

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 11 December 2020

SerbiaDjerdap



Designation date 8 June 2020 Site number 2442

Coordinates 44°34'05"N 22°07'52"E

Area 66 525,22 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Derdap consists of three separate gorges and two canyons associated with three valleys. It is the largest and oldest water accumulation that broke through and connected water basins in the eastern and western regions. Derdap is one of the rarest areas in Europe, as there is a high concentration of specific geological, geomorphological, paleontological, climatic, edaphic, phytocoenological, phytogeographical, floristic, faunal, as well as cultural-historical and archaeological phenomena.

The area is characterized by its highly complex, differentiated and diverse forest and shrub vegetation, which reflects a certain origin, historical developments and the contemporary environmental conditions. There are 57 forest communities in this area. Out of those, 40 are characterized as relict and 17 as contemporary. The relict communities are differentiated, 12 being polydominant of the parental type, 23 are degraded and 5 communities contain lilac bushes.

Over 1100 species and subspecies of vascular flora has been determined in the Site, which is slightly more than a quarter of the total flora of Serbia. Đerdap is also an internationally important area for plant protection (IPA- Important Plant Area).

Bird species are the most diverse of all the fauna in this area. There are approximately 170 bird species, out of which 110 are nesting. Due to the diversity of bird fauna and the presence of rare, threatened, and in other respects, important bird species, this area is included in the List of internationally Important Bird Areas - IBA (Important Bird Areas), within the BirdLife International program. Most of these birds are strictly protected in Serbia and many of them are species of international concern.

Mammal fauna consists of over 50 species, some of which are of exceptional importance and have a protected status, such as the water shrew, hazel dormouse, forest dormouse, otter, brown bear, wolf, lynx, wildcat, deer, chamois and a rich bat fauna.

The Derdap area is inhabited by approximately 23 species of amphibians and reptiles.

Fish fauna is very rich and diverse, with 61 species which mostly inhabit Đerdap lake and Danube (gibel carp, sterlet, common bream, whiteeye bream, bleak, asp, common barbel, common carp, chub, several species of gudgeon, eels, Caspian shad, Pontic shad, pike, common nase, swordfish, pigo, common rudd, Zingel)

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia Ivana Ribara 91, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia Postal address

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency | Ministry of Environmental Protection Omladinskih brigada 1, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia Postal address

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year 2013 To year 2019

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Djerdap Spanish)

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

The northern border of the area follows the bank of the Danube, which is also followed by the border of the Djerdap National Park. The part of the border of the area located south of the Danube also follows the border of the Djerdap National Park. The border of the area starts at Vinci village and ends at village Mala Vrbica. The border on the south side of the area passes through the northern slopes of the Deli Jovan Mountain. The beginning and the end of the borders ending in the same places. More information can be found in additional material section.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does Bor District the site lie? b) What is the nearest town or population Municipalities of Golubac, Majdanpek and Kladovo centre?

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the Yes
No O territory of another Contracting Party?

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name: Iron Gates Natural Park - Djerdap

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Sites part of transboundary designation

Iron Gates Natural Park - Romania

Official area, in hectares (ha): 66525.22

GIS boundaries

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from 66524.749

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

_	ogeographic regions							
ı	Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region						
	EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental						
	Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Continental						

