NATURA 2000 HABITATS IN THE ZASAVICA SPECIAL NATURE RESERVE

Stanković.M.
Pokret gorana Sremska Mitrovica, zasavica@zasavica.org.rs

INTRODUCTION

Zasavica is a wetland-peat complex that has been placed under protection as a Special Nature Reserve since 1997. and is located in the municipalities of Sremska Mitrovica and Bogatic, with a total area ofover 3400 ha, where there are 332 ha of forest land, 348 ha of pastures, 134 ha, 115 ha of reeds, 102 ha of rivers, 65 ha of canals, 12 ha of meadows and 19 ha of other land.-The area is dominated by the plain river ecosystem with different types of wetlands, when it consists of water surfaces of the Jovača and Prekopac canals, and the river Zasavica with the tributary Batar with a total length of 33.1 km. The aim of this paper is to present the types of Natura 2000 habitats in the Zasavica reserve

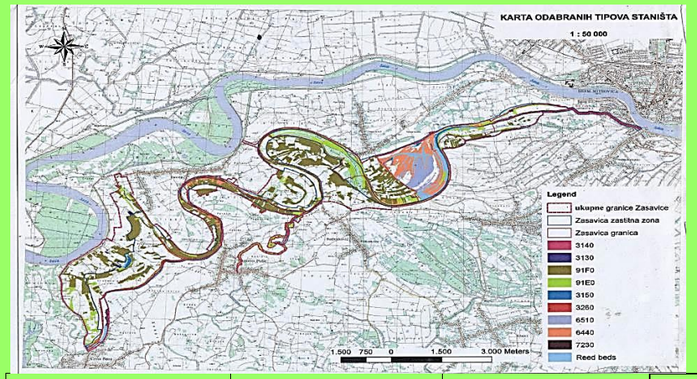
METHODOLOGY

Identification of important Natura 2000 habitat types was performed on the basis of Natura 2000 criteria and in accordance with the national habitat classification (Lakušić et al., 2005) and habitat types defined within the LIFE project "Protection of Sava River Flood Biodiversity" (Kitnaes et al, 2010 , Plavac et al., 2009) For each type of habitat, the percentage of area occupied within the investigated area is given and the conservation status of the habitat is assessed using the following criteria: degree of habitat structure conservation; Total assessment of conservation status (A, B, C) for each identified habitat type A: excellent conservation status (excellent or well-preserved structure and excellent conservation prospects, regardless of the assessment of the possibility of habitat restoration); B: good conservation status (well-preserved structure and good conservation prospects, independent of habitat restoration) restoration, well-preserved structure and average / unfavorable conservation prospects, with easy restoration or feasible with average effort, average structure / partially degraded , excellent conservation prospects, easy to restore or feasible with average effort, average structure / partially degraded, good prospects for conservation and easy restoration) C: reduced (reduced) conservation status (all other combinations of conservation status).

RESULTS WITH DISCUSSION

In the area of SNR Zasavica and its surroundings, based on the Natura 2000 criteria, 10 habitat types have been identified as priority for protection.

Cod	Habitat type
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the order Littorelletea uniflorae and / or Isöeto-Nanojuncetea
3140	Hard oligotrophic to mesotrophic waters with vertebral carpets (Chara spp.)
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with vegetation of the Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition type
3260	Watercourses from the plains to the hills with the vegetation of Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion
6440	Meadows of alluvial river valleys with vegetation of Cnidion dubii
6510	Lowland meadow meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sangisorba officinalis)
7230	Alkaline (lowland) peat bog
Reed beds	Vegetation of high helophytes (Phragmition, Magnocaricion)
91E0	Alluvial forests with alder Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
91F0	Lowland pedunculate forests Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis, Ulmus minor, white Fraxinus excelsior or field Fraxinus angustifolia near large rivers Ulmenion minoris



Map 1. Distribution of Natura 2000 habitats in the Zasavica reserve

3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic stagnant waters with vegetation of the order Littorelletea uniflorae and Isöeto-Nanojuncetea

6510 Lowland meadow meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sangisorba officinalis)

7230 Alkaline (lowland) peat bog

3140 Hard oligotrophic to mesotrophic waters with (Chara spp.)

3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with vegetation of the Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition type

Reed beds-Vegetation of high helophytes (*Phragmition, Magnocaricion*)

3260 Watercourses from the plain to the mountain belt with Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion

91E0 Alluvial forests with alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*)

91F0 Lowland pedunculate forests *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Ulmus minor*, white *Fraxinus excelsior* or field *Fraxinus angustifolia* near large rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)

6440 Meadows of alluvial river valleys with vegetation of Cnidion dubii