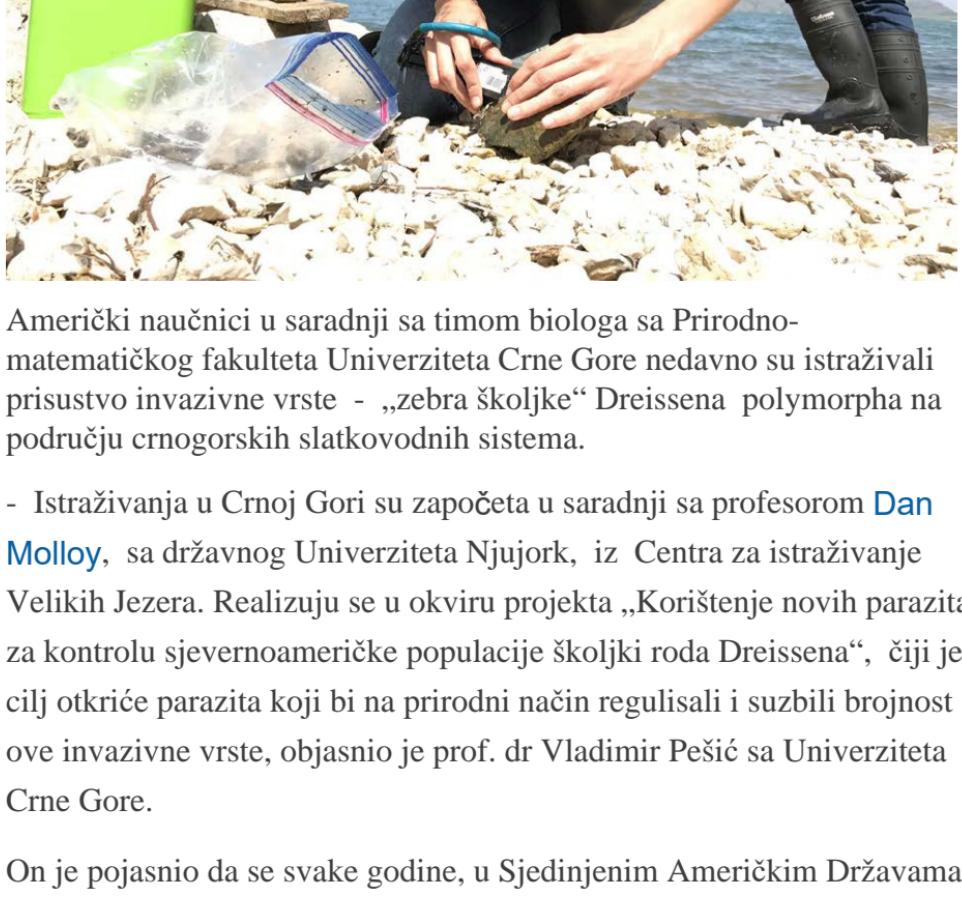
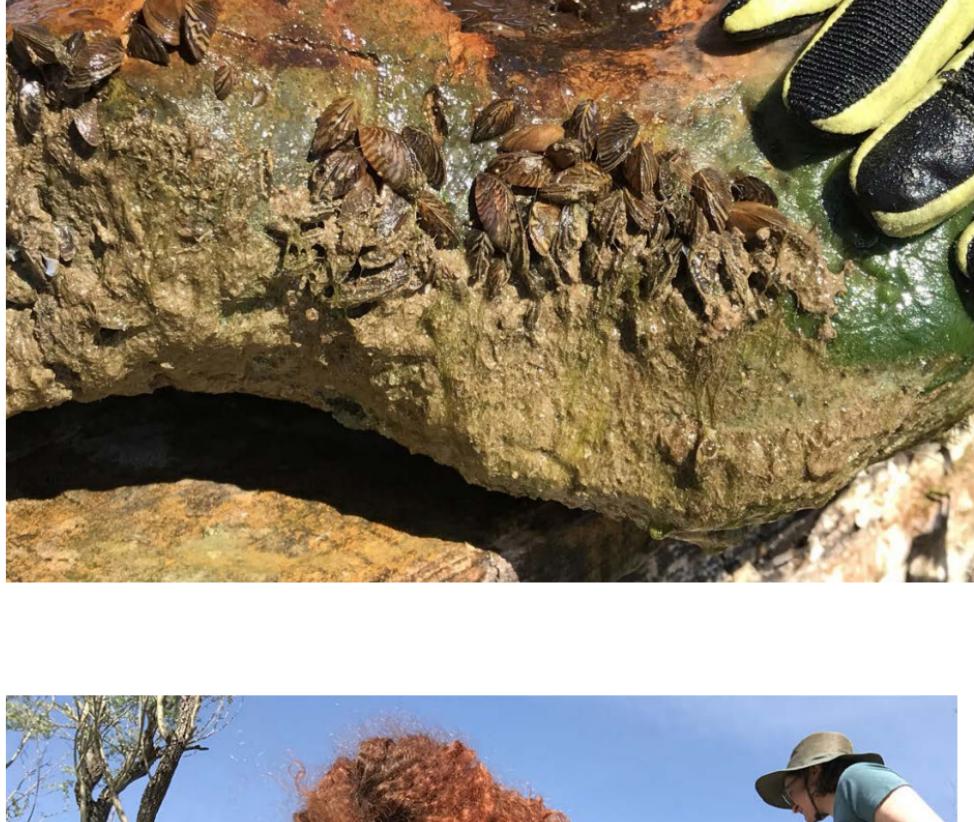


