

# 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

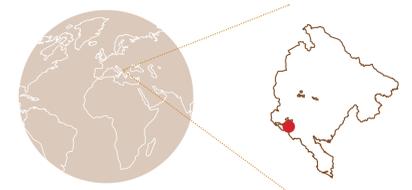
#### Organisation

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

#### Contact person

Dijana Došljak  
dijana.dosljak@morskodobro.com

#### 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



Scan the code for more information about Mediterranean Ecosystem Restoration sites



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON  
**ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION**  
2021-2030