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

The current state of wetlands and bird fauna was the result of the setting up of a dam, which caused the formation of new wetlands favourable to lake and aquatic bird species. Derdap area is generally dominated by forest communities: communities of beech forests (Fagetum montanum) and communities of Hungarian Oak and Turkey Oak (Quercetum farnetto-cerris serbicum). What makes this area well known is a wide distribution of diverse, polydominant and impoverished relict forest associations, including some, for the first time described in Europe, at this location. The location also comprises Dierdap Dam Reservoir, rivers, streams and different water bodies with associated wetland communities (Potamnion, Hydrocharition, Lemnion, Phragmition, Magnocaricion, Bidention, Alnion glutinosae, Salicion etc.). Some of these wetland habitat types are rare in its biogeographic region. Due to the pronounced gorge length, striking morphological shape of the terrain, different exposures, geological and pedological diversity, as well as the specific climate and microclimate characteristics and anthropogenic impacts, the area of Đerdap also has a distinct diversity of other habitat types (e.g. grasslands, cliffs, rocks, screes, ruderal sites, etc.) with associated plant communities (Festucion valesiacae, Festucion vaginatae, Achnatherion calamagrostis, Seslerion rigidae, Polygonion avicularis, etc.). In area of Dierdap, field research and literature data shows presence of a total of 1013 species and subspecies of vascular flora (446 genera and 110 families) which makes little more than a guarter of the total flora of Serbia. The presence of 13 species of tertiary relics is explained by the role of the Dierdap gorge and its steep limestone slopes as a refuge for the ancient Tertiary Central European forest flora. Of Balkan endemic species. 14 are found in Dierdap area (2.56% of the total 547 endemic plant taxa of Serbia. Ramsar site "Dierdap" includes two important bird areas. IBA Dierdap and IBA Mala Vrbica. IBA Dierdap includes approximately 170 bird species, while the list of bird species IBA Mala Vrbica includes approximately 120 bird species. In total, this area supports the presence of up to 200 bird species. Among them are extremely rare and internationally important species. Speaking about internationally important water habitats, a large part of the area is covered by water and wetland habitats, and especially the wetland fragments of Mala Vrbica and smaller areas along the banks of the Danube. These fragments are important for the nesting and feeding of species such as the Whiskered Tern Chlidonias hybridus, Common Tern Sterna hirundo, Ferruginous Duck Aythya nyroca, Marsh Harrier Circus aeruginosus, Little Ringed Ployer Charadrius dubius and Northern Lapwing Vanellus vanellus. Especially important is the nesting of the Red-necked Grebe Podiceps grisegena. In the winter, the population of the Smew Mergellus albellus with about 4000 individuals stands out.

Other reasons

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The site supports endemic species important for maintaining the biological diversity within the Continental biogeographic region. There are 14 endemic plant species of the Balcan region (Acanthus hungaricus, Acer hyrcanum subsp. intermedium, Betonica scardica, Campanula sparsa subsp. sphaerothrix, Cytisus procumbens, Genista subcapitata, Viola macedonica, Eryngium palmatum, Cerastium rectum, Justification | Heliosperma pusillum subsp. moehringiifolia, Trifolium dalmaticum, Trifolium medium subsp. balcanicum. Sesleria latifolia and Festuca panciciana). Besides these, there are also several Carpathian endemic species and sub-endemic species, such as: Athamanta turbith subsp. hungarica, Seseli gracile or Campanula crassipes, while 3 taxa are extinct in the Djerdap area (Veronica bachofenii, Crocus

banaticus and Tulipa hungarica).

- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Overall waterbird numbers | 100000

Start year 2013

Source of data: | IWC

- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population
- ☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Fish fauna is very rich and diverse, with 61 species which mostly inhabit Derdap lake and Danube (gibel carp, sterlet, common bream, white-eye bream, bleak, asp, common barbel, common carp, chub, several species of gudgeon, eels, Caspian shad, Pontic shad, pike, common nase, swordfish, pigo, common rudd, Zingel). This number of fish species represents 60% of all species to be found in Serbia.

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

According to studies conducted in the area, the reservoir is a very important breeding and juvenile site for Acipenser ruthenus, a species that migrates upstream to lay the eggs. For other fish species migrating into Danube at maturity, the similar situation exists all along the green corridor of Danube River, especially in the part of the park where the pools and swamps are. These pools, swamps, tributaries and gulfs have Justification important role for reproduction of many fish species. Unfortunately, there is no synchronization between the regulation of water levels in reservoir and fish spawning period, so it often happens that fish row remain on dry surface. Another problem is absence of synchronization between the fishing prohibition period and spawning period. This decimates the fish populations in the Iron Gates area. Other specific threats for fish species are mentioned under the point 26a.

