

P-17

ZNAČAJKE FAUNE VODOZEMACA I GMAZOVA BOKOVA, MOSORA I KOZJAKA S ASPEKTA ZAŠTITE PRIRODE

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Tijekom razdoblja od 2006. do 2011. godine provedena su opširna istraživanja faune vodozemaca i gmazova šireg područja planinskog masiva Biokova, Mosora i Kozjaka te je zabilježeno prisustvo ukupno 35 vrsta. Od tog broja zabilježeno je 9 vrsta vodozemaca i 26

vrsta gmazova. Bogatstvu vrsta značajno doprinose visoke planine koje na svojim vršnim dijelovima imaju vrlo karakterističnu endemsku faunu. Najznačajniji herpeto endem ovog područja jest *Dinarolacerta mosorensis* koja bi trebala biti i krovna vrsta za zaštitu. Za područje Parka prirode Biokovo zabilježeno je ukupno 7 vrsta vodozemaca i 21 vrsta gmazova te se zajedno s Mosorom sa 8 vrsta vodozemaca i 21 vrstom gmazova može smatrati najbolje istraženim dijelom našeg obuhvatnog područja. Za područje Kozjaka zabilježeno je svega 5 vrsta vodozemaca i 15 vrsta gmazova. Ipak, ovaj masiv (Biokovo, Mosor i Kozjak) potrebno je promatrati kao kontinuirano stanište i jednaku pozornost posvetiti i zaštitu preostalog područja (južni masiv Biokova, Mosor i Kozjak). Navedeni prostor obuhvaća i vodene mase kao što su rijeke Cetina, Žrnovnica i Jadro koje su važna staništa za vrste poput *Emys orbicularis* i *Natrix tessellata*. Alohtona invazivna vrsta *Trachemys scripta* bilježi se u manjim vodenim masama poput lokvi, a *Chelonia mydas* i *Caretta caretta* zabilježene su u priobalju. Prve korake u zaštiti ovoga preostalog područja donosi i njihovo uključivanje u ekološku mrežu NATURA2000 na području Republike Hrvatske.

Ključne riječi: herpetofauna, zaštita, NATURA2000, „hotspot“

FEATURES OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES FAUNA OF BOKOVO, MOSOR AND KOZJAK IN TERMS OF NATURE CONSERVATION

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During the period of 2006-2011 we carried out an extensive research of amphibians and reptiles in mountain massive of Biokovo, Mosor and Kozjak and recorded the presence of 35 species. Of this number there were 9 species of amphibians and 26 species of reptiles. High mountains which have a very characteristic endemic fauna at their peak areas significantly contribute to species richness. The most significant endemic species of this area is *D. mosorensis* which should be an umbrella species for protection. By the number of species recorded it is obvious that the area of Biokovo NP with 7 species of amphibians and 21 species of reptiles together with Mosor area with 8 species of amphibians and 21 species of reptiles are the best surveyed parts of our research area. Kozjak area follows with only 5 species of amphibians and 15 species of reptiles recorded. However, this whole area of Biokovo, Mosor and Kozjak should be considered as a continuous habitat and the same level of attention should be given to the areas outside the NP (southern Biokovo, Mosor and Kozjak). This area also includes the water bodies such as Cetina, Žrnovnica and Jadro rivers that provide important habitats for *E. orbicularis* and *N. tessellata*. Allochthonous invasive species *T. scripta* was only recorded in few very small ponds and *C. mydas* and *C. caretta* only sporadically in coastal areas. First steps to wider protection of the areas outside the NP was made by their inclusion in the ecological network NATURA2000.

Keywords: herpetofauna, protection, NATURA2000, „hotspot“