

Mediterranean ecosystem

Restoration sites

Wetland



Reinstalling a special nature reserve in Montenegro

The location of “Tivatska Solila” Special Nature Reserve is a historical one. For more than a millennium, these lowlands at the southwestern end of the Bay of Kotor were valuable salt pans, providing a stable livelihood for the local population. Even in relatively modern times several hundred families were harvesting salt until in 1960 the production finally ceased and Solila fell into oblivion. What was once a place of civic and community importance fell derelict and became a dumping ground for debris from human and construction activities. Although the area of Solila deteriorated over the time, specific biodiversity developed and as it was the rare natural area in the middle of urbanized and industrial settlements, it became a refuge for numerous animal species.

Goals

The practice of natural restoration in the Special Nature Reserve “Tivatska solila” was addressing primarily the environmental challenge, however it also included a social aspect, which, over time, became an important factor for its success.

General information

 MONTENEGRO

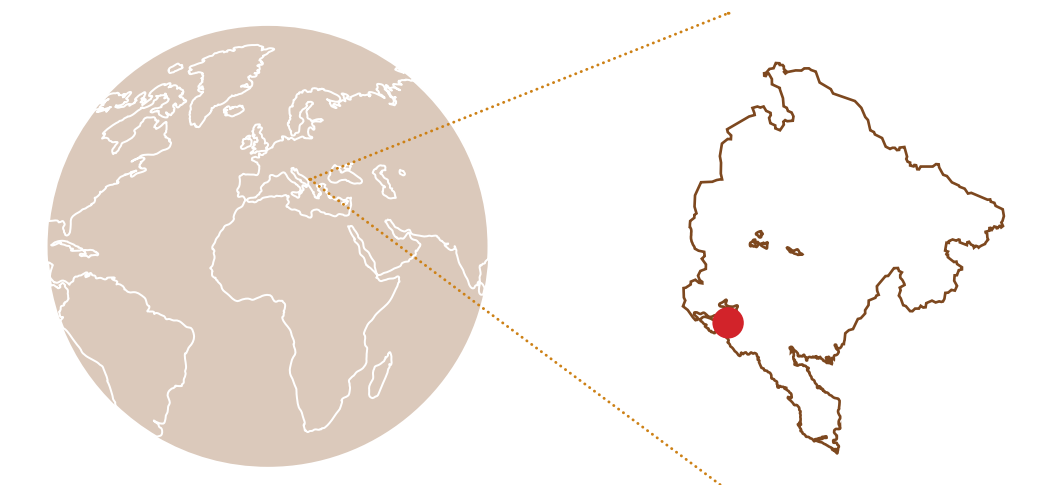
Organisation

Javno preduzece za upravljanje morskim dobrom Crne Gore (Public enterprise for coastal zone management of Montenegro) - JPDM

