



Aqualutra



Zakaj in kako se vidre slikajo

V projektu LIFE AQUALUTRA smo spoznavali vidre, njihov način življenja in navade. Odkrivali smo njihove vsakdanje in nevsakdanje poti, ki jih ubirajo po Goričkem, in sledili njihovim življenjskim zgodbam.

Vidre smo spremljali nevsiljivo, s posebej prirejenimi kamerami – fotopastmi. Poleg kamere jih sestavlja senzor, ki oddaja infrardeče žarke; zaznava zelo majhne temperaturne spremembe, občutljiv pa je tudi za gibanje. Izberemo lahko velikost pa tudi hitrost gibanja živali, ki jo bo zaznal. Z nastavljenim uro dnevno-nočni čas delovanja senzorja prilagodimo aktivnosti živali.

Kamere za spremljanje živali namestimo na mesta, ki jih vidre redno obiskujejo in označujejo – predvsem suhe brežine pod mostovi. To so prave »oglasne table«, kjer si vidre izmenjujejo vonjavna sporočila izločkov zadnjih žlez. Pri tem početju jih »zasači« senzor, sproži kamero z bliskavico in dobimo dokument – posnetek vidre.

Seveda ne gre vse zlahka. Nekatere živali, ki hodijo po istih stečinah, se prav tako radi slikajo na »avtomatih«. Tako namesto pričakovanih vider film zabeleži vso raznovrstnost vaških mačk...

Why and how the otters are photographed

In the project LIFE AQUALUTRA we were investigating the otters, their way of life and their behaviour. We have been discovering their usual and unusual trails across Goričko area, following their life stories.

The otters have been monitored using nonintrusive methods – phototraps, consisting of automatic cameras connected with infrared sensor detecting changes of body heat-and-motion. The combination of adjustable features (time and speed of animal moving) allows us to select the size of animals recorded as an event. The activity pattern of the animals can be followed with 24-hour internal clock.

Phototraps for monitoring the otters are carefully placed to the sites regularly visited and marked by the otters – usually under the »spraintable« bridges. Dry river-banks under the bridges in the otter habitat are pure »notice-boards« where the otters are exchanging scent information from annal glands. While doing it, they are »trapped« by the sensor and a snap is taken.

Of course, it is not as easy as it may look. The most troubles are caused by other animals using the same trails as otters and sometimes being even more frequently caught as the otters. Often, we know the biodiversity of the village cats better than that of the otters...



Zgodba o vidrah: 1) Zgodba se je začela na Peskovskem potoku. 2) Veselili smo se posnetka prve vidre. 3) Bila je radovedna. 4) Pozimi sta se pojavili dve, igrivi. Ljubezen je bila v zraku. 5) V megli smo razpoznali družino. 6) Mladiči z materjo na prvem pohodu. 7) Mladina raste,... 8) se uči označevanja teritorija... 9) in počasi postaja samostojna. **Otter story:** 1) The story has commenced on the stream Peskovci. 2) We were delighted at the shot of the first otter. 3) It was curious. 4) In the wintertime two have appeared, playful. Love was in the air. 5) In the fog, we have recognized a family. 6) The cubs with their mother on a first expedition. 7) The youth is growing,... 8) learning to mark the territory,... 9) slowly becoming independent.



Gostje pred kamero: 1) Rogati lepotec – srnjak. 2) Košuta damjaka je radovedna. 3) Jazbeca, naše največje kune, ne moremo zgrešiti. 4) Pod most pogosto zaide tudi lisica. 5) Tudi kune belice pogosto hodijo po vidrinih poteh. 6) Dihurja spoznamo po svetli obrazni maski. 7) Radovedna mlada zvitorepka. **Guests in front of the camera:** 1) An antlered dandy – a roe buck. 2) A fallow doe is curious. 3) A badger, our biggest mustellid, is easy to recognize. 4) Under the bridge, the fox is a frequent animal. 5) The stone marten is frequently following the otter's trail. 6) A polecat, with characteristic light face mask. 7) A curious young fox.

