

RESEARCHES ABOUT THE BIRDS' FAUNA FROM HUSASĂU DE TINCA (BIHOR COUNTY, ROMANIA)

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Abstract

In this paper, the author present the results of his research about the ornithofauna from Husasău de Tinca area between years 2007 and 2011. Were recorded 87 bird species, included in 11 orders, 32 families and 59 genus. The most abundant species are the Passeriformes, followed by Falconiformes and Piciformes.

Key words: Husasău de Tinca area, ornithofauna, researches.

INTRODUCTION

Situated in the southern part of the Bihor county, the Husasău de Tinca area is characterized by the middle altitude of 110 m.

The relief is represented by one alternation of plane soils and hills forming one high subhill plane (Miersigului plane).

The drainage belongs to the Crișul Negru basin, being represented by the Fonău rivulet.

The climate is moderate continental temperate. The vegetation is characterized by one deciduous forest formed generally from species belonging to the *Quercus* genus at which we add lawns and cultivated plains belonging to the oak's vegetative stage.

The lawns are formed from different graminaceae like *Poa pratensis*, *Festuca pseudovina*, some leguminous plants, *compositae* etc.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The ornithofaunistical researches were realized during the period 2007-2011. Like methods were used the method of routes and the method of fixed points.

The observation of species was realized with binoculars size 8x25 and 20x 50, being completed with the straight direct observation, the registration of bird songs, the identification of the nests.

The guides for determining species were those of the authors (Bruun B. et al 1999; Gooders J&Lesaffre G, 1998).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After the researches were effectuated in the Husasău de Tinca area in the annalyzed period were identified 87 species belonging to 11 orders, 32 families and 59 genus (table 1).

Table 1

The ornithofaunistical list form Husasău de Tinca area (original).

Order	Family	Species	Habitat Type	Phenological category	Trophic Spectrum
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	Ardea Cinerea	Am	SV	Pol
	Ciconiidae	Ciconia Alba	Am	SV	Pol
Anseriformes	Anatidae	Anas platyrhynchos	Aq	S	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
	Falconidae	Falco subbuteo	T	SV	C
		Falco tinnunculus	T	PM	C
Galliformes	Phasianidae	Phasianus colchicus	T	S	Veg
		Perdix perdix	T	S	Omn
		Coturnix coturnix	T	SV	Veg
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Vanellus vanellus	T	SV	Pol
	Scolopacidae	Scolopax rusticola	T	SV	Pol
	Laridae	Larus argentatus	Am	S	Omn
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Cuculus canorus	T	SV	In
Strigiformes	Strigidae	Athene noctua	T	S	C
		Otus scops	T	SV	C
		Asio otus	T	S	C
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Columba palumbus	T	SV	Veg
		Columba oenas	T	SV	Veg
		Streptopelia decaocto	T	S	Omn
		Streptopelia Turtur	T	SV	Veg
Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	Coracias garrulus	T	SV	In
	Upupidae	Upupa epops	T	SV	In
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
		Dendrocopos medius	T	S	In
Passeriformes	Alaudidae	Galerida cristata	T	S	Omn
		Alauda arvensis	T	PM	Omn
		Lullula arborea	T	SV	Omn
	Hirundinidae	Hirundo rustica	T	SV	In
		Delichon urbica	T	SV	In
	Motacillidae	Anthus pratensis	T	SV	Omn
		Motacilla alba	T	SV	In

	Laniidae	Lanius collurio	T	SV	Pol
		Lanius minor	T	SV	In
	Oriolidae	Oriolus oriolus	T	SV	In
	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
	Sylviidae	Acrocephalus scirpaceus	T	SV	In
		Phylloscopus collybita	T	SV	In
		Hippolais icterina	T	SV	In
		Sylvia borin	T	SV	In
		Sylvia atricapilla	T	SV	In
		Sylvia communis	T	SV	In
		Sylvia curruca	T	SV	In
	Muscicapidae	Muscicapa striata	T	SV	In
	Turdidae	Saxicola torquata	T	SV	In
		Phoenicurus phoenicurus	T	SV	In
		Phoenicurus ochruros	T	SV	In
		Erithacus rubecula	T	SV	In
		Luscinia megarhynchos	T	SV	In
		Turdus merula	T	PM	Omn
		Turdus viscivorus	T	PM	Omn
		Turdus pilaris	T	WV	Omn
		Turdus philomelos	T	SV	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 montanus	T	S	Omn
	Fringillidae	Fringilla coelebs	T	PM	Veg
		Fringilla montifringilla	T	WV	Veg
		Pyrrhula pyrrhula	T	S	Veg
		Serinus serinus	T	SV	Omn
		Carduelis carduelis	T	S	Veg
		Carduelis chloris	T	S	Veg
		Carduelis cannabina	T	PM	Veg
	Certhiidae	Certhia familiaris	T	S	In
	Emberizidae	Miliaria calandra	T	PM	Veg
		Emberiza schoeniclus	T	PM	In
		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

C= Carnivorous

Veg= Vegetarian

Omn= Omnivorous species

The more species belongs to the order Passeriformes (55 species),

followed by the orders Falconiformes (7 species) and Piciformes (6 species).

The phenological distribution of the birds from the studied area is dominated by the summer visitors species - 38 (43,67 %), sedentary species - 37 (42,52 %), partial migratory - 9 (10,34 %) , winter visitors - 3 (3,44%).

From an occupied habitat point of view we observe the predominance of the terrestrial species - 84(96,55%), followed by the amphibian species - 2 (2,29%) and aquatic species - 1 (1,14%).

The species very frequent in area are : *Streptopelia decaocto*, *Passer domesticus*, *Passer montanus*, *Pica pica*, *Corvus frugilegus*.

Between the rare species we remark *Circus macrourus* , species considered relatively rare at national level: 1 individual male, 26 th of November 2008, one tree situated on the edge of Tinca - Oradea route (Ilie A. L., 2008).

I mention that from the phenological point of view this species is passage bird and summer visitor at national level.

From the total of the species, one number of 75 (86,20%) are breeding for the analyzed area, 12 species are non- breeding (13,79%).

From the trophic spectrum point of view the better represented are the insectivorous species- 31 (35,63%), followed by the omnivorous species - 28(32,18%) , vegetarian species - 13(14,94 %), carnivorous species - 10 (11.49 %) and polliphagous species - 5 (5, 74 %).

CONCLUSIONS

During the analyzed period in the Husasău de Tinca area were identified 87 species , the majority between these are summer visitors or sedentary , terrestrial species, breeding species , insectivorous or omnivorous species .

Also, was identified one species relatively rare for the Romanian fauna - *Circus macrourus*.

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