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae							
Acanthus hungaricus		✓				National list-LC	enndemic
Acer hyrcanum		✓		LC		National list-LC	enndemic
Athamanta turbith hungarica		2				National list	enndemic
Campanula crassipes		2				National list	sub endemic
Campanula sparsa sphaerothrix		2				National list	enndemic
Cerastium rectum	2	2				National list-VU	enndemic
Crocus banaticus		2				National list-DD	enndemic
Cytisus procumbens		2				National list	enndemic
Eryngium palmatum		2				National list-LC	enndemic
Festuca panciciana		2				National list	enndemic
Genista subcapitata		2				National list	enndemic
Heliosperma pusillum moehringiifolium	✓					National list-W	
Seseli gracile		2				National list	sub endemic
Sesleria latifolia		2				National list-LC	enndemic
Trifolium dalmaticum		2				National list-LC	enndemic
Trifolium medium balcanicum		Ø				National list-LC	enndemic
Tulipa hungarica	✓	Ø		NT		National list-EX	enndemic
Veronica bachofenii	✓	2				National list-EX	enndemic
Viola macedonica		2				National list	enndemic

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Others	Others										
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Canis Iupus						LC	1		Habitat directive Annex II and Annex IV	Protected species
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Felis silvestris						LC			Habitat directive Annex II and Annex IV	Protected species

