

one in Lesser Bulrush *Typha angustifolia*. DYRCZ (1981), on the other hand, found them in unspecified bulrush *Typha* sp., in reed and *Solanum* sp., as well as in reed mixed with willow.

Thomas Oliver MÉRÓ, Department of Ecology, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1, HU-4032 Debrecen, Hungary, e-mail: thomas.oliver.mero@gmail.com

Antun Žuljević, Nature Protection and Study Society – NATURA, Milana Rakića 20, RS-25000 Sombor, Serbia, e-mail: antun.zuljevic@gmail.com



Figure 27 / Slika 27: Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* nest on Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris* / Gnezdo rakarja na navadnem pelinu, Milčić, 11. 7. 2011 (foto: T.O. MÉRÓ)

GREAT REED WARBLER *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*

Rakar – dne 25. 5. 2012 je samec ubil samico kukavice *Cuculus canorus* med obrambo gnezda ob Velikem bačkem kanalu pri Somboru (UTM CR56 27), tako da jo je spravil v vodo in jo kljuval v glavo tako dolgo, da je nezavestna utonila; kljub temu je bilo podtikanje jajc uspešno, saj se je iz gnezda tega para rakarjev uspešno speljal mladič kukavice

It is known that one of the most common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* hosts in the Carpathian basin is the Great Reed Warbler (VARGA 1998). Reed habitats with good quality vantage points (trees, electric wires) are able to attract a larger number of Cuckoos. Vantage points are key factors in the parasitism success of Cuckoo (MOSKÁT & HONZA 2000). On 25 May 2012, during our regular check of Great Reed Warbler nests in Veliki Bački Canal (UTM CR56 27) in Sombor Municipality (NW Vojvodina, N Serbia), we spotted a male Great Reed Warbler attacking an adult female Cuckoo defending his nest from being parasitized. The Cuckoo was pushed into the water; the Great Reed Warbler stood on the top of the Cuckoo's head and attacked it continuously with his beak until the bird became unconscious and drowned in the water. The whole

incident lasted about 10 min. Meanwhile, the female Great Reed Warbler flew around the two fighting birds sounding alert. Nevertheless, the Cuckoo had managed to lay eggs, for the clutch examined contained two Great Reed Warblers' and one Cuckoo's egg. The Cuckoo's young later fledged successfully. The Veliki Bački Canal is very suitable breeding habitat for Cuckoo (46% of all Great Reed Warblers' nests were parasitized in 2012), since its banks are surrounded by trees and shrubs, with occasional electric wires that serve as excellent vantage points.

Thomas Oliver MÉRÓ, Department of Ecology, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1, HU-4032 Debrecen, Hungary, e-mail: thomas.oliver.mero@gmail.com

Antun Žuljević, Nature Protection and Study Society – NATURA, Milana Rakića 20, RS-25000 Sombor, Serbia, e-mail: antun.zuljevic@gmail.com

NUTHATCH *Sitta europaea*

Brglez – neobičajno veliko število osebkov opaženih septembra, oktobra in novembra 2012 na različnih lokacijah v Somboru (UTM CR56 & 57, S Srbija); skupaj zabeleženih 14–29 osebkov, v primerjalnem obdobju na istem območju pa le 3–5

Table 1: Number of Nuthatches *Sitta europaea* in autumn in the territory of Sombor

Tabela 1: Število brglezov *Sitta europaea* jeseni v območju Sombora

Locality	UTM CR	No. of individuals in Sep, Oct and Nov			
		2000–2011		2012	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Šikara Park-forest	57 00	1	2	1	2
Šumica Park-forest	56 38	-	-	2	7
Town hippodrome	56 49	-	-	4	4
Omladinski Park	56 28	1	2	1	5
Park Ivo Lola Ribar	57 31	-	-	1	4
Park Heroja	57 30	1	1	-	-
Veliki Bački Canal	56 27	-	-	1	1
Prvomajski Blv.	56 39	-	-	1	1
Milana Rakića St.	57 22	-	-	1	3
Pere Segedinca St.	56 29	-	-	2	2
Total		3	5	14	29

The Nuthatch is a regular breeding species in parks and park-forests of Sombor. In the autumn and winter periods, single individuals are also observed in these habitats, rarely