gosto travnato rušo, v kateri si splete gnezdo. V bližini mora biti tudi vsaj nekaj dreves ali grmov, ki jih samec uporablja za pevska mesta. Po Sloveniji jo najdemo na travnikih, ekstenzivnih pašnikih ter v svetlih gozdovih od nižin pa vse do drevesne meje. V nasprotju s travniško cipo svoj svatovski let praviloma prične in konča na vrhu drevesa. Še v prejšnjem stoletju je bila drevesna cipa pogosta ptica kulturne krajine, danes pa je vsaj v nižinah vedno redkejša. To je predvsem posledica intenzivnejšega obdelovanja travniških površin in pomanjkanja mejic. Če poznamo njeno oglašanje, jo lahko zaznamo tudi med letom čez mestno središče.

The Tree Pipit is a migratory bird, occurring in Slovenia between March and October. In autumn, it migrates to Africa. In the wider Ljubljana area, the species breeds in cultural landscape and open woodland. During migration, it can be seen in other environments as well, such as river banks, fields and parks. For breeding, the Tree Pipit requires areas with tufts of grass, in which it hides its nest. As opposed to the Meadow Pipit, it begins and ends its display flight, as a rule, on the top of a tree. Only a few decades ago, the Tree Pipit was an abundant cultural landscape species, but is now becoming increasingly rare in the lowlands at least, mainly due to the more intensive farming of grasslands and lack of hedgerows. If acquainted with its calling, we may also detect it during its flight across the city centre.



Drevesna cipa  
Tree Pipit

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	○	○	○	○	○	○	○



Travniška cipa  
Meadow Pipit

**TRAVNIŠKA CIPA / MEADOW PIPIT**  
WIESENPIEPER / PISPOLA



*Anthus pratensis*

Na širšem območju Ljubljane se travniška cipa pojavlja v kulturni krajini v času selitve, spomladi med marcem in majem ter jeseni med septembrom in novembrom. Redke tu tudi prezimujejo. Travniške cipe se združujejo v manjše jate, največkrat do nekaj deset osebkov.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Meadow Pipit can be seen in cultural landscape during the spring and autumn migration (between March-May and September-November). Very few of them spend the winter here. Meadow Pipits form small flocks usually numbering few tens of birds.



Vrskarica – zimsko perje  
Water Pipit – winter plumage

**VRISKARICA / WATER PIPIT**  
WASSERPIEPER / SPIONCELLO ALPINO



*Anthus spinoletta*

Vrskarica je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka zimska gostja. Opazujemo jo lahko na rečnih bregovih, v zimah brez snega tudi na travnikih. Vrsta v Sloveniji gnezdi nad gozdno mejo v Alpah in Karavankah, v nižine pride le pozimi.

The Water Pipit is a regular winter visitor in the area discussed. It can be observed on the city's river banks, in green winters even in meadows. In Slovenia, the species breeds above the tree-line in the Alps and Karavanke Mts; visits lowlands only during the winter.



V Sloveniji je ščinkavec najpogostejša ptičja vrsta. Na širšem območju Ljubljane sicer ni tako, gotovo pa gre za eno najpogostejših vrst ljubljanskih gozdov. Pogost je tudi v mestnem središču in primestnih naseljih, zlasti na zelenih površinah z drevesi ali drugimi hortikulturnimi zasaditvami. V odprti kulturni krajini in na industrijskih površinah je redek. Ščinkavci se v Ljubljani pojavljajo tudi pozimi, a v nekoliko manjšem številu. Takrat tudi obiskujejo krmilnice, vendar raje kot v krmilnici semena pobirajo po tleh. To pa niso zgolj ljubljanski gnezdilci, pač pa tudi prišleki iz severnih krajev. Prek območja Ljubljane v večji meri poteka predvsem jesenska selitev ščinkavcev z viškom v septembru in oktobru, ko se ptice združujejo tudi v manjše jate. Ščinkavec je ena redkih ptic pevk, ki se seli čez dan. Leti sicer razmeroma visoko, vendar je ob ugodnih vremenskih razmerah moč opazovati jate, ki lahko štejejo več tisoč osebkov.

The Chaffinch is the commonest bird species in Slovenia. Although this is not quite the case as far as the area of Ljubljana is concerned, it is certainly one of the commonest species in Ljubljana woodlands. In large numbers, the Chaffinch also inhabits the city centre and suburban settlements, in particular green areas with trees and other horticultural arrays of plants. It is rare in open cultural landscape and industrial zones. In Ljubljana, Chaffinches occur also during the winter, although in somewhat smaller numbers, when visiting bird tables. Over the Ljubljana area, mainly autumn migration takes place, with the peak in September and October, when these birds form small flocks. The Chaffinch is one of the rare songbirds that migrate over the day. Although flying fairly high, flocks numbering few thousands of birds may be seen on a clear day.



Ščinkavec – samec v zimskem perju  
Chaffinch – male in winter plumage

	•••	•	••••	•	○	••	••
	•••	••	•••	••	○	•••	•••





*Fringilla montifringilla*



Pinoža – samec v zimskem perju  
Brambling – male in winter plumage

Pinoža je gnezdilka borealnih gozdov na severu Evrope in Rusije. Pozimi se lahko v velikih jatah odseli na prezimovanje proti srednji in južni Evropi. Na širšem območju Ljubljane jo lahko opazujemo od konca septembra do začetka aprila, največ pa v zimskih mesecih med novembrom in februarjem. Pogosto obiskuje tudi krmilnice. V mestnem središču so pogostejše v snežnih zimah, kjer rade obirajo semena po parkovnih drevesih, zlasti platanah. Sicer pa so najpogostejše v primestnih naseljih, v kopnih zimah pa tudi v gozdovih, zlasti ob obilnem obrodu žira. Pinože se navadno držijo v manjših jatah, neredko z drugimi vrstami, na primer ščinkavci. V izjemnih letih, ki jim botruje velika rodnost na gnezdiščih, obilen obrod žira na prezimovališčih in ostre snežne razmere, se pinože pri nas pojavijo invazijsko v jatah s po več deset tisoč ali celo milijon pticami. Na območju Ljubljane so bile zabeležene invazije v letih 1976, 1978, 1980, 1994, 2004 in 2007.