Phylum	Scientific name	qu u cri	ecie alifie nde terie	es r on	COI	ntril und rite	rion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	2			2						NT	\checkmark		Habitat directive Annex II and Annex IV	Strictly protected species
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lynx lynx	2	0								LC			Habitat directive Annex II and Annex IV	Strictly protected species
	Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica	V												Habitat directive Annex II and Annex IV	Protected species
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Ursus arctos	V									LC	1		Habitat directive Annex II and Annex IV	Strictly protected species
Fish, Mollusc ar	nd Crustacea												'		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Abramis brama		00				1				LC				Protected species
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Acipenser ruthenus	V	0				V				W			Bern convention appendix III and CD 92/43 EEC Annex II	Protected species, hunting permanently prohibited
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Alburnus alburnus						1				LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII '	Alosa caspia						V)				LC			CD 92/43 EEC Annex V	Strictly protected
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Barbus barbus						V)				LC				Protected species
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Blicca bjoerkna						V				LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Chondrostoma nasus						Ø.				LC				Protected species
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Cyprinus carpio	V					V)				W				Protected species
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gymnocephalus schraetser	V					V)				LC			Bern convention appendix III and CD 92/43 EEC Annex V	Protected species
ACTINOPTERYGII	Hypophthalmichthys molitrix						V				NT				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Leuciscus idus						V				LC				
CHORDATA /	Perca fluviatilis		00				V				LC				Protected species
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Rutilus rutilus						V				LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Sander lucioperca	V					V				LC			Bern convention appendix III	Protected species
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Sander volgensis	2					1				LC			Bern convention appendix III	Protected species
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Silurus glanis	V					1				LC			Bern convention appendix III	Protected species
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Squalius cephalus		0				V				LC				Protected species
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Vimba vimba	V					Ø.				LC			Bern convention appendix III	Protected species
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Zingel zingel	V					1				LC			Bern convention appendix III and CD 92/43 EEC Annex V	
Birds										1			-		
CHORDATA/ AVES	Accipiter brevipes	2	00								LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Nationally Endangered species. Strictly protected breeding species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion	COI	Specie ntribu unde riterie	ites r on	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas platyrhynchos			1		50000		3.33	LC				Protected wintering and breeding species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser erythropus								W		V	Bird Directive Annex I	SPEC 1 winter, Strictly protected wintering species
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aquila chrysaetos	2 000							LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Nationally vulnerable species. Strictly protected breeding species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aquila heliaca	2 000							W	 ✓		Bern convention appendix II, CMS Annex I	SPEC I, Strictly protected species in Serbia. National critically endangered.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aquila pomarina	2 000										Bird Directive Annex I	Critically endangered species in Serbia. Strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea alba								LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Strictly protected bredding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea purpurea								LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Vulnerable and strictly protected bredding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya ferina					40000		4	W				Protected wintering species of Serbia.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya fuligula					11000		1.57	LC				Endagered species and protected wintering species of Serbia.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya nyroca								NT			Bird Directive Annex I, CMS Annex I	SPEC 1, Strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bucephala clangula			1		15000		7.5	LC				Strictly protected wintering species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Buteo rufinus								LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias niger								LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Critically endangereda and stricty protected breeding species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia ciconia								LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Strictly protected breeding species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia nigra								LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Strictly protected breeding species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circaetus gallicus	2 000							LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Near threatened species and strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus	2 000							LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Near threatened species and strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus pygargus	2 000							LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Vulnerable species and strictly protected breeding species of Serbia, but not of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crex crex								LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus columbianus			1					LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Strictly protected wintering species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus cygnus	2 000		2					LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Strictly protected wintering species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus olor					1700		3.78	LC				Strictly protected breeding species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion	cont u cri	ecies tribute inder terior	Pop Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco peregrinus	2 000						LC	V		Bird Directive Annex I	Endangered species in Serbia and strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gavia arctica							LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Strictly protected wintering species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gavia stellata							LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Strictly protected wintering species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Grus grus							LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Strictly protected migratory species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla							LC	1	V	Bird Directive Annex I,	Near threatened species and also native to the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hieraaetus pennatus	Ø000						LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Vulnerable species and strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Himantopus himantopus	2 000						LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Near threatened species and strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ixobrychus minutus							LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergellus albellus				4000	1		LC			Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Strictly protected wintering species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Microcarbo pygmeus				1700	1	2.43				Bird Directive Annex I, Bern convention appendix II	Strictly protected breeding and wintering species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Milvus migrans	2 000						LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Endangered species and strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pandion haliaetus							LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Strictly protected migratory species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pelecanus crispus							NT	/	V	Bern convention appendix II, CMS Annex I	SPEC I winter, Strictly protected migratory species in Serbia.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pernis apivorus							LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Strictly protected breeding species of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Recurvirostra avosetta							LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Strictly protected migratory species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sterna hirundo	2 000						LC			Bird Directive Annex I	Vulnerable species and strictly protected breeding species of the site.

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Derdap area is exceptionally important for birds in migration and wintering. In addition to being geographically located in the area of eastern European migration corridor, Derdap is also convenient due to the accumulation, as a large body of water, which rarely freezes in winter. During wintering period, the most present species are those of Anatidae duck family (16 species). 100000-150000 birds, primarily ducks, and other bird species related to aquatic habitats, are regularly present there in winter.

The species with largest numbers of individuals are the mallard Anas platyrhynhchos, common pochard Aythya ferina, tufted duck Aythya fuligula, common golden eye Bucephala clangula, smew Mergellus albelus and graylag goose Anser anser. During the nesting period, the species common tern Sterna hirundo and whiskered tern Chlydonias hybrida are nesting in Đerdap area.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
C1.34 Rooted floating vegetation of eutrophic waterbodies	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
C1.62 Mesotrophic temporary waters	2		EU Habitats directive annex l
C3.21 [Phragmites australis] beds	2		EU Habitats directive annex l
C3.22 [Scirpus lacustris] beds	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
C3.23 [Typha] beds	✓		EU Habitats directive annex l
C3.25 Water-fringe medium-tall grass beds	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
C3.5 Pioneer and ephemeral vegetation of periodically inundated shores	Ø		EU Habitats directive annex I
E1.12 Euro-Siberian pioneer calcareous sand swards	2		EU Habitats directive annex l
E1.2F Pannonic sand steppes	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
E1.22 Arid subcontinental steppic grassland ([Festucion valesiacae])	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
E4.4 Calciphilous alpine and subalpine grassland	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
F3.24 Subcontinental and continental deciduous thickets	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
G1.11 Riverine [Salix] woodland	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
G1.2 Mxed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland	2		EU Habitats directive annex l
G1.A4 Ravine and slope woodland	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
G1.69 Moesian [Fagus] forests	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
G1.73 Eastern [Quercus pubescens] woods	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
G1.75 South-eastern sub-thermophilous [Quercus] woods	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
G1.7C Mxed thermophilous woodland	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
G1.8 Acidophilous Quercus dominated woodland	2		EU Habitats directive annex I
C1.33 Rooted submerged vegetation of eutrophic waterbodies	2		EU Habitats directive annex I

