

## THE ORNITHOFAUNA FROM THE TINCA AREA (BIHOR COUNTY, ROMANIA) DURING THE WINTER SEASON

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### Abstract

*The present article set off the results of the reasearches undertaken by the authors about the ornithofauna from the Tinca area during the winter season, in the period 2008 - 2010. Were recorded 58 bird species , generally sedentaries , terrestrials and omnivorous. Also, were recorded 3 species relatively more rare at national level.*

**Key words:** ornithofauna, Tinca area, winter season.

### INTRODUCTION

The Tinca area is situated in the south-western part of the Bihor county, at the confluence of the Holodului depression and the Miersigului plain.

The middle altitude is approximalety 130 m. From the drainage point of view the analyzed territory belongs to the inferior limit of the Crișul Negru river middle course. The climate is moderate continental temperate, having one particular climatic nuance the pannonic.

The Tinca area join from the vegetative point of view in the oak stage, the vegetation of the area having a predominant central -european origin.

The forests are formed from the species belonging to the Quercus genus (Q. cerris, Q. robur, Q. frainetto , Q. petraea , Q. rubra ) at which we add isolated copies or troops of Fagus sylvatica Robinia pseudoaccacia, Carpinus betulus, Acer platanoides, Ulmus foliacea, Fraxinus excelsior etc.

On the banks of the Crișul Negru we could meet Alnus glutinosa, Salix sp, Populus alba etc.

The different leguminous plants, graninaceae like Festuca pseudovina, Poa pratensis, Agropiron sp, some compositae are meeted in the lawns of the Tinca area.

One faunistical monograph looking the birds from this area was published relatively recent (Ilie A.L. 2008).

The present article offers the informations looking the presence of the birds species during the winter season in the Tinca area.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

The researches were realized in the period 2008 -2010, during the winter season. The winter season includes the period of the year included between 1 th of November – 1th March.

Between the methods used we mention the method of routes and the method of fixed points.

The used optics equipment was consisted from the binoculars size 8x25, 20x50.

For the determination of species were used different guides (Bruun B. et al, 1999; Gooders J&Lesaffre G., 1998).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After the researches were undertaken during the winter season in the Tinca area in the analyzed period were identified 58 species belonging to 11 orders and 22 families (table 1).

*Table 1*

The list of birds species form the Tinca area in the winter season (original)

Order	Family	Species	Habitat Type	Phenological category	Trophic spectrum
Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax carbo	Aq	SV,RW	Pol
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	Egretta Alba	Am	SV,RW	Pol
Anseriformes	Anatidae	Anas platyrhynchos	Aq	S	Omn
		Anser anser	Am	PM	Omn
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	Buteo	T	PM	C
		Buteo lagopus	T	WV	C
		Accipiter gentilis	T	S	C
		Accipiter nissus	T	S	C
		Circus macrourus	T	SV	C
		Aquila clanga	T	P	C
	Falconidae	Falco tinnunculus	T	PM	C
		Falco columbarius	T	WV	C
Galliformes	Phasianidae	Phasianus colchicus	T	S	Veg
		Perdix perdix	T	S	Omn
Charadriiformes	Laridae	Larus argentatus	Am	S	Omn

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		Larus canus	Am	WV	Omn
Strigiformes	Stigidae	Athene noctua	T	S	C
		Asio otus	T	S	C
		Strix aluco	T	S	C
	Tytonidae	Tyto alba	T	S	C
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Streptopelia decaocto	T	S	Omn
Piciformes	Picidae	Picus viridis	T	S	In
		Picus canus	T	S	In
		Dryocopus martius	T	S	In
		Dendrocopos major	T	S	In
		Dendrocopos syriacus	T	S	In
Passeriformes	Alaudidae	Galerida cristata	T	S	Omn
	Sturnidae	Sturnus vulgaris	T	S	Omn
	Corvidae	Pica pica	T	S	Omn
		Corvus corax	T	S	Omn
		Corvus corone cornix	T	S	Omn
		Corvus frugilegus	T	S	Omn
		Corvus monedula	T	S	Omn
		Garrulus glandarius	T	S	Omn
	Troglodytidae	Troglodytes troglodytes	T	SV	Omn
	Turdidae	Phoenicurus ochruros	T	SV	In
		Turdus viscivorus	T	PM	Omn
		Turdus merula	T	PM	Omn
		Erithacus rubecula	T	SV	In
		Turdus pilaris	T	WV	Omn
		Turdus iliacus	T	P	Omn
	Paridae	Parus major	T	S	Omn
		Parus palustris	T	S	Omn
		Parus coeruleus	T	S	Omn
		Parus ater	T	S	Omn
	Sittidae	Sitta europaea	T	S	In
	Aegithalidae	Aegithalos caudatus	T	S	Omn
	Passeridae	Passer domesticus	T	S	Omn
		Passer	T	S	Omn