The Brambling breeds in boreal forests in the north of Europe and Russia. In autumn, it may migrate in great numbers south to spend the winter in central and southern parts of Europe. In the broader area of Ljubljana, the species can be observed from September till early April, most of them in the winter months between November and February. It can be seen at bird tables, too. In the city centre, it is more common in snow-bound winters, when picking seeds in park trees. Otherwise it is most abundant in suburban settlements, in snowless winters also in woodlands, especially after the abundant yield of Beech must. In exceptional winters, which are the result of very high birth rate in their breeding area, high yield of Beech must in wintering quarters and sharp snow conditions, the invasion of Bramblings in flocks numbering several ten thousand or even million birds can take place. In the area of Ljubljana, such invasions were recorded in the years 1976, 1978, 1980, 1994, 2004 and 2007.

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*Carduelis chloris*

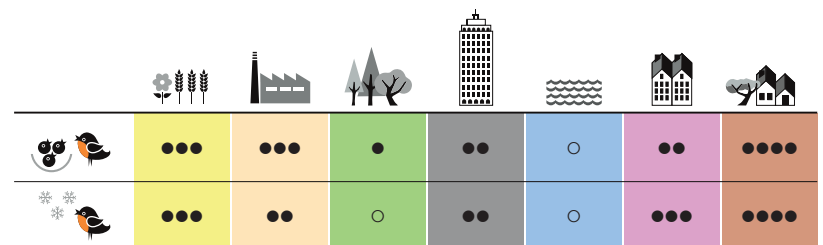
4000–5500 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Zeleneč je celoletna in splošno razširjena vrsta širšega območja Ljubljane. To velja tako za gnezditve kot prezimovanje. Najdemo ga v vseh okoljih, če je le v njih vsaj nekaj dreves. Tako ni redek tudi v mestnem središču Ljubljane. Še najredkejši je v gozdovih, kjer naseljuje le presvetljene dele, kot so jase, gozdni robovi in poseke. Gnezdo si najpogosteje splete na iglavcu. Pozimi se združuje v jate, ki iščejo hrano na širokem območju. Število zelencev se v naseljih pozimi poveča na račun prihoda osebkov iz širše okolice. Pogosto obiskuje krmilnice tudi v samem središču mesta. V zgodnjih spomladanskih dneh lahko zelence opazujemo med petjem po vrhovih dreves. Njihovo drdrajoče in žvižgajoče petje je v naseljih ob sinicah in kosih eno prvih. V Sloveniji je zeleneč splošno razširjen in dokaj številen. Prehranjuje se pretežno s semeni, le mladiče hrani z žuželkami.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Greenfinch is a sedentary and generally distributed species. This applies both to its breeding and overwintering. It can be found in all environments, if only endowed with at least few trees. It is therefore not rare in the centre of Ljubljana either. The species is the rarest in woodlands, where inhabiting only its open parts, such as clearings, edges and clear cuts. Most often, it makes its nest in a coniferous tree. During the winter, these birds gather in flocks and then search for food in a pretty wide area. In winter, the number of Greenfinches increases on the account of individuals arriving from Ljubljana's wider environs. They can often be seen at bird tables even in the city centre itself. In early spring, Greenfinches can be observed singing in tree tops. Their spring rattling and whistling singing is one of the first apart from songs sung by tits and blackbirds.



Zeleneč – samec  
Greenfinch – male





*Serinus serinus*

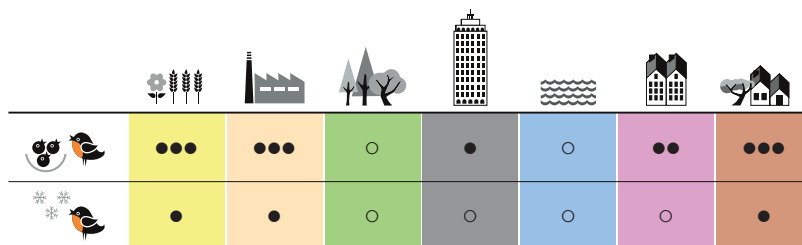
1700–2600 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Grilček – samec  
Serin – male

Grilček je na širšem območju Ljubljane pogost gnezdilec. Do sredine novembra se večina grilčkov odseli v Sredozemlje, majhen del populacije pa ostane. Prezimujejo v mestu ali v primestnih naseljih. V času gnezdenja je najbolj številen v delih mestnih in primestnih naselij, kjer imajo hiše večje, z drevesi zasajene vrtove. Občasno gnezdi tudi v drevoredih okrasnih dreves. Razmeroma veliko jih je tudi na ljubljanskih Žalah. V kulturni krajini so manj številni, pojavijo se tam, kjer je na travnikih dosti visokih dreves, na katerih spletejo gnezdo. Grilček označuje svoje območje dokaj opazno, z glasno pesmijo med preletom z enega na drugo drevo. V Sloveniji je grilček splošno razširjena vrsta kulturne krajine in naselij. V večjih gostotah se pojavlja v primorskem delu.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Serin is a common breeder. By mid-November, the majority of Serins migrate to the Mediterranean, with just a minor part of their population staying in Ljubljana and its environs. It overwinters in the city or in its suburbs. During the breeding season, the Serin is most abundant in parts of city and suburban settlements, where houses are enclosed by large gardens planted with trees. Occasionally, it also breeds in avenues lined with ornamental trees. It is common at Žale Cemetery. It is less abundant in cultural landscape, occurring primarily in places where meadows are interrupted by sufficient number of high trees, in which it builds its nest. In Slovenia, the Serin is a generally distributed species of cultural landscape and human settlements. In large densities, it occurs in the Primorska region.