Optional text box to provide further information

Habitat types according to EUNIS Habitat Classification:

- C1.33 Rooted submerged vegetation of eutrophic waterbodies
- C1.34 Rooted floating vegetation of eutrophic waterbodies
- C1.62 Mesotrophic temporary waters
- C1.63 Eutrophic temporary waters
- C3.21 [Phragmites australis] beds
- C3.22 [Scirpus lacustris] beds
- C3.23 [Typha] beds
- C3.25 Water-fringe medium-tall grass beds
- C3.5 Pioneer and ephemeral vegetation of periodically inundated shores
- E1.12 Euro-Siberian pioneer calcareous sand swards
- E1.2F Pannonic sand steppes
- E1.22 Arid subcontinental steppic grassland ([Festucion valesiacae])
- E4.4 Calciphilous alpine and subalpine grassland
- F3.24 Subcontinental and continental deciduous thickets
- G1.11 Riverine [Salix] woodland
- G1.2 Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland
- G1.A4 Ravine and slope woodland
- G1.69 Moesian [Fagus] forests
- G1.73 Eastern [Quercus pubescens] woods
- G1.75 South-eastern sub-thermophilous [Quercus] woods
- G1.7C Mixed thermophilous woodland
- G1.8 Acidophilous Quercus dominated woodland
- H1 Terrestrial underground caves, cave systems, passages and waterbodies
- I1 Arable land and market gardens
- J Constructed, industrial and other artificial habitats

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

Derdap is dominated by forest ecosystems, reaching 80% of coverage. The forests of Derdap are dominated by just two communities - Fagetum montanum and Quercetum confertae - cerris, although there is a presence of 57 different communities. Derdap is also characterized by phytocenologic diversity, mosaic -like aspect of associations and frequent changes in vegetal layers. According to the analysis of pollen, the age of phytocenoses in the area od Derdap is boreal. The ecological characteristics of the Derdap area are best illustrated by the major vegetation groups. The first group consists of herbaceous vegetation that covers the lowest parts of the terrain. These are wetland and forest ecosystems in wet or periodically flooded land. This group includes all hygrophilic and hydrophilic vegetation that inhabits water and wetlands, and where the groundwater level during the vegetation period is on the surface or close to it. It also includes lowland forests of willow, poplar and pedunculate oak. Phytocenoses of the first group have a wide range and inhabit the lowest parts of the area. The second group is characterized by the vegetation on the deepest substrates and on the slightly inclined terrain. This group primarily includes mixed forests of oak. Oak trees are distributed in the major part of the area dominated by the species Quercus conferta K, Quercus cerris L., Quercus sessilis Ehrt. and Quercus pubenscens L. The most common phytocenosis is Quercetum confertae - cerris Rudski, dominated by Quercus conferta with more than 80%.

The group that develops on the sandstone and loess terrains is exceptionally important. It is distributed only in the far eastern parts of the area. It is in a very restrictive area, and very endangered due to anthropogenic impacts. The existence of numerous cave ecosystems across Djerdap is certainly worth noting. The area of Djerdap is, due to its refugial character, distinguished by a high diversity of plant and animal species of different origin, distribution, and ecology, present in a relatively small range of altitudes and total surface of the area.

