# Project Update: August 2018

With great pleasure we would like to inform you that our "Montenegro eel project" has been successfully started.

# From May to end of August 2018, the following activities were carried out:

- Good weather conditions during these 4 months allowed us to visit several different sites.
- The first new site on which we set up our eel traps (pots) was River Crnojevica, where we spoke to the local population about the current state of eel in this locality. Regards the information we got from that conversations, and the results from our fieldwork, we concluded that it is very hard to catch new species in this location, primarily because the local population lives on fishing, so we had a smaller catch of the eel.
- The next location where we set up our fishing traps was location Karuc. At this location, we had problems with low water level (which was bad because the eel traps were easier to be noticed and easy targets for the fish poachers).
- Large amounts of sludge, plant vegetation made our work more difficult because we spent most of our time cleaning and repairing the eel traps (pots), because they were ripped for several times due to the difficulty of getting out of the water. On this location we found much less eel than on the River Crnojevica.
- The most remote location on this part of Skadar Lake was Dodosi locality. The location is primarily an old fishing village, so here we have just carried out a look of the current state of the eel. In accordance with high temperatures (eels are buried in sludge in the summer months and their activities are weaker), so the number of captured eel individuals by the local population and us was not large.
- In relation to these sites, we found the most eels on the right mouth of the River Moraca, where the water level was still adequate, and also there were significantly fewer fishermen in this locality. Besides eels, there were also barbel, perch and trout.
- To the species we caught we have done the length-weight ratio and conditional factor.
- Also we have finished design and printing of education project leaflets.

# Project leaflets:

## MONTENEGRO EEL PROJECT

The European eel (Anguilla anguilla L.) is on the IUCN list of threatened species as critically endangered, (IUCN.2010). The aim of this project is to carry out an scientific study on determining the population condition of the eel in Montenegro in order to better understand this globally endangered species, since the data on the state of eel population in Montenegro are

since the data on the state of eel population in Montenegro are very scarce.

For each individual eel, the length of the body, length to anal opening and weight is taken.

The project also includes scientific educational workshops in order to involve as many people as possible in further research in order to establish monitoring that provides long-term protection of both the eel and other fish species in Montenegro.

The projects research team consists of biology students Jelena Brinovic and Milos Dzikin.

The project is funded by The Rufford Foundation, and it is supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Montenegro and National Parks of Montenegro.

More information you can find on facebook pages: Crnogorsko drustvo studenata Biologije and Ekolosko udruzenje mladih "Zeleni centar"



MONTENEGRO EEL PROJECT

Ovaj projekat sprovodi Crnogorsko Društvo Studenata Biologije u saradnji sa Ekološkim Udruženjem mladih "Zeleni centar". Istraživački im čine studenti biologije Jelena Brnović i Miloš Džiknić.





## Projekat finansiran od strane:



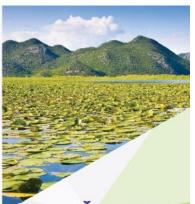
## Projekat podržali:











# ISTRAŽIVANJE **JEGULJE U CRNOJ GORI**

MONTENEGRO EEL PROJECT







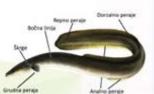
# Ukratko o projektu

Europaka jegulja ir kritično ugročena vrsta na balkania. Podeci o stenju njene populacije u Crvolj Gori su vreima deladnić.
Cići ovog projekta je da se odned i strasvečka studija odireživanja populacija pravaje na odireživanja odireživanja populacija pravaje se odnedi i strasvečka studija odireživanja populacija pravaje se odnedina tijela, dužine da salabog povora i sečena.
Projekat takoče obelivata i naučno odakutivne rediziviće sako bis ešto vedi brudu dališela, dužine da salabog povora i sečena.
Projekat takoče obelivata i naučno odakutivne rediziviće sako bis ešto vedi brudu dališela, dvaja potraživanja redi ugopravajanja projeka dališela, odališela, dvaja potraživanja sedi ugopravajanja potraživa salabog sako povora postavanja sediziva.
Senim time na svoj način se doprinasi černja sponaje u vršiživa potrajeda selezi odališela, dvaja odališela, dvaja selezi selezi selezi se sredizija skrediziva.
Ovaj grejskat spovodi Crnogenia črutivo Studeniata Biologija selezia žirovići i Miloš Ošlake.