*Carduelis carduelis*

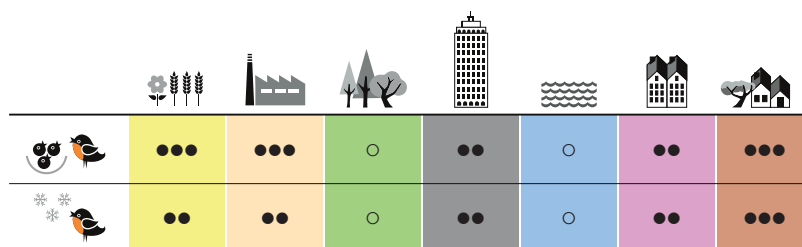
1500–2300 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Lišček je na širšem območju Ljubljane splošno razširjen in številen tako v spomladanskem kot zimskem času. Naseljuje predvsem mozaično kulturno krajino, gnezdi tudi v naseljih. V gozdovih je zgolj izjemoma in še to na gozdnih robovih. Gnezdi tudi v mestnem središču, vse dokler ima na voljo vsaj nekaj zelenih površin. Pozimi se liščki preselijo v naselja, zato se tam njihovo število skokovito poveča. V nekaterih letih se število poveča tudi zaradi prišlekov s severa. Je pogost na krmilnicah. Gnezdi v odprti krajini po večjem delu Slovenije, vendar je najštevilčnejši na Primorskem, saj mu ustrezajo topla, s soncem obsijana območja. V poznopoletnih in jesenskih mesecih jih lahko opazujemo med prehranjevanjem na ščeticah, osatih in bodakih. S svojim ostrim in tankim kljunom je posebej prilagojen prehranjevanju z majhnimi semeni, ki so skrita med bodicami, na primer osatove glave.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Goldfinch is a generally distributed and abundant species in both spring and winter seasons. As it inhabits mainly the mosaic-like landscape, it can be seen in cultural landscape and in human settlements in the breeding season. In woodlands, it is found only exceptionally and even then only on their margins. The Goldfinch breeds even in the city centre, until at least some green areas are available to it. As they move to human settlements during the winter, their numbers increase quite dramatically. In some years, their numbers rise due to the newcomers arriving from the north. They are quite common at bird tables. In late summer and autumn, they can be observed while feeding on Teasel and Thistle. With their sharp and thin bills, they are specially adapted to feeding on small seeds hidden between prickles of certain plants, such as Thistle.



Lišček  
Goldfinch





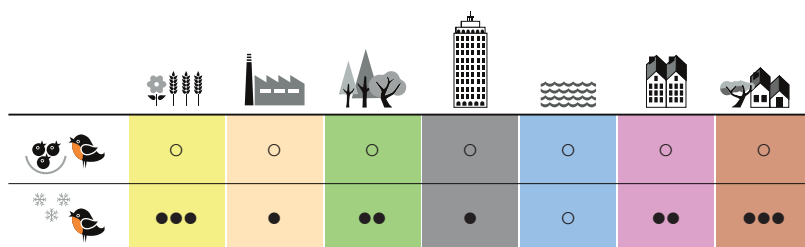
*Carduelis spinus*



Čížek – samec  
Siskin – male

Čížek je naša najmanjša vrsta ščinkavca, ki se na širšem območju Ljubljane pojavlja predvsem pozimi. Najdemo ga v vseh okoljih, je pa nekoliko manj številna na območjih večjih trgovskih in industrijskih con. Posamezne ptice se sicer zadržijo še v aprilu in maju, ko jih lahko opazujemo tudi med petjem v središču mesta. Vendar tukaj ne gnezdi. Pozimi se prehranjuje predvsem s semeni jelš. V bližini Ljubljane je še posebej pogost v jelševih sestojih na severnem delu Ljubljanskega barja. Obiskuje tudi krmilnice, kjer se pogosto hrani na tleh. Za čička so značilna velika nihanja v številu med posameznimi leti. Tako je lahko v posameznih zimah zelo številna in pogosta, že v naslednji zimi pa zelo redka. Podobno velja tudi za gnezdenje. V posameznih letih gnezdi le posamezni pari v višjih legah, spet v drugih letih pa tudi po nižinah. Čížek je sicer gnezdilec iglastih gozdov.

The Siskin is the smallest finch species, occurring in the wider area of Ljubljana mainly during the winter. It can be found in all environments, although it is somewhat less abundant in larger commercial and industrial zones. Individual birds remain in the area in April and May, when they can be heard singing even in the very city centre where, however, they do not breed. During the winter, they feed mainly on alder seeds. In the vicinity of Ljubljana, they are seen particularly in alder stands in the northern part of Ljubljansko barje. They also visit bird tables, but usually feed only on the ground. One of the Siskin's characteristics is the great fluctuation in their numbers in separate years. This means that in some winters they can be very common and numerous, while in the very following winter they can hardly be seen.



