

belim grlom in precej svetlim trebuhom. V literaturi [MULLARNEY, K., L. SVENSSON, D. ZETTERSTRÖM & P.J. GRANT (1999): Collins Bird Guide. HarperCollins-Publishers, London] sem zasledil, da gre za prvo zimsko perje. Tudi čez poletje 2001 sem jih redno opazoval in njihovo število se je proti koncu poletja povečalo. Dne 3.8.2002 sem se s prijatelji odpravil na izlet s čolnom, vse od Zrkvca do Ptuja. Priložnost sem izkoristil za ugotavljanje števila sivih pastiric. Ni me preveč presenetilo, ko se je na koncu izleta izkazalo, da so celo dokaj pogoste. Skupaj sem jih med Malečnikom in Ptujskim jezerom zasledil na osmih lokalitetah. Očitno na Dravi ta vrsta še zdaleč ni tako redka, kot smo domnevali [GEISTER, I. (1995): Ornitološki atlas Slovenije. DZS, Ljubljana].

Aleš Tomažič, Cesta ob lipi 1, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenija

BLUE ROCK THRUSH *Monticola solitarius*

Puščavec – osebek opazovan 25.12.2002 na Nanosu na kamnitem travniku 1000 m n.v. (UTM VL27, J Slovenija); redk zimski podatek

On December 25th, 2002, we were approaching the top of Mt. Nanos from the southwest. Almost at the edge of the plateau, in a grassy area with rocks on the slope, approximately 1000 m a.s.l. high, we caught sight of a small thrush-like bird flying to the rock above us. Here it stayed for several seconds, and we were able to have a very good look at it. The bird was sitting on the rock with its bill pointing upwards. When returning home and comparing our previous experience with the species on Croatian islands, we concluded that it could only be a Blue Rock Thrush. After having a look in the winter atlas [SOVINC, A. (1994): Zimski ornitološki atlas Slovenije. Tehniška založba Slovenije, Ljubljana] and all editions of the *Acrocephalus* journal we established that there had been only one more winter observation of this species in Slovenia. The Blue Rock Thrush is a resident or a partial migrant. Therefore it is possible that the bird came from the neighbouring breeding sites in the lower Vipava valley [POLAK, S. (1998): Nova gnezdišča puščavca *Monticola solitarius* v Sloveniji. *Acrocephalus* 19 (90-91): 152-154].

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BEARDED TIT *Panurus biarmicus*

Brkata sinica – nenavadno vedenje samca na nasipu ob Ptujskem jezeru (UTM WM74, SV Slovenija) dne 31.12.2002: ptica je s praskanjem in odstranjevanjem prsti iskala hrano v tleh

On December 31st, 2002, Eva Vukelič, Matjaž Kerček, Dejan Bordjan and I went on a trip to Lake Ptuj. It was raining. There were several ducks on the lake, including a

juvenile Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis* and a female or juvenile Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca*. When walking along the shore, we heard a Bearded Tit calling. It turned out to be a male, which was foraging in a thin layer of reed and in some *Salix* bushes next to the dike. When the bird left the bushes and landed on the ground, we had a chance to observe its interesting behaviour: It was scratching the soil and pushing it away, searching for food. This behaviour, which immediately reminded me of Blackbirds or domestic hens, is mentioned in literature [CRAMP, S., ed. (1998): The Birds of the Western Palearctic. Oxford University Press, Oxford].

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BRKATA SINICA *Panurus biarmicus*

Bearded Tit – 1 male and 2 females in reeds by Lake Komarnik (UTM WM65, NE Slovenia) on April 22nd, 2001

Dne 22.4.2001 smo se Dominik Bombek, Matjaž Premzl in pisec odpravili k jezeru Komarnik. Oblačno vreme nam ni vzelo poguma, in tako smo ob 16.30 začeli obhod. Ko smo se približno dve uri pozneje vračali, smo zagledali tri ptice, ki so se nemirno spreletavale po rogozovih vrhovih. Toda letale so tako hitro, da jih je bilo skoraj nemogoče uloviti v teleskop. Po njihovih silhuetah sodeč bi lahko bile dolgorepke. Naposled se je ena od ptic usedla na vrh rogoza in izkazalo se je, da gre za samico brkate sinice. Opazovali smo dve samici in enega samca.

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PLANINSKA KAVKA *Pyrhocorax graculus*

Yellow-billed Chough – pursuing a territorial unmated male Roller *Coracias garrulus* at the village of Savci (221 m a.s.l.) in Slovenske gorice on May 1st, 1990. The nearest Yellow-billed Choughs' nest-sites to Savci (UTM WM84, NE Slovenia) are 105 km away in Slovenia and 135 km in Austria: first observation of the species in sub-Pannonian Slovenia.

Pojavljanje planinskih kavk daleč od gnezdišč ni običajno [zbrano v GLUTZ VON BLOTZHEIM, U.N. (1993): Hanbuch der Vögel Mitteleuropas. Bd. 13, Passeriformes – Teil 4. Aula-Verlag, Wiesbaden]. V 25ih letih sem v severovzhodni Sloveniji planinsko kavko videl samo enkrat: dne 1.5.1990 jo je preganjal nesparjen teritorialni samec zlatovranke *Coracias garrulus* južno od ribnika v Savcih (221 m a.s.l.) v Slovenskih goricah, ko je na višini okoli 60-80 metrov letela čez središče njegovega teritorija. Zasedovanje z večkratnimi neposrednimi fizičnimi interakcijami in neprestanim oglašanjem obeh ptic je potekalo v dolžini okoli 300 metrov. Nato je samec zlatovranke pristal na vrhu najvišjega drevesa v gozdičku nad ribnikom, planinska kavka pa je odletela v