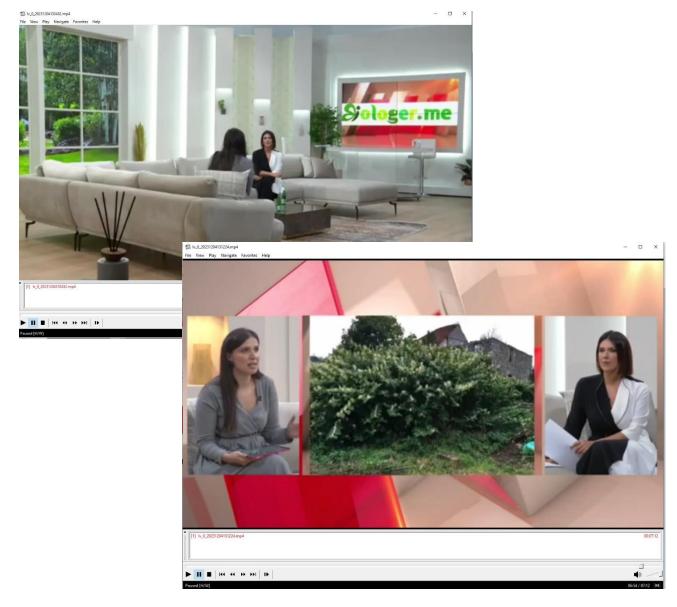
Project Update March 2024

Field research started in summer and ended in November 2023. As predicted, almost all main roads, cities, towns and river valleys have been researched, as well as Skadar Lake National Park affected area. Since than, we have been making the distribution maps. This was complex work, because beside these results from the field, we have used literature data as well, in cooperation with a university professor and experts in IAS field of work. All field research was done by the Biologer application and uploaded to the Biologer platform in Montenegro, where it will be published online. Final results, in a form of scientific work, will be published in high impact paper, after a final review by professors.

Meanwhile, the Biologer platform and the project itself were promoted on local television in Montenegro. With that, we wanted to reach more people and involve them in collecting biodiversity data. We had a online Facebook and Instagram campaign, led by the Parks Dinarides Meta account and social network profiles. At the end of all these campaigns, the final result was a total count of c. 2500 entries in the Biologer platform, with 75 users. Having in mind development of this platform in other countries regarding the total number of citizens, we consider this as good result for Montenegro. We are going to continue to promote this platform among students (college and high school), nature lovers, hiking clubs, etc.



簡 lv 0 20231204131224.mp4 *S*iologer Biologer je jednostavan i slobodan softver osmišljen za prikupljanje podataka o biološkoj raznovrsnosti. Zajednica "Biologer.me" broji 64 korisnika, koji su prikupili 1305 nalaza. **▶ || ■** || || **|** || || **|** || Parks Dinarides Parks Dinarides Parks Dinarides 15 Nov 2023 · 3 10 Jan : 3 Helianthus tuberosus (čičoka) naročito je Asclepias syriaca (svilenica, divlji duvan) na spisku Invazivne biljke često uništavaju domaće vrste i rasprostranjena uz vodotokove i po vlažnim je najinvazivnijih biljaka Evropske Unije. 🍣 njihova staništa, nanose veliku štetu staništima. Prepoznaje se po upadljivim žutim poljoprivrednim zasadima i narušavaju z... See more cvijetovima, a cvjeta tokom oktobra. ✓Voli vlažna staništa duž rijeka, kanala, bara itd. Česta u poljoprivrednim zasadima. Rasijava se sitnim sjemenom uz pomoć vjetra, pa može dospjeti na velike udaljenosti. Preporučuje se PRIJAVI INVAZIVNU BILJKU, POSTANI DIO BIOLOGER ZAJEDNICE! Obično u masi obrasta staništa koja naseli. mijenjajući izgled, a ovo je naročito izraženo kod ŠTA JE INVAZIVNA STRAMA VRSTA?

SVAKA SLUČAJNO ILI NAMJERNO UNETA VRSTA KOJA SE
NALAZI VAN GRANICA SVOG PRIRODNOG
RASPROSTRAMJENIA, ALI POĆINJE DA SE ŠIRI I
UGROŽAVA DOMACE VISTS uklanjanje biljke sa korijenom i odnošenje sa obala većih rijeka. Velika je opasnost za prirodna staništa. Kako se gaji kao dekorativna biljka, dijelovi rizoma se ne smiju bacati tek tako, jer mogu I Vi možete biti od pomoći u prevenciji! Instalirajte ZAŠTO SU INVAZIVNE STRANE BILJKE ŠTETNE? isklijati. Biologer aplikaciju na svoj Android ili iOS telefon, uključite lokaciju i zabilježite precizne koordinate invazivne biljke. Koordinate, zajedno sa fotografijom ŠTA TI MOŽEŠ UČINITI? Helianthus tuberosus - ČIČOKA bilike, preko aplikacije pošalijte na server, a naši urednici će odrediti o kojoj se tačno vrsti radi. Rufforch Q Sologer.me Parks Dinarides Call now Reynoutria spp. (rejnutrija, japanski dvornik, japanski troskot), jedna je od 100 najinvazivnijih biljaka na svijetu!... See more Parks Dinarides
15 Dec 2023 · 3 Milanthus altissima (pajasen, kiselo drvo) jedni je od najinvazivnijih biljaka u Evropskoj Uniji. Brzc lako zauzima novi prostor, ne birajući pr... See mo Rufford Osolog



At the end, we had a panel discussion titled *Invasive species in protected areas* - experiences and challenges. It was held in Montenegrin Ministry of Ecology, Tourism and Sustainable Development, with the representatives of ministry, the Environmental Protection Agency, managers of protected areas, experts and representatives of civil society. We gathered together all relevant institutions and organisations to discuss this huge problem in protected areas. On this occasion, the experts and ministry presented the official List of foreign invasive species that cause concern in the European Union (Black List) and the List of permitted species of plants, animals and fungi (White List), as well as the legal provisions of the Rulebook on establishing these lists. Through the participation of members of the JU Zeleni prsten organisation from Zagreb County, attendees learnt about experiences from neighboring Croatia (in the EU) in fighting invasive species, developing strategies, and using EU funds. Afterwards, representatives from Montenegro, PA National Parks, and Podgorica's Agency for Management of Protected Areas discussed their experiences.

Finally, we presented distribution maps from field research of invasive plant species in Montenegro, as result of this project, with an example of future predictions of some species distributions in the spotlight of climate changes. This presentation was very interesting for all participants and the conclusion was that this is the first systematic research of distribution some of the most invasive alien plants in Montenegro. After publishing the scientific paper, all data will be delivered to all relevant organisations and institutions to help them in strategies and action plans in fight against IAS.

Additionally, the event featured a detailed discussion in which all participants agreed that one of the biggest challenges faced by protected area managers is the rise and spread of invasive species. This issue needs to be prioritised and capacity and resources must be strengthened for a systematically approached solution. The conclusions will be submitted to the relevant institutions. We consider this panel discussion, and this project in general, as huge success in light of established communication between PA managers and relevant public institutions.