Contact person

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Site location



Latitude
42°23'36.59"N

Longitude
18°42'54.56"E

Type of organisation

National government

Website

www.morskodobro.com

 Implementation area
150 ha

 Annual budget
50-100 k €

 Bird species
114-185

 Visitors per year
3000-3500



Scan the code
for full description



Type of restoration intervention

- Natural regeneration
- Channel reconstruction
- Fencing

Main drivers of degradation

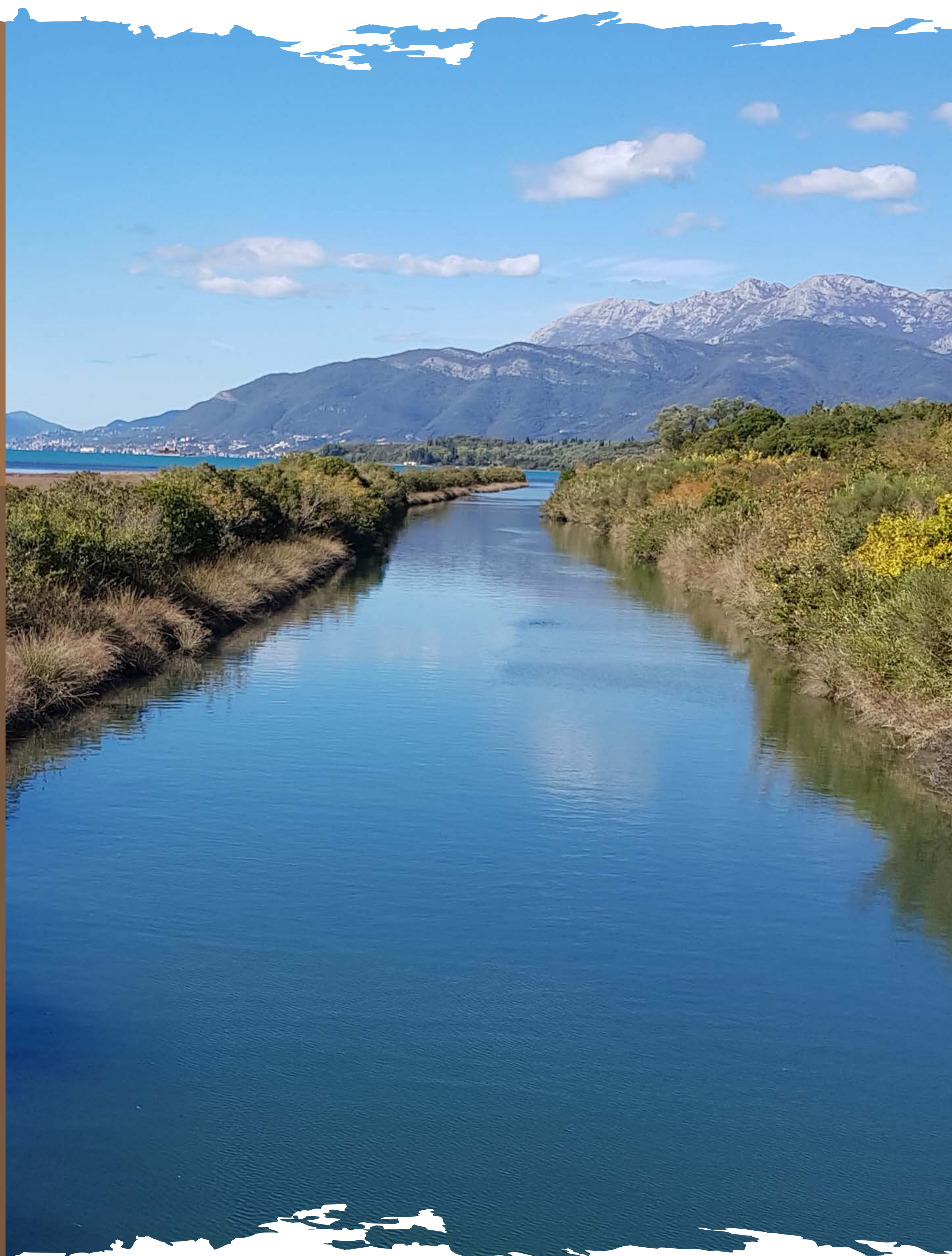
- Drainage (wetlands)
- Alteration of vegetation
- Illegal hunting and fishing activities

What is the practice about

- Deep clean-ups from the waste deposited
- Clearing the canal to restore water circulation
- Placing fences to prevent further dumping and biodiversity disturbances
- Reconstruction of 12 bridges connecting the path across the Nature Reserve
- Rehabilitation of embankments of the former salt pans
- Gates to prevent motor vehicles entering
- Develop the infrastructure : Two bird-watching towers, a vantage point, a first floodgate to control the water level, information boards, eight educational boards

Achievements and impact

- 470 species/subspecies of vascular flora, four endemic for the Balkan Peninsula,
- 20 different types of fungi
- 10 species of reptiles
- 19 species of mammals
- 5 species of amphibians, one endemic for the Balkan Peninsula
- 145 species of insects, 16 endemic.
- Number of birds species increased from 114 in 2008 to 185 in 2020
- Increased occurrence of rare birds nesting during spring and fall migrations (cranes, storks, spoonbills)
- Return of flamingos



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UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON
ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION
2021-2030