Repnik je na širšem območju Ljubljane redka celoletna vrsta kulturne krajine in manjših naselij. Pozimi se v primeri z drugimi ščinkavci izogiba naseljem in se le izjemoma prikaže ob krmilnicah. Repnik je gnezdilec odprte kulturne krajine po večjem delu Slovenije, vendar je najštevilnejši na njenem jugozahodnem delu. Zaradi velikih sprememb v kmetijstvu njegovo število v Sloveniji upada. Upada pa tudi drugod in repnik je edini ščinkavec, ki ima v Evropi status vrste s čedalje manjšo populacijo. Gnezdi tudi na pokopališčih, kjer si splete gnezdo med zimzelenimi rastlinami v živih mejah, na primer v kleku. Na ljubljanskih Žalah ga kljub na videz primernemu okolju nismo odkrili. Večje možnosti za opazovanje repnikov so na ljubljanskem barju, kjer je še vedno pogost gnezdilec. Jeseni se družine repnikov združijo v jate skupaj z zelenci in liščki, ki lahko štejejo tudi tisoč osebkov.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Linnet is a rare sedentary species of cultural landscape and smaller human settlements. In winter it avoids, in contrast to other finches, settlements and occurs at bird tables only exceptionally. Owing to the great changes taking place in agriculture, its numbers are falling all over Slovenia. The same has also been noted elsewhere in Europe, which is the reason why the Linnet has acquired the European status of a species whose population is in decline. It breeds also within cemeteries, where building the nest in evergreen plants in hedges, e.g. thuja. At Žale Cemetery, however, it has not been recorded in spite of seemingly favourable environment there. In autumn, Linnet families gather in flocks together with Greenfinches and Goldfinches that may number even up to a thousand individuals.



Repnik – samec  
Linnet – male

	●●	○	○	○	○	○	●●
	●●	○	○	○	○	○	○












*Loxia curvirostra*

5–10 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs



Krivokljun – samec  
Crossbill – male

							
	○	○	●●	○	○	○	○
	●	○	●●	○	○	○	●

Le malo je vrst, ki začno z gnezdenjem že pozimi. Za krivokljuna to ni nenavadno, saj takrat dozorijsko smrek, ki so njegova glavna hrana. Na širšem območju Ljubljane verjetno maloštevilno gnezdi na gozdnih območjih, kjer je dovolj smrek ali drugih iglavcev. Sicer pa se manjše jate krivokljunov pojavljajo praktično povsod, ko preletavajo območje. Pri tem se značilno oglašajo. V manjših jatah se prehranjujejo tudi v mestnem parku Tivoli. Krivokljuni so poznani po invazijskih letih, ko se ptice iz severnih gnezdišč po letih obilnega obroda smreke, ki mu sledi leto slabega obroda, v velikem številu pojavijo na jugu. Tudi iz Ljubljane je znanih kar nekaj takšnih invazij, na primer poročila o množičnem pojavljanju krivokljunov na Golovcu. Sicer pa invazijski valovi severnih ptic s seboj lahko prinesejo še kakšno posebnost. Na primer, ob invaziji krivokljunov v Ljubljani leta 1890 so opazili tudi pri nas izjemno redkega gosta s severa celine, beloperutega krivokljuna.

There are very few species that start to breed as early as in winter. This is nothing unusual as far as the Crossbill is concerned, given that spruce seeds – its major diet – mature at that particular time. In the wider area of Ljubljana, Crossbills probably breed in small numbers in wooded areas with sufficient number of coniferous trees. Otherwise, they occur in small flocks everywhere, when flying over the area and uttering their characteristic sounds. In smaller flocks, they feed in the city Tivoli Park as well. Crossbills are known for their invasions in the years when birds from northern breeding grounds appear in great numbers in the south after the years of great yield by spruce trees, which are followed by a year of poor yield. At times, these invasion waves bring some very special northern bird species to our country. During the Crossbill invasion in Ljubljana in 1890, for example, an exceptionally rare visitor was recorded, the White-winged Crossbill.



*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

10-50 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Na širšem območju Ljubljane je kalin redek gnezdilec. Naseljuje gozdove z večjim deležem iglavcev, predvsem tiste z bogato podrastjo. Vsaj občasno gnezdi tudi na Rožniku. V času gnezdenja je bolj pogost v sredogorju kakor v nižinah. To vsaj deloma pojasni majhno število gnezdečih kalinov v okolici Ljubljane. Pozimi je pogostejši, saj k nam pridejo tudi kalini z visokega severa Evrope. Večinoma prezimujejo v gozdovih, nekaj pa jih prileti tudi v naselja, kjer obiskujejo krmilnice. Kalin je dobro opazna vrsta, saj se oglašja z zelo značilnim in prodornim žvižgom, za nameček so samci po trebuhu obarvani živo rdeče, da jih v krošnjah tudi hitro opazimo. V Sloveniji je kalin razširjen predvsem po gozdovih sredo- in visokogorja.

The Bullfinch is a rare breeder in the area discussed. It inhabits woodlands with a high share of coniferous trees, particularly woods with rich undergrowth. At least occasionally, it breeds at Rožnik as well. During the breeding season, the Bullfinch is more common in medium-high mountains than in lowlands, which can at least partially explain the small number of breeding Bullfinches around Ljubljana. More common is in winter, when Bullfinches from Europe's high north also settle in our country. They spend the winter mostly in woodlands, while some reach human settlements, where visiting bird tables. The Bullfinch is a well discernible species, given that it calls with a very characteristic and penetrating whistle. In Slovenia, the Bullfinch inhabits primarily the mid-range and high mountain forests.