Nowadays, Djerdap's great ecosystem variety is threatened with continuous and significant anthropogenic influence.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

W	etland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
	Fresh water > Flowing vater >> Mt Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		1		Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
2: Ponds	bare	3	
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		2	
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		3	

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Forests	
Agricultural	
grasslands	
cliffs	
ruderal sites	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfa: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, hot summer)

4.4.2	- Geomorphi	c setting

4.4.2 - Geomorphic se	etting					
a) Mnimum elevation a	above sea level (in metres)					
a) Maximum elevation a	above sea level (in metres)					
	Er	ntire river basin 🗆				
	Upper pa	rt of river basin 🗆				
	Middle pa	rt of river basin				
	Lower pa	rt of river basin 🗹				
	More than one river basin □					
	Not in river basin □					
	Coastal					
Please name the river bas	in or basins. If the site lies in a	sub-basin, please also nan	ne the larger river basir	n. For a coastal/marine site	e, please name the sea or oce	an.
Danube river basen						
4.4.3 - Soil						
4.4.0 0011		Mineral ☑				
		Organic 🗹				
		ole information \square				
Are soil types subject t condi	o change as a result of changi tions (e.g., increased salinity of	ng hydrological Yes O No (
4.4.4 - Water regime						
Water permanence	_					
Presence?		1				
Usually permanent water present	No change					

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from precipitation		No change
Water inputs from groundwater	/	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels largely s	table No change

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site \Box
Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site \Box
Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site \Box
Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually \Box
Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) □
Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ✓
Akaline (pH>7.4) □

Unknown \square

4.4.7 - Water salinity	4.4.7	۱ ـ ۱	Water	sal	inity
------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) 🗹
Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) □
Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) □
Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) □
Unknown □
4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water
Eutrophic 🗆
Mesotrophic ☑
Oligotrophic □
Dystrophic \(\square\)

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different of site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Unknown \square

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types \Box

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use 🗹

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

. To the forthing out those					
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance			
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium			

Regulating Services

r regulating oel vices		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological	Groundwater recharge and	High
regimes	discharge	i iigii

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the
application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and \Box
use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former \checkmark civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

Description if applicable

An important element of the historical and cultural identity of the National park is the diverse and valuable immovable cultural heritage, primarily archaeological sites "Lepenski Vir" (7000 to 6000 year BC) and Vlasac from the Mesolithic period, as well as numerous Immovable Cultural Goods from the Roman period. The economy of the area of the National Park depends on the development of two major companies: Rudnik bakra Majdanpek (Copper Mine Majdanpek) and Hydropower system "Đerdap". Residents of the Danube villages are engaged in fishing. Forestry was the main source of income for the inhabitants of mountainous villages. Industrial production is underdeveloped, whereas the processing of agricultural products is dominant. The diversity of rural and cultural heritage, in particular the preserved examples of popular architecture and residential units, might contribute to strengthening the identity of the National Park and to the identification of residents and visitors with the natural and cultural values of rural areas, thus enabling a better conservation and valuing of cultural heritage. The area is populated by multi - ethnic population. Each ethnic group preserves its traditions and customs, which contributes to the multicultural character of the area.

