

## GODIŠNJI IZVJEŠTAJ MENTORA O NAPREDOVANJU DOKTORANDA

Akademska godina za koju se podnosi izvještaj	2021/2022
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### OPŠTI PODACI O DOKTORANDU

Titula, ime, ime roditelja, prezime	MSc Ilija (Ivo) Ćetković		
Fakultet	Prirodno-matematički fakultet		
Studijski program	Biologija		
Broj indeksa	2/20		

### MENTOR/MENTORI

Prvi mentor	Prof. dr Dragana Milošević Malidžan	UCG - Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Crna Gora	Ihitiologija, Konzervaciona biologija
Drugi mentor	(Titula, ime i prezime)	(Ustanova i država)	(Naučna oblast)

### EVALUACIJA DOKTORANDA\*

Koliko ste zadovoljni kvalitetom održanih susreta sa doktorandom?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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(Ako je prethodni odgovor „1“ ili „2“ dati obrazloženje i prijedloge za poboljšanje)

Da li je definisan plan rada sa doktorandom?	<input type="checkbox"/> DA	<input type="checkbox"/> NE
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Da li je doktorand ostvario napredak prema predviđenom planu rada?	<input type="checkbox"/> DA	<input type="checkbox"/> NE
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(Ako je prethodni odgovor „ne“ dati obrazloženje i prijedloge za poboljšanje)

Kvalitet napretka doktorandovog istraživačkog rada u periodu između dva izvještaja je:	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
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(Ako je prethodni odgovor „1“ ili „2“ dati obrazloženje i prijedloge za poboljšanje)

Dati ocjenu doktorandove spremnosti za konsultacije.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
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Dati ocjenu planiranja i izvršavanja godišnjih istraživačkih aktivnosti i stručnog usavršavanja doktoranda.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
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Dati ocjenu napretka u savladavanju metodologije naučno-istraživačkog rada.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
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Dati ocjenu o aktivnostima sprovedenim na pisanju i objavljivanju naučnih radova.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
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Dati ocjenu doktorandovog generalnog odnosa prema studijama.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
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Dati ocjenu ukupnog kvaliteta doktorandovog rada.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
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(Ako je prethodni odgovor „1“ ili „2“ dati obrazloženje i prijedloge za poboljšanje)

\*Ocjene su: 1 – nedovoljan, 2 – dovoljan, 3 – dobar, 4 – vrlo dobar, 5 – odličan

**SAGLASNOST ZA NASTAVAK STUDIJA**

Može li doktorand nastaviti studije?

 Da Da, uz određene uslove Ne

(Ako je prethodno dat odgovor pod „b“ ili „c“ dati obrazloženje i prijedloge za poboljšanje)

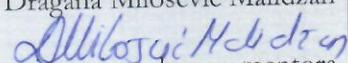
Napomene

**IZJAVA MENTORA**

Doktorand je u drugom semestru 2021/2022 akademske godine objavio tri naučna rada koji sadrže dio rezultata teze. Kod dva je propotpisani autor, dok je kod trećeg koautor. Časopisi se nalaze na *Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)* listi:

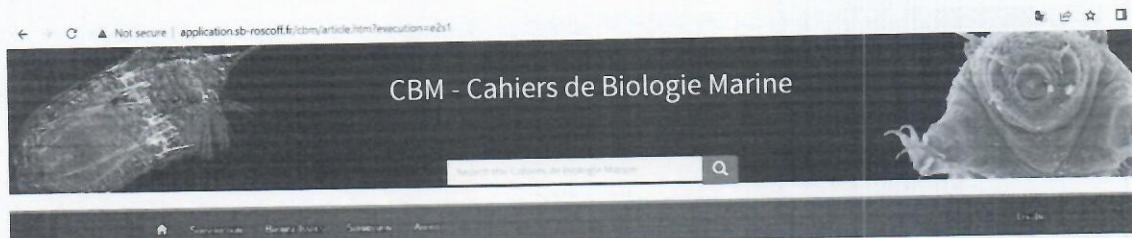
- 1) Ćetković, I., Pešić, A., Ikica, Z., Milošević, D. & Mrdak, D. (2022). Occurrences of rare and endangered elasmobranchs in by-catch of Montenegrin fisheries (South-Eastern Adriatic Sea). *Cahiers de Biologie Marine*, 63(3), 247-256. DOI: 10.21411/CBM.A.37B316BB  
<http://application.sb-roscoff.fr/cbm/article.htm?execution=e3s1>
- 2) Ćetković, I., Jambura, P. L., Pešić, A., Ikica, Z., & Joksimović, A. (2022). Observations of juvenile sandbar sharks *Carcharhinus plumbeus* (Nardo, 1827) around the Bojana River delta (Southern Adriatic Sea). *Mediterranean Marine Science*, 23(4), 748–753. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.12681/mms.30166>  
<https://ejournals.epublishing.ekt.gr/index.php/hcmr-med-mar-sc/article/view/30166>
- 3) Kousteni, V., Anastasiadis, A., Bariche, M., Battaglia, P., Bonifazi, A., Ćetković, I., et al. (2022). New records of rare species in the Mediterranean Sea (May 2022). *Mediterranean Marine Science*, 23(3), 417-446. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.12681/mms.28372>  
<https://ejournals.epublishing.ekt.gr/index.php/hcmr-med-mar-sc/article/view/28372>

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U Podgorici,  
05.09.2022. godineIme i prezime prvog mentora  
Prof. dr Dragana Milošević Malidžan  
Ime i prezime drugog mentora**Prilog dokumenta sadrži:**

- Gantogram aktivnosti (za prvi izvještaj mentora)
- Objavljeni rezultati rada na izradi doktorske disertacije (za dруги izvještaj mentora)

## PRILOG



## Occurrence of rare and endangered elasmobranchs in by-catch of Montenegrin fisheries (South-Eastern Adriatic Sea)

Full-text download is only available to subscribers with a valid subscription.

## Ref:

Cah. Biol. Mar. (2022) 63:247–255 DOI 10.22421/CBM.A.37831368

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## Keywords:

by-catch • blue shark • adriatic sea • threatened • elasmobranchs

## Abstract:

Elasmobranchs are among the most endangered marine species nowadays and many of them are threatened with extinction. The Adriatic Sea represents the northernmost arm of the Mediterranean Sea and is an ecosystem affected with centuries long exploitation of marine resources. The data presented here date from the period from June 2015 to September 2020 and describes occurrences of elasmobranchs, considered to be either rare or endangered by the Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF) manual of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean and Black Sea (GFCM). The data were obtained primarily from the commercial fishing fleet of Montenegro, with some provided by recreational fishermen, and located in the South-Eastern Adriatic Sea (SEA 18). The data were gathered from official DCRF data, scientific surveys and citizen science. Nine species listed as either rare or endangered in the DCRF Manual were found to be present in catches, among which the blue shark *Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758) was the most frequently encountered species. There were also occurrences of 5 more shark species and 3 batoids. The greatest numbers of records were observed in pelagic longline fishery and recreational big game fishing.

Slika 1. Snimak ekrana sa web stranice rada pod rednim brojem 1. na sajtu casopisa *Cahiers de Biologie Marine*.

**Observations of juvenile sandbar sharks *Carcharhinus plumbeus* (Nardo, 1827)  
around the Bojana River delta (Southern Adriatic Sea)**

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**Abstract**

The sandbar shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*) is considered rare in the Adriatic Sea and the majority of records originate from the northern Adriatic, where a nursery area for this species close to the Po delta system has been repeatedly proposed. This study provides 5 new records and analyses the previously published records of sandbar sharks recorded around the delta of the River Bojana (in Montenegro, in the south-eastern Adriatic). The River Bojana located on the border between Montenegro and Albania, is the second largest river flowing into the Adriatic Sea, where it forms a highly productive ecosystem already known as a local hotspot for smooth-hound sharks (*Mustelus* spp.). New records of sandbar sharks have emerged as a result of citizen science (a social media survey) and direct reports from fishermen. The total length of *C. plumbeus* juveniles ranged from approximately 800 mm to 1100 mm, and most (n=5) were caught by set gillnets. The data presented here show that juveniles are consistently present around the estuary and indicate the importance of this fragile estuarine ecosystem for sandbar sharks. Additionally, this study also provides morphometric data collected from a single individual.

