

Usporedba ihtiofaune maksimirskih jezera – kakve su promjene u 18 godina?

Comparison of ichthyofauna of Maksimir lakes - what are the changes in 18 years?

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Park Maksimir zaštićen je Zakonom o zaštiti prirode kao spomenik parkovne arhitekture te Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara kao nepokretno kulturno dobro. U sklopu parka Maksimir danas se nalazi 5 umjetno formiranih jezera i 7 potoka. Jezera su se u parku Maksimir izgrađivala i uređivala sustavno i istodobno s radovima na oblikovanju perivoja. Petim jezerom upravlja SRU Bukovac kao ovlaštenik ribolovnog prava s ciljem obavljanja sportskog ribolova te se poribljava ribićima zanimljivim vrstama. Jezera su u prošlosti praznjena i čišćena od mulja, ali podaci o prisutnoj ihtiofauni nisu zabilježeni. Uspoređeni su podaci o ihtiofauni iz prošlosti dobiveni istraživanjem koje je provodio Biološki odsjek Prirodoslovno-matematičkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu 2003. godine. Navedeni podaci uspoređeni su s podacima o ihtiofauni 1. i 2. maksimirskog jezera dobivenim tijekom čišćenja jezera u ljeto 2021. godine. Dan je pregled promjena u sastavu ihtiofaune tijekom tog vremenskog perioda. Tijekom istraživanja maksimirskih jezera tijekom 2003. godine utvrđena je prisutnost 11 vrsta riba, od čega u 1. i 2. maksimirskom jezeru njih 8 dok je 2021. godini u 1. i 2. jezeru utvrđena prisutnost 19 vrsta riba. Tijekom 2003. godine kao brojna vrsta isticao se crni somić dok je 18 godina kasnije zabilježena tek jedna jedinka.

Ključne riječi: park Maksimir, ihtiofauna

Maksimir Park is protected by the Nature Protection Act as a monument of park architecture and the Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage as Cultural Property. Today, there are 5 artificial lakes and 7 streams within Maksimir Park. The lakes in Maksimir Park were built and arranged systematically and simultaneously as the works on the design of the park. The 5th lake is managed by SRU Bukovac with an authorized fishing right and the aim of performing sport fishing and is stocked with species that are of interest to fishermen. The lakes have been emptied and cleared of sludge in the past, but data on the ichthyofauna present have not been recorded. Data on ichthyofauna from the past obtained by a study conducted by the Department of Biology at the Faculty of Science, the University of Zagreb in 2003 were compared. These data are compared with data on the ichthyofauna of the 1st and 2nd Maksimir Lakes obtained during the cleaning of the lakes in the summer of 2021. An overview of changes in the composition of ichthyofauna during this time period is given. During the research of Maksimir lakes in 2003, the presence of 11 species of fish was determined, of which 8 were in the 1st and 2nd Maksimir lakes, while in 2021 the presence of 19 species of fish was determined in the lakes. During 2003, the black catfish stood out as numerous species, while 18 years later only one individual was recorded.

Keywords: Maksimir Park, ichthyofauna

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