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

Public ownership Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area		
Public land (unspecified)	Within the Ramsar Site			
rubiic iana (unspeciliea)	<u>w</u>			
Private ownership				
Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area		
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	✓	✓		
private/iridividual owner(3)				
1.2. Managament aut	the cuits s			
.1.2 - Management aut			Diameter.	
Please list the local office agency or organization		nterprise National Park	Djerdap	
	anaging the site:			
Provide the name and/or ti	itle of the person			
or people with responsibility	i ∣I azar M	litrovic Director		
	Kralia Pe	etra I 14, 19220 Donji M	ilanovac	
	Postal address:	,		
	E-mail address: office@	npdjerdap.org		
.2 - Ecological ch	aracter threats an	nd responses (Man	agement)	
		•	-	
.2.1 - Factors (actual o	or likely) adversely affect	cting the Site's ecologic	al character	
uman settlements (non agri	cultural)			
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Housing and urban areas	Low impact	Low impact		 ✓
· ·				
ater regulation				
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Canalisation and river	Low impact	Low impact		₽
regulation	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
griculture and aquaculture				
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non-	Lowimport	Lowimport	7	2
timber crops	Low impact	Low impact	8	(A)
nergy production and mining	1			
Factors adversely	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
affecting site				
Renewable energy	Low impact	Low impact	√	✓
ransportation and service co	rridors			
Factors adversely	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
affecting site Roads and railroads	Low impact	Low impact	7	₽
r wads and rainfoads	Low Impact	LOW IMPACE	EW.	(MC)
ological resource use				
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified	unknown impact	unknown impact	✓	 ✓
p			- Second	National
uman intrusions and disturb	pance			
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism	Low impact	Low impact	✓	7
activities	2511 11111000		GE.	(E)
atural system modifications				
Factors adversely	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
affecting site Dams and water			_	
management/use	Medium impact	Medium impact	1	

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	unknown impact	unknown impact	₽	✓

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact	Low impact		✓

Geological events

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Avalanches/landslides	Low impact	Low impact	1	✓

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Storms and flooding	Medium impact	Low impact	✓	✓

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Ecological network of the Republic of Serbia	Djerdap		partly
Ecological network of the Republic of Serbia	Mala Vrbica		partly
National Park	Djerdap	http://www.npdjerdap.org/?page_i d=99	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Djerdap	http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/derdap-gorge-iba-ser bia	partly
Important Bird Area	Mala Vrbica	http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/3134	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve □
Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
Il Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
VHabitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
/Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for Industry I
A Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

4	Legal protection		
	Measures	Status	
	Legal protection	Implemented	

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O No @

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No oprocesses with another Contracting Party?

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

The managing authority implements the activities (informational and promotional materials, direct contact with the local population, thematic workshops) in order to raise the public awareness of the importance of protecting and preserving the values of the protected area and of reducing the exploitation of natural resources, with a view to sustainable development. In the area of NP, there are two Visitors Centers of the National Park Đerdap, where one can get the necessary information about the protected area and the activities of the NP management. Besides these centers, there are also three tourist information centers in the local turist organizations in Golubac, Donji Milanovac and Kladovo, which provide tourist brochures (information on the accommodation and restaurants).

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): http://www.npdjerdap.org/?lang=en

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Water regime monitoring	Implemented

Fish

Monitoring of the qualitative composition and age structure of fish stocks, biomass, production and fishing pressure (CPUE) on fish stocks is carried out. Monitoring of use of the fishing area is carried out every three years for the following species: Acipenser ruthenus, Alburnus alburnus, Squalius cephalus, Barbus barbus, Aspius aspius, Abramis sapa, Rutilus rutilus, Abramis brama, Cyprinus carpio, Carassius gibelio, Chondrostoma nasus, Silurus glanis, Perca fluviatilis, Sander lucioperca, Sander volgense, Perccottus glenii, Zingel zingel, Lepomis gibbosus, Vimba vimba, Ameiurus melas, Neogobius melanostomus, Neogobius fluviatilis, Hypophthalmichthys molitrix, Arystichthys nobilis, Leuciscus idus

Reptiles

In accordance with the management programme, permanent monitoring of these reptiles is carried out: Emys orbicularis, Testudo hermanni, Anguis fragilis, Lacerta viridis, Darevskia praticola, Podarcis muralis, Podarcis tauricus, Ablepharus kitaibelii, Coronella austriaca, Dolichophis caspius, Zamenis longissimus, Natrix natrix, Natrix tessellata, Vipera ammodytes, #Vipera berus