		montanus			
	Fringillidae	Fringilla coelebs	T	PM	Veg
		Fringilla montifringilla	T	WV	Veg
		Pyrrhula pyrrhula	T	S	Veg
		Carduelis carduelis	T	S	Veg
		Carduelis chloris	T	S	Veg
		Coccothraustes coccothraustes	T	S	Veg
	Emberizidae	Miliaria calandra	T	PM	Veg
		Emberiza citrinella	T	S	Veg

Notes:

T= terrestrial

Am= Amphibian

Aq= Aquatic

S= Sedentary

SV= Summer visitors

MP= Partial migratory

WV= Winter visitors

P= Passage species

In= Insectivorous species

Pol= Poliphagous species

Omn= Omnivorous species

C= Carnivorous

Veg= Vegetarian

From the species number point of view the order Passeriformes are predominant – 32 (55,17%), followed by the orders Falconiformes – 8 (13,79%), Piciformes – 5 (8,62%) and Strigiformes – 4 (6,89%), the rest of the orders being represented by some species.

Phenological , we find one predominance of the sedentary species – 40 (68,96%), followed by the partial migratory species – 6 (10,34%), winter visitors – 5 (8,62%), summer visitors, rarely winter species – 4 (6,89%), passage species – 3 (5,17%).

Analysing the list of the species we find generally one whole concordance between the presence of the species in the area and his phenology indicated in the speciality literature.

However , we can made some considerations:

- Phalacrocorax carbo was observed in each winter, in one relatively big number of individuals in the observation period, therefore we can

considerate that species spend the winter certainly in the analyzed area (Ilie A. L., 2010; Ilie A. L., 2011).

- *Phoenichurus ochruros* , though phonological is summer visitor and the departure for the autumn migration takes place in the conditions of the area at the end of October – the first days of November , however was signaled to during the winter: 1 female individual, 29<sup>th</sup> January 2010; 1 female individual, 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2011 (Ilie A. L. 2011).

It seems that some sporadic individuals spent the winter in the area, the sporadic signalisations of this species in the winter season were more recorded too in other areas of Romania: Dolj county, Dobruja, Muntenia (Ilie A. L., 2011).

Therefore we consider reasonable the modification of phonological category of this species like this: summer visitor, rarely winter.

From the habitat type point of view the terrestrial species are prevalents – 52 (89,65%), but the amphibian species – 4 (6,89%) and the aquatic species – 2 (3,44 %) are represented very few.

Concerning the trophic spectrum , the omnivorous species are prevalents – 23 (39,65 %), followed by carnivorous species – 12 (20,68 %), vegetarian species – 11 (18,96 %) , insectivorous species – 10 (17,24 %) and polyphagous species – 2 (3,44%).

The more frequent species during the winter season in the Tinca area are: *Streptopelia decaocto*, *Pica pica*, *Passer montanus*, *Passer domesticus*, *Corvus frugilegus*, *Corvus monedula*, *Sturnus vulgaris*, *Parus major*.

The more common species in area in this season: *Buteo buteo*, *Phasianus colchicus*, *Dendrocopos major*, *Garullus glandarius*, *Carduelis carduelis*, *Parus coeruleus*.

In the winter ornithofauna of the Tinca area is rediscovered rare species also at national level which it could be considered sporadic or accidental presences in this territory:

- *Aquila clanga* – 2 individuals, 26<sup>th</sup> December 2008, Gurbediu forest at the passage to Ianoșda village. This species is non-breeding at national level, is passage bird, but in the more mild winters one small number of individuals could spend the winter on the national territory (Ilie A. L., 2009).

- *Circus macrourus* – 1 individual, 4<sup>th</sup> January 2009, at the skirt of a forest Tinca.

- *Larus canus* – 1 individual, 6<sup>th</sup> February 2011 , in the balneal spa Tinca area. This species is winter visitor at national level, being the first mention for the analyzed territory.

## CONCLUSIONS

During the winter season, in the Tinca area were recorded 58 species, majority sedentaries, terrestrials and omnivorous. Were recorded too 3 species relatively more rare at national level.

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