

STO ŠTEVILK ACROCEPHALUSA

A hundred numbers of the *Acrocephalus* journal

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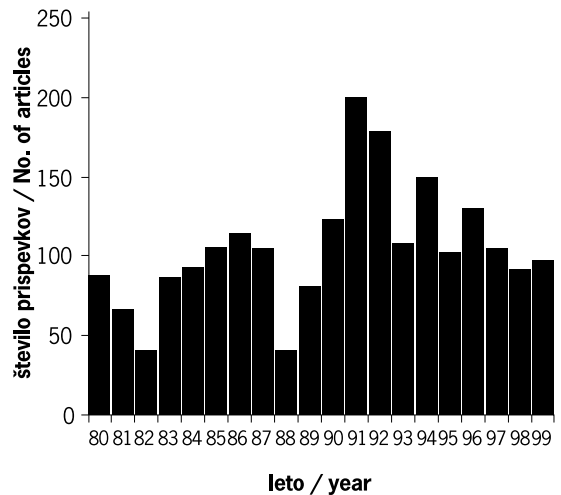
In medias res

Pozdravni nagovor Iztoka Geistra na ustanovni skupščini Društva za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije dne 8.12.1979 je bil prežet z željo, da bi slovenska profesionalna in amaterska ornitologija naposled le dobila matico, okoli katere bi se zbrali po vseh mogočih predalih raztreseni terenski podatki. Z matico je bilo seveda mišljeno društveno glasilo. Govornik mu je, takrat še nerojenemu detetu, zaželel srečen porod in dolgo življenje. Prvemu smo bili priča kmalu po nagovoru, saj je že februarja leta 1980 na svet privekala revija *Acrocephalus*. Drugega se vsi ljubitelji ptic prav potihem veselimo že nekaj časa. Tretje, kar si govornik takrat očitno niti želeli ni upal, da bi glasilo namreč živelo ne le dolgo, temveč tudi polno življenje, v vseh razsežnostih razkriva bibliografija stotih števil *Acrocephalus*.

Sto števil je s svojimi prispevki oblikovalo 216 avtoric in avtorjev, ki so v dvajsetih letih napisali 2.202 prispevka, od povsem znanstvenih poročil in podrobnih popisov ptic do pisem uredniku in predstavitev novih knjig ali poštnih znamk s ptičjo vsebino. Več kot polovico (1.335) jih je bilo zbranih pod naslovom »Iz ornitološke beležnice«. Bibliografija je spletena iz prek 12.000 podatkov o pticah, med katerimi sta dobri dve tretjini opremljeni z datumom in krajem opazovanja.

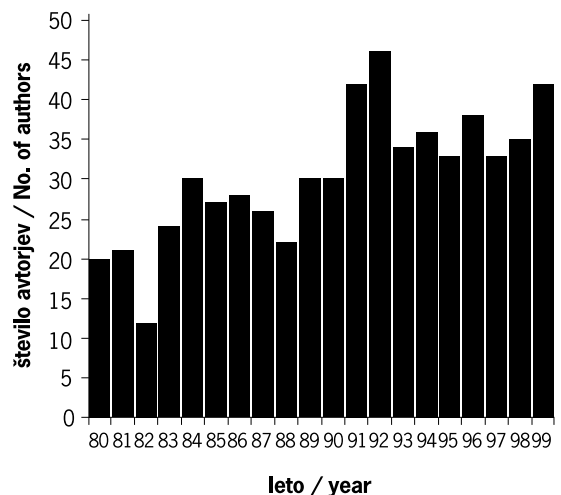
Največ prispevkov smo napisali v začetku devetdesetih let, najbolj sušno je bilo leto 1988. V povprečju je na leto zagledalo luč dneva okoli 100 prispevkov (slika 1). Najbolj produktiven med avtorji je objavil 188 prispevkov, kar je skoraj deset na leto. Po en prispevek je objavilo 83 avtorjev. Leta 1980 smo začeli z dvajsetimi, od leta 90 naprej pa se je število avtorjev, ki so sodelovali v enem letu, ustalilo nekje pri številki 35 (slika 2). Enaindvajset števil *Acrocephalus* je bilo dvojnih (dve številki v enem zvezku), dve celo trojni, tako da je med člane društva v resnici prišlo 75 zvezkov in ne 100.