Kalin – samec  
Bullfinch – male

	○	○	●●	○	○	○	○
	●	○	●●	○	○	○	●





Dlesk – samec  
Hawfinch – male

Dlesk je celoletna in zelo razširjena vrsta širšega območja Ljubljane. Gnezdi tam, kjer so večje skupine dreves, tudi v mestu. Pojoče osebkke lahko srečamo tudi v samem mestnem središču. Zimska in spomladanska razširjenost sta podobni, le da je pozimi številčnejši tako v kulturni krajini kot naseljih in v mestnem središču Ljubljane. Je reden gost na krmilnicah, še posebej, če so te blizu dreves. Na krmilnicah je pogosto največja ptica in lahko odžene druge vrste ščinkavcev. Dlesk ima med majhnimi pticami najmočnejši kljun. Stre lahko tudi češnjevo koščico. Praviloma se prehranjuje s semeni, čez poletje pa tudi z žuželkami. V Sloveniji je splošno razširjena ptica, ki gnezdi po svetlih listnatih in mešanih gozdovih. Oglašja se pogosto, vendar sta njegovo oglašanje in petje precej nevpadljiva. Navadno se zadržuje v krošnjah dreves, kjer si splete tudi gnezdo.

The Hawfinch is a sedentary and very widely distributed species in the wider area of Ljubljana. It nests wherever a larger group of trees exists. Thus it breeds in some parts of Ljubljana as well, while singing individuals can be met even in the city centre. Its winter and spring distribution are very much alike, except that in winter it is more abundant in cultural landscape, human settlements and in the centre of the city. It is a regular visitor of bird tables, especially if they are surrounded by trees. As the Hawfinch is often the largest bird at these tables, it is capable of chasing other finch species away. Among the smaller birds in general, it is equipped with the strongest bill, with which it can crush even a cherry stone. As a rule it feeds on seeds, which are supplemented with insects during the summer. It calls quite often, but its calls and songs are fairly inconspicuous.

	••	••	•••	○	○	•	••
	••	••	•	•	○	••	•••



*Emberiza citrinella*

720–1100 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Z rumenim strnadom se je na širšem območju Ljubljane mogoče srečevati prek celega leta. V času gnezdenja je pogost predvsem v kulturni krajini, kjer so na travnikih tudi posamezna drevesa ali vsaj višji grmi. Posamezne ptice se zadržujejo tudi na gozdnem robu in na robu naselij. Rumeni strnad je spomladi v kulturni krajini ena izmed prvih vrst, ki začne s pesmijo označevati svoj teritorij, njegovo pesem pa lahko poslušamo do poznega poletja, ko večina drugih vrst ne poje več. Ritem pesmi, ki jo poje, je velikemu skladatelju Beethovnu menda rabila kot navdih za peto simfonijo. Pozimi rumeni strnadi ostanejo v kulturni krajini, bolj pogosti pa so tudi v naseljih, kjer občasno obiščejo krmilnice. V samo krmilnico sicer zaidejo redko, zadovoljijo se s semeni, ki jih na tla razmečejo vrabci in sinice. Radi se pridružijo mešani jati, v kateri so vrabci, ščinkavci, zelenci, občasno tudi kakšen trstni strnad. Rumeni strnad je v Sloveniji splošno razširjen gnezdilec kulturne krajine.

In the wider area of Ljubljana, the Yellowhammer can be met throughout the year. During the breeding season, it is common particularly in cultural landscape with individual trees or at least high bushes in the meadows. Individual birds keep close also to woodland edges and margins of human settlements. In cultural landscape, the Yellowhammer is one of the first bird species in spring, when marking the territory with its song. During the winter, Yellowhammers remain in cultural landscape; they are quite common also in human settlements where visiting bird tables from time to time. In fact, they rarely enter bird tables, as they are in most cases satisfied with seeds flung to the ground by sparrows and tits. They are inclined to join flocks mixed of Sparrows, Chaffinches, Greenfinches and occasionally a Reed Buntings. In Slovenia, the Yellowhammer is a generally distributed cultural landscape breeder.



Rumeni strnad – samec  
Yellowhammer – male

	●●●	○	○	○	○	○	●
	●●●	○	○	○	○	●	●

## PLOTNI STRNAD / CIRL BUNTING

ZAUNAMMER / ZIGOLO NERO



*Emberiza cirlus*

Plotni strnad je na širšem območju Ljubljane izjemen gost, ki se na spomladanski selitvi lahko pojavi v kulturni krajini z vsaj nekaj drevesi. Največ jih gnezdi na Primorskem, drugje po Sloveniji je redek.

The Cirl Bunting is an exceptional visitor in the wider area of Ljubljana. During spring migration, these birds may occur in cultural landscape with at least few trees. Most Cirl Buntings breed in the Primorska region, but are fairly rare elsewhere in Slovenia.

Veliki strnad  
Corn Bunting

## TRSTNI STRNAD / REED BUNTING

ROHRAMMER / MIGLIARINO DI PALUDE



*Emberiza schoeniclus*

Trstni strnad se na širšem območju Ljubljane v manjšem številu pojavlja prek celega leta, a tu verjetno ne gnezdi. Pogostejši je na spomladanski selitvi med februarjem in aprilom ter jeseni med septembrom in novembrom. Pozimi se v kulturni krajini združuje v jate z drugimi pticami.

In small numbers, the Reed Bunting occurs in the wider area of Ljubljana throughout the year, although it probably does not breed here. It is more common during spring and autumn migration. During the winter, Reed Buntings gather in flocks with other birds in cultural landscape.

