

20 godina Društva za zaštitu i proučavanje ptica Vojvodine Novi zadaci za novo vreme

U drugoj polovini dvadesetog veka vodeći ornitološki časopis u kome su objavljivani radovi sa područja cele Jugoslavije bio je *Larus*, koji je od 1947. godine izlazio u Zagrebu. U ovom časopisu objavljivani su i izveštaji o prstenovanju i nalazima prstenovanih ptica. Izlazak svakog novog broja ovog godišnjaka nestrpljivo su očekivali ne samo profesionalni ornitolozi nego i svi zainteresovani za proučavanje ptica koji su imali mogućnost da svoje radove objave u ovom časopisu. Osim naučnih radova, objavljivane su i kratke beleške. U časopisu *Larus* kratke beleške poslednji put su objavljene u dvobroju 36–37. koji je izašao iz štampe 1986. godine. U sledećem dvobroju koji je izašao 1988. ova rubrika nedostaje. Ova promena uređivačke politike izazvala je nezadovoljstvo kod mnogih ornitologa. Nedostatak rubrike u kojoj bi ornitolozi mogli objaviti svoja zapažanja i kratke beleške nije uspela nadoknaditi ni pojava časopisa *Troglodytes*. Ovaj časopis je pokrenut 1987. od strane Društva za zaštitu, promatranje i proučavanje ptica Hrvatske, ali je, na žalost, izlazio samo do 1995. godine. Slovenački ornitolozi bili su najbrojniji i dobro organizovani i uskoro su pokrenuli časopise *Acrocephalus* (izlazi od 1980. do danas) i *Falco* (izlazio od 1987. do 1999). *Acrocephalus* sve više poprima međunarodni karakter.

Vojvođanski ornitolozi su od početka 1980-ih aktivno radili u okviru Komisije za zaštitu ptica Društva ekologija Vojvodine, a 1989. godine osnovano je Društvo za zaštitu i proučavanje ptica Vojvodine (DZPPV). Iste godine izlazi iz štampe prvi broj časopisa *Ciconia*. Prvih nekoliko brojeva imalo je sadržajne priloge, ali mali tiraž, pa smo se posebno trudili da primerci obavezno stignu do većih biblioteka, institucija u zemlji i u inostranstvu, kao i do ljudi koji mogu popularisati ovaj časopis. Prvi prikaz časopisa objavljen je u priložima najuglednijih ornitoloških revija (*Auk*, *Emu*, *Ibis*) zahvaljujući profesoru Miklošu Udvardiju sa Kalifornijskog Univerziteta (Udvardy 1992). Nisu izostale ni prve refleksije u domaćim medijima. Poznati mađarski pisac i akademik Janoš Herceg prikazao je časopis u svom eseju objavljenom u magazinu *Magyar Képes Újság* (Herceg 1989). Izuzetan značaj imali su i prilozi o ptičjem svetu koje je naš kolega Jožef Gergelj svake nedelje objavljivao na stranicama dnevnog lista *Magyar Szó*, a kojima je popularisao ornitologiju i širu javnost upoznao s ptičjim svetom i sa dešavanjima u ornitologiji. Bez obzira na početne teškoće, časopis *Ciconia* uspeo je da okupi autore i sačuva čitaoce do današnjih dana. Kontinuirani izlazak ovog časopisa nisu zaustavile promene u uredništvu pa čak ni teškoće koje su od početka devedesetih godina pritiskale celu zemlju. Prestankom izlaženja *Troglodytes*-a kratke beleške ponovo se pojavljuju u poslednjim brojevima *Larus*-a (47, 48 i 49, koji su izašli iz štampe 1999, 2002 i 2005. godine). Ovaj časopis je u međuvremenu izgubio vodeću ulogu i značaj koji je imao krajem prošlog veka. Danas su na prostorima nekadašnje Jugoslavije najvažnija dva ornitološka naučna časopisa *Acrocephalus* i *Ciconia*, koji stabilnom uređivačkom politikom uspešno okupljaju saradnike. *Ciconia*, kao jedini ornitološki časopis u Srbiji, ima veliki značaj. Korektni i iskren pristup urednika i uređivačkog odbora doprineo je očuvanju poverenja autora, a nadamo se da će tako biti i u budućnosti. Sa druge strane, autori i dalje moraju biti otvoreni prema predlozima lektora i urednika, a pre svega prihvatiti konstruktivnu kritiku. Jedino se tako može održati nivo časopisa koji doprinosi daljem razvoju ornitologije na ovim prostorima.