V stotih številkah revije je bilo vsaj z besedo, če ne tudi z datumom in krajem opažanja, omenjenih 397 taksonov, povečini vrst ptic, nekaj tudi podvrst in križancev, kar je dobrih 40% vseh vrst zahodne



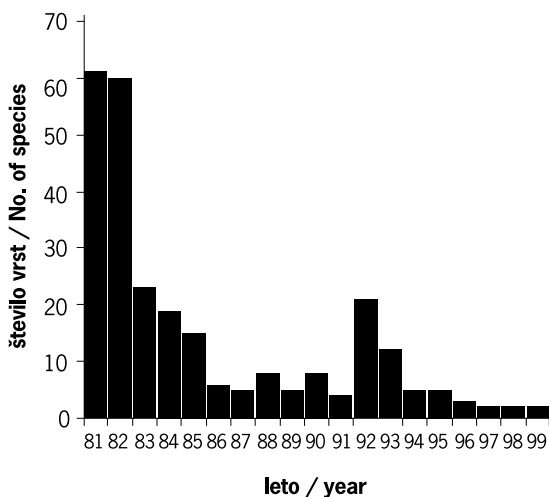
Slika 1: Število objavljenih prispevkov v *Acrocephalusu* v posameznih letih

Figure 1: Number of contributions published in *Acrocephalus* during separate years



Slika 2: Število avtorjev, ki so sodelovali v *Acrocephalusu* v posameznih letih

Figure 2: Number of authors writing for the journal in separate years

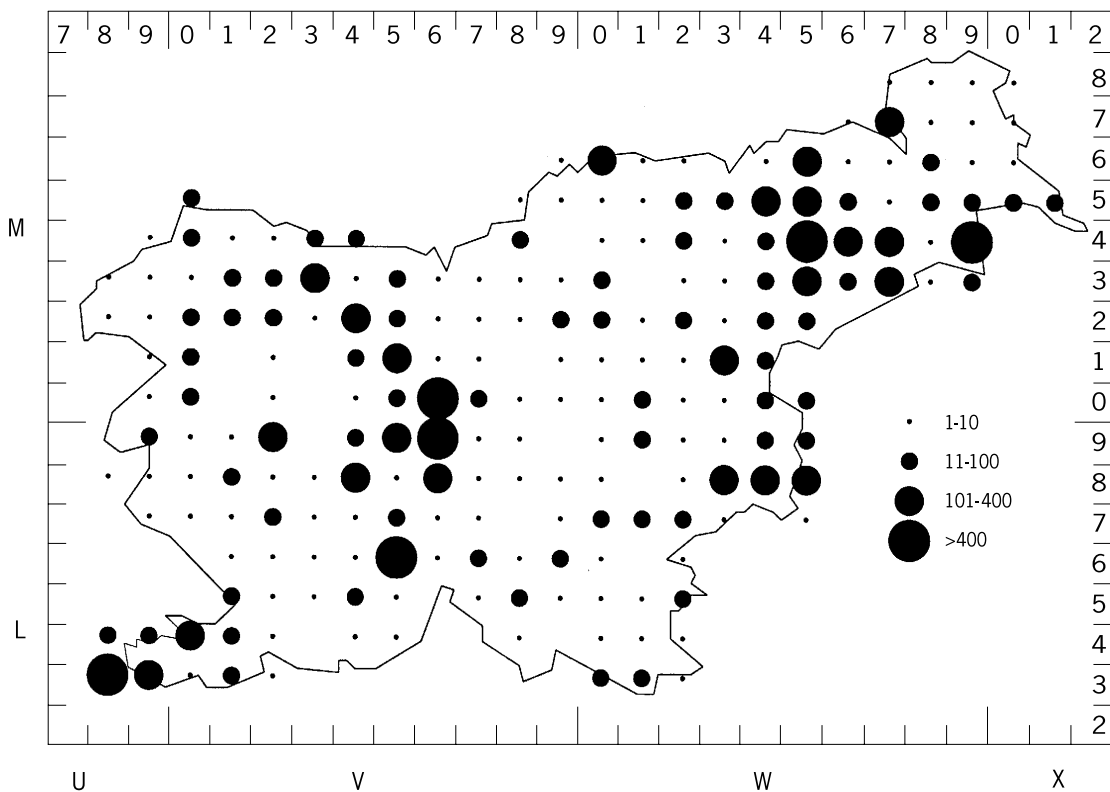


Slika 3: Število prvič imenovanih vrst v Acrocephalusu v posameznih letih. V prvem letu (1980) je bilo imenovanih 152 vrst.