**Keywords:** elasmobranchs; shark nursery area; estuary; Adriatic Sea; Montenegro.

**Introduction**

The sandbar shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus* (Nardo, 1827)) is present across the entire Mediterranean basin but is considered rare in all its sub-regions, including the Adriatic Sea (Serena *et al.*, 2020). This large coastal shark species can grow up to 300 cm, but commonly to 240 cm in total length (Serena, 2005) and, due to its slow growth, late maturation and low fecundity (1-14 pups every second year) it is highly vulnerable to overfishing (Dulvy *et al.*, 2016). According to the IUCN Red List, the sandbar shark is currently declared endangered (EN) in the Mediterranean Sea (Ferretti *et al.*, 2016). Although generally considered rare, temporal aggregations of this species occur in the Mediterranean Sea and have recently been considered a potential tourism attraction (Zemah *et al.*, 2019; Cattano *et al.*, 2021).

The sandbar shark is the only species of the genus *Carcharhinus* that is known to inhabit the Adriatic Sea (Kovačić *et al.*, 2020). Most of the records of this species in this area were reported from its northern region,

especially around the delta of the River Po (Lipej *et al.*, 2008; Jambura *et al.*, 2021), while it has also been recorded in the middle Adriatic Sea (Dragičević *et al.*, 2010). The high number of neonates and juveniles in this area lead several authors to propose that the Northern Adriatic basin might serve as a nursery area for this species (Constantini & Affronte, 2003; Lipej *et al.*, 2008; Jambura *et al.*, 2021). The presence of this species in the Southern Adriatic Sea has been indicated before, but on the basis of only a few specimens (Jambura *et al.*, 2021). Here, we report additional records of the sandbar shark from the delta of the River Bojana and discuss its potential role as an important habitat for this rare shark species.

**Materials and Methods**

The River Bojana represents the second largest inflow into the Adriatic Sea (Petković & Sekulić, 2019), which has a great influence on the wider area, supplying it with fine sediment and nutrients. The nearby Velika plaža rep-

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Collective Article B

*Mediterranean Marine Science*  
Indexed in WoS (Web of Science, ISI Thomson) and SCOPUS.  
The journal is available on line at <http://www.medit-mar-sci.net>  
[www.hcmr.gr](http://www.hcmr.gr)  
DOI: <http://doi.org/10.12681/mms.28372>

**New records of rare species in the Mediterranean Sea (May 2022)**

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Costas CONSTANTINOU<sup>11</sup>, Maria CORSINI-FOKA<sup>12</sup>, Cem DALYAN<sup>13</sup>, Aikaterini DOGRAMMATI<sup>14</sup>,  
Filippo DOMENICHETTI<sup>15</sup>, Radhouan EL ZRELLI<sup>16</sup>, Alfredo FERNÁNDEZ-ALÍAS<sup>17</sup>,  
Thodoros E. KAMPOURIS<sup>18</sup>, Nur Bikem KESİCİ<sup>19</sup>, Frithjof C. KÜPPER<sup>18,20</sup>, Lovren LIPEJ<sup>21</sup>,  
Emanuele MANCINI<sup>21</sup>, Bruno MANUNZA<sup>22</sup>, Concepción MARCOS<sup>23</sup>, Borut MAVRIČ<sup>24</sup>, Sinan MAVRUK<sup>25</sup>,  
Erhan MUTLU<sup>26</sup>, Yaşar ÖZVAROL<sup>27</sup>, Evangelos PAPADIMITRIOU<sup>28,29</sup>, Ana PEŠIĆ<sup>30</sup>, Angel PÉREZ-RUZAFÁ<sup>30</sup>,  
Alexis PEY<sup>31</sup>, Dimitri POURSANDIS<sup>32</sup>, Jamila RIZGALLA<sup>33</sup>, Ziad SAMAH<sup>34</sup>, Maria Giulia STIPA<sup>35</sup>,  
Domen TRKOV<sup>36</sup>, Canan TÜRELİ<sup>37</sup>, Patricia VENTURA<sup>38</sup>, Lamia YAC OUL BI<sup>39</sup>, Lorenzo ZACCHETTI<sup>14</sup>  
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