Amphibians

In accordance with the management programme, permanent monitoring of these amphibians is carried out: Salamandra salamandra, Triturus cristatus, #Triturus dobrogicus, Lissotriton vulgaris, Bufo bufo, Pseudepidalea viridis, #Pelobates fuscus, #Pelobates syriacus, Bombina bombina, Bombina variegate, Hyla arborea, Rana dalmatina, Rana temporaria, Pelophylax lessonae, Pelophylax ridibundus, Pelophylax esculentus

Birds

In accordance with the management programme, permanent monitoring of these bird species (besides IWC) is carried out: Phalacrocorax pygmaeus, Egretta garzetta, Casmerodius albus, Ciconia ciconia, Pernis apivorus, Haliaeetus albicilla, Circaetus gallicus, Aquila pomarina, Aquila chrysaetos, Falco peregrinus, Bubo bubo, сова Strix uralensis, Alcedo atthis

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Birdlife International (2004): Birds in European Union, a status assessment. Wageningen. The Netherlands: Birdlife.

Diklić, N. (1999): Tulipa hungarica Borbas In: Stevanović, V. (ed) Crvena knjiga flore Srbije 1. Ministarstvo za životnu sredinu R Srbije, Biološki fakultet Univ. u Beogradu i Zavod za zaštitu prirode R Srbije. 91-93.

Diklić, N., Nikolić, V. (1972): O nekim livadskim zajednicama iz Đerdapske klisure. - Glasnik Prirodnjačkog muzeja, B27: 201-212, Beograd.

Medarević, M., Jovanović, B., Banković, S., Karadžić, D. (2001) Šume Đerdapa. Donji Milanovac: Nacionalni park Đerdap.

Медаревић, М. (2005): Типови шума Националног парка "Ђердап". - Шумарски факултет Универзитета у Београду, Боград.

Пузовић, С., Симић, Д., Савељић, Д., Гергељ, Ј., Туцаков, М., Стојнић, Н., Хуло, И., Хам, И., Визи, О., Шћибан, М., Ружић, М., Вучановић, М. & Јовановић, Т. (2003): Птице Србије и Црне Горе- величине гнездилишних популација и трендови: 1990-2002. Ciconia 12: 35-120. Нови Сад.

Puzović, S., Sekulić, G., Stojnić, N. Grubač, B., Tucakov, M. (2009): Značajna područja za ptice u Srbiji. Ministarstvo životne sredine i prostornog planiranja. Zavod za zaštitu prirode Srbije. Beograd.

Sekulić, N., Šinžar-Sekulić, J. (ed)(2010): Emerald ecological network in Serbia. Ministry of environment and spatial planning, Institute for nature conservation of Serbia.

Stevanović, V. (ed) (2003): Preliminarna crvena lista flore Srbije i Crne Gore, manuskript-baza podataka, Beograd.

Stevanović, V. (ed.) (1999): Crvena knjiga flore Srbije 1. Ministarstvo za životnu sredinu Republike Srbije, Biološki fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu i Zavod za zaštitu prirode Republike Srbije.

Tomović, G. (2007): Fitogeografska pripadnost, distribucija i centri diverziteta balkanske endemične flore u Srbiji. Doktorska disertacija (manuskript): 1-532. -Univerzitet u Beogradu, Biološki fakultet, Beograd.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site



Danube marshy river banks (P Lazarevic, 08-04-2014)



Kovilovo (M.Milenkovic Srbulovic, 10-05-2020



Kovilovo (M. Milenkovic Srbulovic, 10-05-2020



Kovilovo (N.Radakovic, 14-



Kovilovo (N.Radakovic, 14-08-2020)



Mali Strbac (A. Srbulovio 04-07-2020)



Ploce (*D. Milojkovic*, 06-05



Sokolovac (D.Ilic, 24-09-



Sokolovac (D.Ilic, 24-09-2020)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Transboundary Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2020-06-08