Figure 3: Number of species referred to in the journal for the first time in separate years. In the first year (1980), 152 species were named.

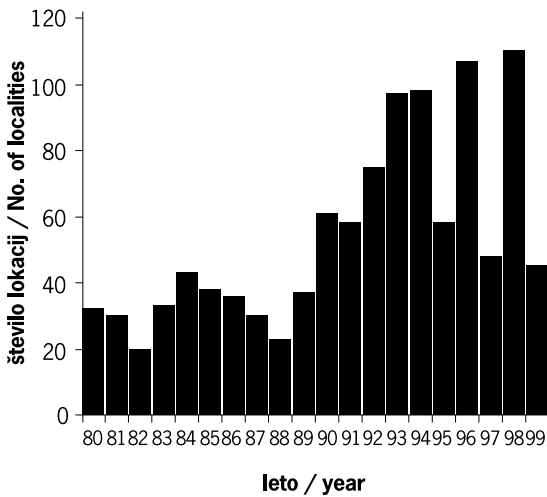
Palearktike. Nad stokrat so bile omenjene: bela štokrlja *Ciconia ciconia* (124), rečni galeb *Larus ridibundus* (118), mlakarica *Anas platyrhynchos* (115), velika bela čaplja *Egretta alba* (112), siva čaplja *Ardea cinerea* (111). Človeku ne more uiti, da so to vse vodne ali močvirske ptice – očitno nas najbolj privlačijo. Kozača *Strix uralensis*, prva vrsta, ki ji voda, kot del habitata, ni tako zelo pomembna, je na enajstem mestu s 86 zapisi, prva pevka, črnoglavka *Sylvia atricapilla*, pa na petnajstem z 81 zapisi. Trideset vrst je omenjenih le enkrat.

V prvem letu smo pisali o 152 vrstah. Naslednje leto je bilo na straneh Acrocephalusu prvič omenjenih 63 novih vrst, v letu 1982 pa smo prvič v tej reviji brali o še nadaljnjih 60 vrstah. Po tem letu, kar seveda ni nič čudnega, je število prvič imenovanih vrst začelo upadati. O nekoliko več vrstah smo pisali v letih 1992 in 1993, v prvem letu predvsem na račun začetka izhajanja ornitološke kronike (začeli smo objavljati tudi podatke o povsem običajnih vrstah, ki jih drugače, v bolj samostojni obliki nismo) in na račun prispevka »Gostujoče vrste v Avstriji«. V letu 1993 je izšlo prvo poročilo komisije za redkosti.



Slika 4: Geografska distribucija podatkov v Sloveniji, objavljenih v Acrocephalusu

Figure 4: Geographical distribution of data for Slovenia published in the journal Acrocephalus



Slika 5: Število UTM kvadratov, obravnavanih v *Acrocephalusu* v posameznih letih.

Figure 5: Number of UTM quadrats dealt with in the journal during separate years.

V zadnjih letih smo na leto poročali le še o dveh ali treh še nikoli do takrat omenjenih vrstah (slika 3).

Določiti kraj opazovanja je pri pticah pogosto težavno opravilo. Vrsti, ki sta jo dva opazovalca videla sredi travnika, bo en pripisal krajevno ime vasi pred njim, drugi pa domače ime najbližjega vrha. Analiza prispevkov po krajih opazovanja je zato narejena v standardni mreži, ki smo jo uporabljali pri kartiranju ptic za oba nacionalna atlasa. Nekaj še posebej skritih krajev je ostalo med analizo nevrščenih, saj jim ni bilo mogoče določiti koordinat. Nekaj podatkov – na primer tam, kjer je bila vrsta opazovana na meji med dvema kvadratom, ali pa v območju, ki se razteza prek več kvadratov, je verjetno tudi napačno uvrščenih, a ne več kot za en kvadrat. V analizi niso upoštevani podatki zunaj meja Slovenije.

V *Acrocephalusu* smo zbrali opažanja iz 208 kvadratov, kar je skoraj 90% vseh kvadratov v Sloveniji. Število opazovanj na posamezni lokaciji je bilo po ozemlju razporejeno zelo neenakomerno. Največ zapisov je iz okolice Ljubljane, sledijo Dravsko polje, morska obala s solinami in Cerkniško jezero (slika 4). Iz drugih kvadratov je bilo zapisov občutno manj. Bele lise na zemljevidu prikazujejo območja, kjer se v Sloveniji še lahko skriva kakšna neodkrita ornitološka zanimivost ali celo znamenitost.