unic, respekts je finansiran od strane The Rufford Fondadon, a po-en od strane Ministanska poljoprivrede i ruralnog razveja Crne n i Nacionalnih parkova Crne Gore.

pokrivnou stroire (uskama debola usadenim u kola, take da je kale glating lipidela.

Dorstile delimi od 50 cm (mulgici), do 181 cm (Benke). Odrazle lednike mogu doolkii. maksimalinu telimia od 6,6 kg. Prosplešan fuvora vijet je 15-20 godina, dini je maksimalina soblijelima starost 68 godina. Prosobne je prostrate u viderane koje isi povezane sa morem. Najmeš do Directa provodi u slatinji voda, a zbog razmenižimanja majma u Sapajšin zmora (Merkela zaki). Ingolija je tek 2010 stavljena na SICN cremu latu ugodenim vrtik, a postoga propovise do stavne simpese unije kao i General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean za rijenim stabilim monotoringen. Nalazi se na America ili Barsericinska servenenje, a takođe postog i posebna EU direktiva o jegulji EC No. 1,100/2007.



Jegulja je fisicinantna riba čija biologija budi strahopolitovanje pred tajamna prirode. U jedzanskom silvu prevodi tameđu či do čak 18 godina. Kade dostajne polnu zeriost, jegulja migrira u Sergalia more u verikim jerima. Doskakom u more ona oprestaje brazid te sledecih petuaestal mjeseci koristi mane neove kao čeve emergja. U Sargalia more u verikim jerima. Odoskakom u more ona oprestaje brazid te sledecih petuaestal mjeseci koristi mane neove kao čeve emergja. U Sargalia more svrijesta se na dubni od sto do drijesta metaros te nekon taga ugiba. Diegle interi jegulja, koje se nazivaja lepisore de tri matem taga ugiba. Diegle interi jegulja, koje se nazivaja lepisore de tri matem taje ugiba. Diegle interi jegulja, koje sodaje od poslobija kad ih jedi istovljavaju. Preze godiniu u kantinerstalnim vedama povede u stadijumu eleven lizagližni, keje sodage od 12 do 13 centembrata imaja vez oddijelja odvisni jegulje. Nakom stadijuma elevera, slijedi stadijum jede poslobija nejes odge odstanjani poles zvisesti žina jegulje se preobraženaju u migratorna srekme jegulje kaje se orezednja od 12 do 13 centembrata imaja vez vetakaju sa Empiljan umer, giše ostralejuju potomito prije nago ito se zevrši njihovi bioste ciklus.





Nelegaini ribolaval (ribokradice) ne biraju sreditva dia dodu du aleva, pe često idovljavaju ogramne količine ribe relegalnim i zabranjemi sendetnima upotrebne eksplavim, seli i straju. Takvo nesanjemo pornašanje ima za potrečicu ugrađavanja ri-bitogi funda štakorskog jesne, do iz se nek u vrte riba divedene na korak od biološkog minimuma po žak i do izamiranja. Zakode jedan na faktoru koji ograđava jegalju je izo šira je ne nes globalna vrsta pa na njena brognast urbitu i sve fizička prepiete kao čis su brane i mmi hoženjektarae, kao i neodgovoran izlov staklastih jegulja sa potrebe vještačkog uspija.







Field work area: River Crnojevica





Field work area: Location Karuc - Skadar Lake





Field work area: Location Dodosi-Skadar Lake





Field work area: Location Right mouth of River Moraca