## VELIKI STRNAD / CORN BUNTING

GRAUAMMER / STRILLOZZO



*Emberiza calandra*

3-5 gnezdečih parov / breeding pairs

Na Ljubljanskem barju je veliki strnad pogost gnezdilec, kar pa ne drži za širše območje Ljubljane. Tu ga najdemo zgolj v odprti kulturni krajini na robu Ljubljanskega barja, kjer gnezdi v skromnem številu. Pozimi se pojavlja tudi drugod po kulturni krajini.

The Corn Bunting is a common breeder at Ljubljansko barje, while in the wider area of Ljubljana it can be seen only in open cultural landscape on the edge of Ljubljansko barje, where breeding in modest numbers. During the winter, it can occur elsewhere in the open countryside.





## Popoln seznam ptic Ljubljane in okolice / A full list of birds of Ljubljana and its environs

Seznam 268 vrst ptic opaženih v Ljubljani in njeni okolici v zadnjih 300 letih je pripravljen po trenutno veljavnem znanstvenem vrstnem redu, ki skupaj združuje sorodne vrste. V koloni »gnezdi« je s simboli opisan gnezditveni status vrste. V koloni »status« je s simboli opisan poenostavljen, a za naključnega opazovalca dovolj informativen status pogostnosti in številčnosti posamezne vrste. Tretja kolona je namenjena označevanju opaženih vrst.

Gnezditveni status:

- G – vrsta gnezdi
- ? – vrsta morda gnezdi
- Ex – vrsta je gnezdila v preteklosti

Status pogostnosti in številčnosti

- 3 – pogosta in številčna vrsta, ki se na območju zadržuje prek celega leta; opazujemo jo lahko skoraj kadarkoli, čeprav morda ne tudi povsod!
- 2 – redka vrsta, ki se na območju zadržuje prek celega leta, ali pa je pogosta v posamezni sezoni; z nekaj predznanja o tem, kdaj in kje se pojavlja, je ni težko opazovati!
- 1 – zelo redka vrsta, ki se na območju zadržuje le občasno; tudi če vemo, kje in kdaj se pojavlja, je ne bomo opazili vedno!
- 0 – izjemoma pojavljajoča se vrsta, ki pa je v preteklosti lahko bila tudi bolj pogosta; verjetnost, da bomo to vrsto opazili, je zelo majhna!
- E – iz ujetništva pobegla vrsta, ki lahko sedaj živi v naravi prosto, a se ne razmnožuje!

The list of 268 bird species observed in Ljubljana and its environs in the last 300 years has been prepared in the currently valid scientific order, which links related species. In the »breeds« column, the breeding status of a species is described with symbols. In the »status« column, a simplified but for random visitor sufficiently informative status of separate species' frequency and abundance is described with symbols. The third column is envisaged for denotement of the observed species.

Breeding status:

- G – species breeds
- ? – species possibly breeds
- Ex – species bred in the past

Frequency and abundance status

- 3 – frequent and abundant species that occurs in the area throughout the year; it can be observed almost at any time, although perhaps not everywhere!
- 2 – rare species that occurs in the area throughout the year, or is common in separate seasons; with some basic knowledge on when and where it occurs, it won't be difficult to observe!
- 1 – very rare species that occurs in the area only occasionally; even if we know where and when it occurs, we shall not be able to observe it at all times!
- 0 – exceptionally occurring species which, however, could have been more common in the past; the possibility that we shall catch sight of it is very small indeed!
- E – escapee from captivity, which can now live freely in nature but does not breed!

	slovensko ime / slovenian name	znanstveno ime/ scientific name	gnezdi/ breeds	status / status	opažena / observed		slovensko ime / slovenian name	znanstveno ime/ scientific name	gnezdi/ breeds	status / status	opažena / observed
1	labod grbec	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	48	mali ponirek	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	labod pevec	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	čopasti ponirek	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	njivska gos	<i>Anser fabalis</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	rjavovrati ponirek	<i>Podiceps griseogen</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	beločela gos	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	51	zlatouhi ponirek	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	siva gos	<i>Anser anser</i>		1, E	<input type="checkbox"/>	52	črnovrati ponirek	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	nilska gos	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		E	<input type="checkbox"/>	53	sršenar	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	?	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	duplinska kozarka	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	54	črni škarnik	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	?	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	mandarinka	<i>Aix galericulata</i>		E	<input type="checkbox"/>	55	rjavi škarnik	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	nevestica	<i>Aix sponsa</i>		E	<input type="checkbox"/>	56	beloglavi jastreb	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	moškatna bleščavka	<i>Cairina moschata</i>		E	<input type="checkbox"/>	57	kačar	<i>Circus gallicus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	žvižgavka	<i>Anas penelope</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>	58	rjavi lunj	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	konopnica	<i>Anas strepera</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>	59	pepelasti lunj	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	kreheljc	<i>Anas crecca</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	močvirski lunj	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	mlakarica	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	61	Kragulj	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	dolgorepa raca	<i>Anas acuta</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	62	Skobec	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	reglja	<i>Anas querquedula</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	63	kanja	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	raca žličarica	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	64	koconoga kanja	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	sivka	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>	65	mali klinkač	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	kostanjevka	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	66	ribji orel	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	čopasta črnica	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>	67	južna postovka	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	rjavka	<i>Aythya marila</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	68	postovka	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	beloliska	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	69	rdečenoga postovka	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	zvonec	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	70	mali sokol	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	mali žagar	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	71	škrančar	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	srednji žagar	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	72	sokol plenilec	<i>Falco cherrug</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	veliki žagar	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	?	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	73	sokol selec	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	gozdni jereb	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>	Ex	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	74	mokož	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	divji petelin	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Ex	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	75	grahasta tukalica	<i>Porzana porzana</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	jerebica	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	76	mala tukalica	<i>Porzana parva</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	prepelica	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	77	kosec	<i>Crex crex</i>	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
31	fazan	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	78	zelenonoga tukalica	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	pegatka	<i>Numida meleagris</i>		E	<input type="checkbox"/>	79	liska	<i>Fulica atra</i>	?	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
33	rdečegrtli slapnik	<i>Gavia stellata</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	80	žerjav	<i>Grus grus</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
34	polarni slapnik	<i>Gavia arctica</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	81	prlivka	<i>Burhinus oedincnemus</i>	Ex	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
35	kormoran	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		3	<input type="checkbox"/>	82	mali deževnik	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
36	rožnati pelikan	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	83	komatni deževnik	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
37	čapljica	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	?	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	84	dular	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
38	kvakač	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	?	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	85	zlata prosenka	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
39	čopasta čaplja	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	86	črna prosenka	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
40	mala bela čaplja	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	87	priba	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
41	velika bela čaplja	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>	88	mali prodnik	<i>Calidris minuta</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
42	siva čaplja	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	89	srpokljuni prodnik	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
43	rjava čaplja	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	90	spremenljivi prodnik	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
44	črna štorklja	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Ex	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	91	togotnik	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
45	bela štorklja	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	?	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	92	puklež	<i>Lymnocyrtes minimus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
46	plevica	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	93	kozica	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	žličarka	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	94	sloka	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>