Od 1980 do 1990 smo na leto objavljali podatke iz vsega 20 do 40 kvadratov (okoli 10%) Slovenije. To so bili predvsem podatki iz že zgoraj omenjenih lokalitet. V devetdesetih letih smo začeli širiti svoje

obzorje. V revijo so začeli prihajati tudi podatki iz drugih predelov Slovenije (slika 5). K temu so verjetno prispevali tudi novi člani.

In medias res

The hundred numbers of our periodical have been cocreated by 216 authors. In the last twenty years they have written 2,202 contributions – from utterly scientific reports and detailed bird surveys to the letters to the editor and presentations of new books or postage stamps with ornithological contents. More than half of these contributions (1,335) have appeared under the title "From the ornithological notebook". The bibliography is made up of over 12,000 data on birds, more than two thirds of which are accompanied by date and place of observation.

Most contributions were written in the early 90s, least of them in 1988. On average, some 100 contributions have been published annually (Fig. 1). The most productive amongst the authors has had 188 articles published, i.e. almost 10 per year. There have been 83 authors who have had only one contribution published in these years. In 1980 we started with 20 authors, while from 1990 on the number of the authors taking part in a single year stabilised at about 35 (Fig. 2). Twenty-one numbers of our periodical have been double (two numbers in one volume), two even treble, which means that 75 (and not 100) volumes have been in fact received by the subscribers and members of DOPPS – BirdLife Slovenia.

In the hundred numbers, 397 taxa have been referred to at least with word if not also with date and place of observation, mostly regarding bird species as well as some subspecies and crossbreeds, which is a little more than 40% of all species of the Western Palearctic. The following species have been dealt with more than a hundred times: White Stork *Ciconia ciconia* (124), Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* (118), Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* (115), Great White Egret *Egretta alba* (112), Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea* (111). It simply cannot be overlooked that these are all aquatic birds – they obviously attract us most. Ural Owl *Strix uralensis*, the first species that is not dependent on water, as part of habitat, is in the eleventh place with 86 records, while Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla* holds the fifteenth place with 81 records. Thirty species have been dealt with once only.

In 1980, 152 species were referred to. In the ensuing year, 63 new species were described, while in 1982, 63 additional species appeared on the pages of our periodical for the very first time. Then the number of the species named for the first time began,

quite naturally, to diminish. A slightly higher number of species was dealt with in 1992 and 1993, in 1992 mostly on account of the introduction of *Ornithological Chronicle* (when data on utterly common species, i.e. those that were not dealt with otherwise, in a more independent form, began to be published as well) and thanks to the contribution "The visiting species in Austria". In 1993, the first report by the Rarities Committee was published. During the last few years, only two or three species not mentioned till then have been dealt with (Fig. 3).

To stipulate the place of observation is often a difficult task. A species watched by two observers in the middle of a meadow will be ascribed the local name of the village under it by the first observer, and the local name of the nearest peak by the other. The analysis of contributions as per observation places has therefore been made in the standard UTM grid, which had been used during the mapping of birds for both national atlases. Some particularly hidden places have not been stipulated, for no coordinates could have been established for them. Some data – in places, for example, where a species was observed on the boundary between two squares, or in an area spreading over a number of squares – have probably been located incorrectly, but not for more than one square. In the analysis, the data from outside Slovenia have not been taken into consideration.

Observations from 208 squares have been published in *Acrocephalus*, which is almost 90% of all squares in our country. The numbers of observations from separate localities in the territory are distributed very unevenly. Most records have come from the surroundings of Ljubljana, followed by Dravsko polje (NE Slovenia), the Slovene Littoral with the Sečovelje Salina, and Cerknjsko jezero (Fig. 4). There have been considerably fewer records from other squares. White patches on the map indicate the areas, where some undiscovered ornithological curiosity or even sensation might still hide within the territory of Slovenia.

From 1980 to 1990, data from no more than 20 to 40 Slovene squares (approx. 10%) were published annually, mainly those from the above mentioned localities. In the 90s, however, we began to widen our horizon, for data from other parts of Slovenia (Fig. 5) began to arrive to our periodical, a contribution made by our new members.