



Ramsar Sites Information Service

Annotated List of Wetlands of International Importance

Montenegro

3 Ramsar Site(s) covering 21,627 ha

Skadarsko Jezero

Site number: 784 | Country: Montenegro | Administrative region: Montenegro
Area: 20,000 ha | Coordinates: 42°12'N 19°16'59"E | Designation dates: 13-12-1995
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Skadarsko Jezero. 15/12/95; Montenegro; 20,000 ha; 42°12'N 019°17'E. National Park; Ornithological Reserve, Scientific Reserve. A natural freshwater lake of tectonic-karst origin, supporting a lush wetland vegetation of various reed, sedge and willow species. The site includes woodlands and sub-Mediterranean communities. The diverse fauna includes endemic invertebrates, numerous fish species, and mammals. The site is important for nesting, staging and wintering waterbirds of various species, some of which are globally threatened. Large numbers of waterbirds occur during spring migration. Human activities include fishing, hunting and poaching. Subject of a Ramsar Advisory Mission, 2005. Ramsar site no. 784. Most recent RIS information: 1995.

Tivat Saline

Site number: 2,135 | Country: Montenegro | Administrative region: Tivat Municipality
Area: 150 ha | Coordinates: 42°23'39"N 18°43'E | Designation dates: 30-01-2013
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Tivat Saline (Tivatska solila). 30/01/2013; Tivat Municipality; 150 ha; 42°23'37"N 018°42'55"E. Special Flora and Fauna Reserve, Emerald Network, Important Bird Area, Strict Nature Reserve. Situated in the coastal strip of Tivat Bay between the rivers Odoljenatica and Kolo-unja, the site comprises a centuries-old former salt works and includes the underwater site of Jankove Vode. It is an important resting and feeding area for migratory birds such as *Limosa limosa*, *Numenius arquata*, and *Aythya nyroca*, as well as the regional population of Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*. The site also supports such endangered reptile species as *Ophisaurus apodus*, sea turtles like *Caretta caretta*, and the endangered amphibian *Rana shqipERICA*. Within the site complex types of halophyte vegetation grow on sludge-clay ground, a type of vegetation which has largely disappeared from the eastern coast of the Adriatic. Besides the old salt works infrastructure (dyke, canals, etc.), archaeological relics have been identified at the salina and its surroundings, including fragments of Hellenistic-Roman ceramics, mainly amphoras and fragments of Corinthian skyphoi (6th century BC). Hunting activities are allowed in the site. Potential factors threatening the ecological character of this wetland are poaching, pollution, and touristic pressure. A management plan for the site is currently under preparation. Ramsar Site no. 2135. Latest RIS Information: 2013.

Ulcinj Salina

Site number: 2,399 | Country: Montenegro | Administrative region: Municipality of Ulcinj

Area: 1,477 ha | Coordinates: 41°55'20"N 19°18'01"E | Designation dates: 01-07-2019

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The Site on the Adriatic coast, close to the border with Albania, is the largest salina (saltpan) in the Adriatic. It was built in the 1930s, and salt production stopped in 2013. The Site is divided into several areas which had different purposes in the salt production process, such as crystallization and evaporation. They are now mostly covered by grassland, halophyte vegetation and reeds. Ulcinj Salina is the most important wintering, nesting and feeding site for birds on the eastern coast of the Adriatic and a key stopover site for birds migrating on the Adriatic Flyway. Overall, 252 bird species have been recorded in the Site, 20 of them globally threatened. In addition, one endangered amphibian (Albanian water frog), one reptile (European pond turtle) and one mammal (European otter) are present. Due to the stopping of salt production, the Site is at risk of losing the halophyte vegetation, which would be substituted with more common vegetation types, negatively affecting the biodiversity which it supports.