Zebra školjka registrovana u Šaskom jezeru

03.05.2017. Univerzitet Crne Gore

[SEE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH BELOW](#)

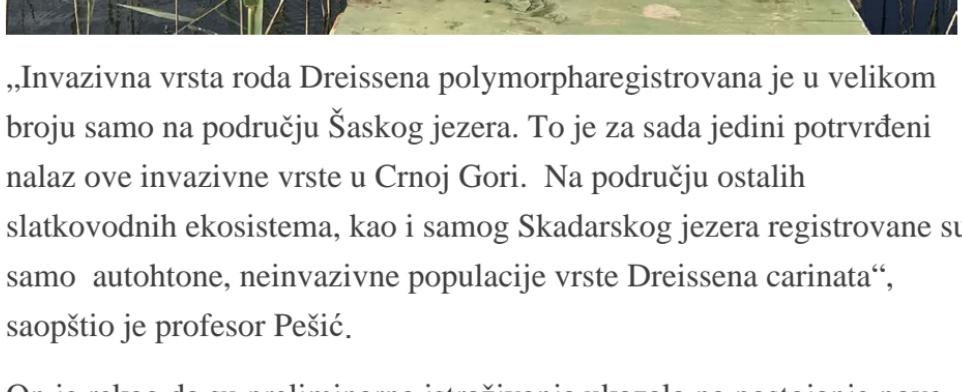


Američki naučnici u saradnji sa timom biologa sa Prirodno-matematičkog fakulteta Univerziteta Crne Gore nedavno su istraživali prisustvo invazivne vrste - „zebra školjke“ *Dreissena polymorpha* na području crnogorskih slatkovodnih sistema.

- Istraživanja u Crnoj Gori su započeta u saradnji sa profesorom [Dan Molloy](#), sa državnog Univerziteta Njujork, iz Centra za istraživanje Velikih Jezera. Realizuju se u okviru projekta „Korištenje novih parazita za kontrolu sjevernoameričke populacije školjki roda *Dreissena*“, čiji je cilj otkriće parazita koji bi na prirodnji način regulisali i suzbili brojnost ove invazivne vrste, objasnio je prof. dr Vladimir Pešić sa Univerziteta Crne Gore.

On je pojasnio da se svake godine, u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama izdvoji, samo u oblasti Velikih jezera, više od petsto miliona dolara za suzbijanje ove školjke koja ima tendenciju širenja i izaziva velike štete po životnu okolinu. Ukupna šteta koju je načinila ova vrsta u Americi, dodaje on, počev od 1988. godine, kada je prvi put registrovana u oblasti Velikih Jezera u Kanadi, procjenjuje se na više od pet milijardi dolara.

Istraživanja u Crnoj Gori su realizovana od 9. do 21. aprila, gdje su pored profesora Molloy-a i tima biologa, učestvovali i dr Yale Passamaneck, i dr Jacque Keele iz U.S. Departmenta za unutrašnje poslove, Denver, USA.



„Invazivna vrsta roda *Dreissena polymorpha* registrovana je u velikom broju samo na području Šaskog jezera. To je za sada jedini potvrđeni nalaz ove invazivne vrste u Crnoj Gori. Na području ostalih slatkovodnih ekosistema, kao i samog Skadarskog jezera registrovane su samo autohtone, neinvazivne populacije vrste *Dreissena carinata*“, saopštio je profesor Pešić.

On je rekao da su preliminarna istraživanja ukazala na postojanje nove vrste parazita koji bi se mogao koristiti za suzbijanje invazivnih vrsta i imati primjenu u upravljanju ovom vrstom u vodenim ekosistemima.

Zebra Mussels Documented in Sas Lake

May 3, 2017 University of Montenegro

American scientists in collaboration with a team of biologists from the Faculty of Science, University of Montenegro, have recently begun investigating the presence of an invasive species, the "zebra mussel", *Dreissena polymorpha*, in Montenegro's freshwater ecosystems.

This research in Montenegro is being initiated as part of a project led by Professor [Dan Molloy](#) of the State University of New York's Great Lakes Center. His project, entitled "Use of Novel Parasites to Control Naive North American Dreissenid Populations" aims to discover a parasite that could be used to naturally regulate and curb the densities of these invasive dreissenid mussels, indicated Professor Dr. Vladimir Pesic of the University of Montenegro. Dr. Pesic explained that since these invasive mussels cause such damage, more than five hundred million dollars is spent annually in the Great Lakes and elsewhere in the United States to control existing infestations as well as suppress their further spread. He indicated that ever since these mussels were first discovered in 1988 (in the Canadian waters of the Great Lakes), it is estimated that a total of over five billion dollars has been spent combatting them throughout North America.

Research in Montenegro was conducted from April 9th through 21st by Professor Molloy's team, which included biologists Dr. Yale Passamaneck and Dr. Jacque Keele from the U.S. Department of the Interior, Denver, USA.

"The invasive species *Dreissena polymorpha* was observed in large numbers in Sas Lake, but so far this remains the only documented population of this invasive species in Montenegro. In other freshwater ecosystems in Montenegro, including Lake Skadar, only the indigenous dreissenid species *Dreissena carinata* has been observed," said Professor Pesic. He said that preliminary investigations by Molloy's team have indicated the existence of new species of parasites in *Dreissena carinata* -- parasites that are relatively benign in *Dreissena carinata*, but which now need to be evaluated for their degree of virulence against non-indigenous invasive species like the zebra mussel.