slovensko ime / slovenian name	znanstveno ime/ scientific name	gnezdi/ breeds	status / status	opažena / observed	slovensko ime / slovenian name	znanstveno ime/ scientific name	gnezdi/ breeds	status / status	opažena / observed
95	črnorepi kljunač		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	141	smrdokavra		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
96	mali škurh		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	142	vijeglavka	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
97	veliki škurh		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	143	pivka	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
98	mali martinec	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	144	zelena žolna	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
99	pikasti martinec		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	145	črna žolna	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
100	črni martinec		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	146	veliki detel	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	zelenonogi martinec		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	147	srednji detel	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	jezerski martinec		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	148	mali detel	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	močvirski martinec		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	149	kobilar	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	rdečenogi martinec		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	150	rjavi srakoper	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	kamenjar		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	151	črnočeli srakoper	Ex	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	ploskokljuni liskonožec		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	152	veliki srakoper		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	lopatasta govnačka		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	153	rjavoglavi srakoper		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	rečni galeb		2	<input type="checkbox"/>	154	šoja	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	mali galeb		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	155	sraka	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	črnoglavi galeb		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	156	krekovt	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	sivi galeb		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	157	kavka	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	rjavi galeb		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	158	poljska vrana		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	rumenonogi galeb	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	159	črna vrana	?	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	mala čigra		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	160	siva vrana	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	kaspijska čigra		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	161	krokar	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	črna čigra		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	162	rumenoglavi kraljiček	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	beloperuta čigra		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	163	rdečeglavi kraljiček	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	kričava čigra		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	164	plašica	Ex	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
119	navadna čigra		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	165	plavček	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
120	domači golob	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	166	velika sinica	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	duplar		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	167	čopasta sinica	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
122	grivar	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	168	menišček	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
123	turška grlica	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	169	gorska sinica	?	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
124	divja grlica	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	170	močvirska sinica	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
125	kukavica	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	171	kitajski slavček		E	<input type="checkbox"/>
126	skobčevka		E	<input type="checkbox"/>	172	kratkoprsti škrjanček		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
127	nimfica		E	<input type="checkbox"/>	173	čopasti škrjanec	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
128	pegasta sova	?	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	174	hribski škrjanec		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
129	veliki skovik	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	175	poljski škrjanec		1	<input type="checkbox"/>
130	velika uharica		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	176	breguljka	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
131	čuk	Ex	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	177	skalna lastovka		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
132	lesna sova	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	178	kmečka lastovka	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
133	kozača		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	179	mestna lastovka	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
134	mala uharica	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	180	svilnica		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
135	močvirska uharica		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	181	dolgorepka	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
136	podhujka	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	182	hribska listnica		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
137	hudournik	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	183	grmovščica	?	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
138	vodomec	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	184	vrnji kovaček	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
139	čebelar	?	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	185	severni kovaček		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
140	zlatovranka		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	186	črnoglavka	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>