Dvadeset godina postojanja i aktivnog rada našeg Društva i izlaženja časopisa je lep jubilej. Vremena se menjaju, ali Društvo za zaštitu i proučavanje ptica Vojvodine uspešno odgovara izazovima sadašnjice. U tekućoj deceniji, a naročito u poslednjim godinama svedoci smo velikih promena u komunikaciji. Godišnjica Društva je proslavljena i obeležena na najlepši i najbolji način – pokretanjem web stranice. Predstavljanje u elektronskim medijima je značajan prodor u javnost. Time je pokazana važnost lakšeg približavanja ornitologije svim zainteresovanima. Popularisanju ornitologije i upoznavanju najmlađih

naraštaja sa pticama posebno doprinosi popularni ilustrirani magazin *Detlić* koji zajedno izdaju DZPPV i Liga za ornitološku akciju Srbije (LOA). Sledeći važan korak je omogućavanje dostupnosti svih do sada objavljenih brojeva časopisa u elektronskoj verziji preko web stranice.

Pred nama je još jedan veliki posao: sastavljanje kompletne ornitološke bibliografije Srbije. Taj posao je veoma važan, jer bismo time omogućili ornitolozima, naročito mladima, da dobiju potpuniji uvid u literaturu objavljenu na ovom prostoru. Dobar korak prema ostvarivanju ovog cilja bio bi postavljanje na web stranice preglednih ornitofaunističkih radova (na primer: Antal et al. 1971; Matvejev & Vasić 1973; Matvejev 1976; Ham 1979; Vasić 1995 itd.), kao i naučne i stručne bibliografije pojedinih ornitologa (na primer: Vasić 1983, Vasić & Purger 1990). Kompletne bibliografije nekih značajnih ornitologa koji su živeli i radili na ovim prostorima, kao što su Sergije D. Matvejev, Jožef Mikuška, Istvan Pele, Laslo Slivka, na žalost još uvek nisu objavljene.

Zadatak koji je najteže ostvariti, a koji bi trebalo da predstavlja dugoročni plan rada Društva, jeste stvaranje i razvijanje zajedničke elektronske baze podataka. Osim podataka koji su objavljeni na stranicama časopisa, postoji mnogo informacija koje se ne koriste u dovoljnoj meri, jer su teško dostupne (to se takođe odnosi i na mnoštvo podataka koje ornitolozi nisu objavili). U izveštajima o nalazima prstenovanih ptica objavljuju se samo podaci o onim prstenovanim pticama koje su nakon izvesnog vremena nađene. Svi ostali podaci koje prstenovači šalju prstenovačkim centrima, a sadrže informacije o prstenovanim pticama (vrsta, datum, lokalitet, starost itd.) jesu neiscrpnii naučni izvor koji može da bude deo temelja ornitoloških atlasa, radova o rasprostranjenosti pojedinih vrsta itd. (Mužinić & Purger 2009). Mnoštvo takvih podataka čuva se u arhivama prstenovačkih centara u Zagrebu, Beogradu, Budimpešti (Csörgő & Karcza 2009), a možda i Ljubljani (Gregori & Šere 2009). Kao prvi korak ka ostvarivanju elektronske baze podataka predlažem da podaci o svim prstenovanim pticama budu obrađeni i svima dostupni pod određenim uslovima korišćenja i citiranja. Veoma je važno izgraditi odnos poverenja među ornitolozima, kako bi svoje neobjavljene podatke ustupili bazi podataka, ali pre svega treba ohrabriti saradnike časopisa da objave svoje ranije podatke. Elektronska baza podataka može nam osigurati jednostavno pretraživanje podataka o bilo kojoj vrsti, području ili razdoblju. Tek kada ostvarimo ove ciljeve moći ćemo da pravimo kvalitetne karte rasprostranjenja pojedinih vrsta, atlase, da dajemo korektnu procenu i da mnogo uspešnije štitimo populacije pojedinih vrsta ili područja koja su značajna za njihov opstanak. Baza podataka će nam pružiti više mogućnosti da pišemo bolje i sadržajnije radove, a time će i ugled časopisa *Ciconia* i Društva dalje rasti.

20 years of Bird Protection and Study Society of Vojvodina New tasks for a new time

The leading ornithological journal that published ornithological articles from all over former Yugoslavia from the middle of the 20th century was Larus, published in Zagreb since 1947. This journal also comprised ornithological reports on bird ringing and findings of ringed birds. Every new issue of this magazine was eagerly awaited not only by professional ornithologists but also by amateurs interested in the study of birds who were given the opportunity to have their findings published. Besides scientific papers, short notes were also published. The last year such short notes were published was 1986 (number 36-37). The next double issue launched in 1988 did not contain this section. This editorial change was not welcome by a significant number of ornithologists. The absence of sections in which ornithologists could publish their observations and short notes could not be compensated even with the new journal Trogloodytes. It was released in 1987 by the Bird Study, Observation and Protection Society of Croatia, but unfortunately its last number was printed in 1995. Slovene ornithologists

were the most numerous and well organized and soon launched journals *Acrocephalus* (released in 1980) and *Falco* (issued from 1987 to 1999). *Acrocephalus* is increasingly attaining an international character.