	slovensko ime / slovenian name	znanstveno ime/ scientific name	gnezdi/ breeds	status / status	opažena / observed		slovensko ime / slovenian name	znanstveno ime/ scientific name	gnezdi/ breeds	status / status	opažena / observed
187	vrtna penica	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	233	poljski vrabec	<i>Passer montanus</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
188	pisana penica	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	234	rumena pastirica	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
189	mlinarček	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	235	siva pastirica	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
190	rjava penica	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	236	bela pastirica	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
191	taščična penica	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	237	rjava cipa	<i>Anthus campestris</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
192	žametna penica	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	238	drevesna cipa	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
193	kobilčar	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	239	travniška cipa	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
194	rečni cvrčalec	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	240	rdečegrla cipa	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
195	trstni cvrčalec	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	241	vriskarica	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
196	rumeni vrtnik	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	242	ščinkavec	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
197	bičja trstnica	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	?	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	243	pinoža	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
198	močvirska trstnica	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	244	zelenec	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
199	srpična trstnica	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	245	grilček	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
200	rakar	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	?	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	246	lišček	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	brškinka	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	247	čižek	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	pegam	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	248	repnik	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	skalni plezalček	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	249	severni repnik	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	brglez	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	250	alpski brezovček	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	dolgoprsti plezalček	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	251	severni brezovček	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	kratkoprsti plezalček	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	252	beloperuti krivokljun	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	stržek	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	253	krivokljun	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	škorec	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	254	škrlatec	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	rožnati škorec	<i>Pastor roseus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	255	kalin	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	povodni kos	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	?	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	256	dlesk	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	grahasti drozdek	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	257	snežni strnad	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
212	komatar	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	258	ostroglež	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
213	kos	<i>Turdus merula</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	259	beloglavi strnad	<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
214	brinovka	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	260	rumeni strnad	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
215	cikovt	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	261	plotni strnad	<i>Emberiza cirulus</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
216	vinski drozg	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	262	skalni strnad	<i>Emberiza cia</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
217	carar	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	263	vrtni strnad	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
218	sivi muhar	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	264	gozdni strnad	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
219	belovrati muhar	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	?	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	265	mali strnad	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
220	črnohlavi muhar	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	266	trstni strnad	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		2	<input type="checkbox"/>
221	taščica	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	267	črnohlavi strnad	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>
222	veliki slavec	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>	268	veliki strnad	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
223	slavec	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>						
224	modra taščica	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>		0	<input type="checkbox"/>						
225	šmarnica	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>						
226	pogorelček	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>						
227	repaljščica	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	G	1	<input type="checkbox"/>						
228	prosnik	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>						
229	kupčar	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>						
230	siva pevka	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	G	2	<input type="checkbox"/>						
231	domači vrabec	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	G	3	<input type="checkbox"/>						
232	italijanski vrabec	<i>Passer italiae</i>	?	0	<input type="checkbox"/>						

G – gnezdi / breeds  
? – morda gnezdi / possibly breeds  
Ex – nekdanja gnezdilka / former breeder  
3 – pogosta / common  
2 – redka / rare  
1 – zelo redka / very rare  
0 – izjemna / exceptional  
E – ubežnica / escapee



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## Nacionalni inštitut za biologijo (NIB)

Nacionalni inštitut za biologijo je danes vodilni raziskovalni zavod na področju biologije in tretji največji javni raziskovalni zavod na področju naravoslovnih ved v Sloveniji. Ustanovljen je bil leta 1960 z namenom ustvarjanja novega temeljnega znanja v biologiji in sorodnih naravoslovnih ter okoljskih ved in za prenašanje znanja v uporabo za izboljšanje kvalitete življenja. Je mednarodno priznan, njegovi raziskovalci sodelujejo v mnogih mednarodnih projektih. Deluje na področju biotehnologije in sistemske biologije, genske toksikologije in biologije raka, entomologije, morske biologije ter ekologije kopenskih in vodnih ekosistemov. Raziskave na pticah so le ena izmed številnih raziskovalnih tem.

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## National Institute of Biology (NIB)

The National Institute of Biology is currently the leading research institute in the sphere of biology and the third largest public research institute in the area of natural sciences in Slovenia. It was founded in 1960 for the purpose to create new basic knowledge in biology and related natural and environmental sciences as well as to transfer knowledge into use to improve our quality of life. It is an internationally recognised institution, with its researchers taking part in numerous international projects. It works in the sphere of biotechnology and systematic biology, genetic toxicology and cancer biology, entomology, marine biology and ecology of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Bird research is only one of its numerous research subjects.

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## Društvo za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije (DOPPS)

Društvo za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije (DOPPS) je največja neprofitna nevladna naravovarstvena organizacija v Sloveniji, ki deluje v javnem interesu ohranjanja narave in okolja. Ustanovljena je bila leta 1979, danes ima 22 zaposlenih in združuje približno 1000 članov. Z delovanjem na področju varstva ptic in njihovih življenjskih okolij prispeva k ohranjanju narave in blaginje celotne družbe. Organizira raziskovalne, naravovarstvene in izobraževalne aktivnosti, izdaja poljudne in znanstvene publikacije, sodeluje z nevladnimi in vladnimi organizacijami, službami in strokovnjaki doma in po svetu. Upravlja s tremi naravnimi rezervati: Škocjanski zatok, Iški morost in Ormoške lagune. Je polnopravni partner svetovne zveze za varstvo ptic BirdLife International, ki v Evropi združuje več kot 2 milijona članov.

direktor DOPPS  
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## Bird Watching and Bird Study Association of Slovenia (DOPPS)

The Bird Watching and Bird Study Association of Slovenia (DOPPS) is the largest non-profit non-governmental nature conservation organization in Slovenia that functions in the public interest of conserving nature and the environment. It was founded in 1972, currently employs 22 people and associates about a thousand members. With its activities in the sphere of conservation of birds and their habitats, it is contributing to nature conservation as well as to the entire society's well-being. It organizes research, nature conservation and educational activities, publishes popular science and scientific literature, cooperates with non-governmental and governmental organizations, services and experts at home and abroad. It manages three nature reserves: Škocjanski zatok (Škocjan Inlet), Iški morost (Ig Morass) and Ormoške lagune (Ormož Lagoons). It is a full partner of BirdLife International, global alliance for the conservation of birds, which associates more than two million members in Europe alone.

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6: plavček / Blue Tit

10–11: siva vrana / Hooded Crow

16–17: Ljubljana z grajskega griča /  
Ljubljana from Castle hill

40–41: domači golobi / Feral Pigeons

56–57: kanja / Buzzard

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