Ornithologists from Vojvodina have worked actively within the Commission for the Bird Protection of the Society of Ecologists of Vojvodina since the beginning of 1980s. In 1989 the Bird Study and Protection Society of Vojvodina was founded. The first volume of the journal *Ciconia* was issued the very same year. The first few volumes had rich content, but small circulation. Therefore we were particularly trying to deliver the journal to larger libraries and institutions in Serbia and abroad, as well as to reach people who could promote it. Thanks to professor Mikloš Udvardi from the University of California (Udvardy 1992) first *Ciconia* reviews were published in the addenda of some of the most eminent ornithological journals (*Auk*, *Emu*, *Ibis*). Reactions from the local media were also present. The famous Hungarian writer and academician Janoš Herceg gave a review through an essay published in the magazine *Magyar Képes Újság* (Herceg 1989). Articles written by our colleague Jožef Gergelj published in a daily newspaper *Magyar Szó* had great significance in general public education about birds and ornithology promotion. Despite the initial difficulties, the journal *Ciconia* managed to bring its authors together and to keep its reader's affection up to today. Changes in the Editorial Board and even the general social difficulties occurring in the 1990s failed to disturb the continuity of the publishing of this journal. When the publishing of *Troglodytes* was discontinued, short notes were released in the last issues of *Larus* (47, 48 and 49, in 1999, 2002, 2005). Meanwhile, this journal had lost the leading role and influence it used to have at the end of the last century. Today, the two most important ornithological journals within former Yugoslavia's territory are *Acrocephalus* and *Ciconia*. With stable editorial policy these two magazines successfully gather contributors. As the only ornithological journal in Serbia, *Ciconia* is tremendously valuable and important. Fair and honest cooperation of editors and editorial board has conducted to maintain the trust of authors. We hope that this will remain so in the future. On the other hand, it is important that authors remain open to suggestions of reviewers, lectors or editors, and above all accept constructive criticism. Only thus can the level of the journal and the contribution to further development of ornithology in the region be maintained.

Twenty years of existence and active work of our Society, and the publishing of our journal is a gratifying and delightful anniversary. Circumstances are changing, but the Bird Study and Protection Society of Vojvodina is successfully adapting on present conditions. In the past decade, especially in recent years we have been witnessing major changes in communication world. The anniversary of the Society was celebrated in the best way – with the creation of the Society's website. Presentation by electronic media is a significant public breakthrough. The website shows the importance of facilitating the study of ornithology to all interested people. The popular illustrated magazine *Detlić* particularly contributes to ornithology promotion and introducing the world of birds to the youngest generations. This magazine is a fruit of joint efforts of the Bird Study and Protection Society of Vojvodina and the League for Ornithological Action of Serbia (LOA). The next relevant step is to enable the availability of electronic versions of all issues of *Ciconia* via website. There is another great assignment to be done: writing a complete ornithological bibliography of Serbia. This task is very important, because we would thereby enable ornithologists, especially the young ones, to get complete access to published literature in this area. One logical step towards achieving this goal would be placing reviews of ornithofaunistic papers on the website (for example: Antal et al. 1971; Matvejev & Vasić 1973; Matvejev 1976; Ham 1979; Vasić 1995, etc.), and bibliographies of some professional ornithologists (for example: Vasić 1983, Vasić & Purger 1990). Unfortunately, complete bibliographies of some influential ornithologists who lived and worked in this area, such as Sergije D. Matvejev, József Mikuska, István Pelle, László Szlivka, have not been published yet.

A task that should represent a long-term plan of the Society and would be most difficult to achieve is the creation and development of a shared electronic database. Besides data published on the pages of journals, there is a lot of information that is not used sufficiently because of its unavailability (this also applies to a variety of data that ornithologists normally do not present). Reports on the findings of ringed birds are published only if the birds are found after some time. All other data that contain information about ringed birds (species, date, location,

age, etc.) and that ornithologists send to bird ringing centres are precious scientific research sources that can be a base for ornithological atlases, information about the species' range and distribution etc. A variety of such data is stored in the archives of bird ringing centres in Zagreb (Mužinić & Purger 2009), Belgrade, Budapest (Csörgő & Karcza 2009), and perhaps Ljubljana (Gregori & Šere 2009). As a first step towards achieving a shared electronic database I suggest that all data should be processed and made available under certain terms of use and quoting. It is essential to build a relationship of trust among ornithologists, so they would concede their data with the database, but primarily to encourage researchers who published data in journals to publish their earlier findings. Electronic database can provide us a simple search of any type of information, on any region or period. Only after achieving these goals we will be able to make excellent distribution maps and atlases of bird species, to give correct estimations and predictions and to successfully protect populations of certain species or areas that are crucial for their survival. The database will provide more opportunities to write better reports and will enable the reputation of the Society and journal Ciconia to flourish.

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