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NEW DATA ON THE AVIFAUNA OF THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE FĂGĂRAȘ MOUNTAINS (ROMANIA)

ANGELA PETRESCU

Abstract. The 64 bird species observed in the Făgăraș Mountains belong to 12 orders and 31 families, out of which the Order Passeriformes is represented by 18 families. Seven of them are included in the Red List of Romanian birds (*Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Milvus migrans* and *Egretta alba*, *Charadrius morinellus*, *Tyto alba*) and 15 are preserved all around Europe by Annex II the Birds Directive 79/79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds, three of them (*Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*) being rare, *Gavia arctica*, *Milvus migrans* and *Alauda arvensis*, vulnerable in Europe, and three species are declining in Europe.

Résumé. Les 64 espèces d'oiseaux observées dans les Monts Făgăraș appartiennent à 12 ordres et à 31 familles, dont l'ordre Passeriformes est représenté par 18 familles. Sept d'entre eux sont inclus dans la Liste Rouge d'oiseaux roumains (*Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Milvus migrans* et *Egretta alba*, *Charadrius morinellus*, *Tyto alba*) et 15 sont préservés tout autour de l'Europe par l'Annexe II de la Directive 79/409/EEC sur la conservation des oiseaux sauvages, trois d'eux (*Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*) étant rare, *Gavia arctica*, *Milvus migrans* et *Alauda arvensis*, vulnérable en Europe, et trois espèces étant en régression en Europe.

Key words: birds, beech forest, spruce fir forest, dam lake, mountain, Făgăraș, Romania.

In the Romanian ornithological literature there is no paper or study in which the birds of the Făgăraș Mountains to be the main subject. There are references in other papers. Old authors: Bielz (1888), Czynk (1890, 1893, 1896), Schenk (1917) and Kamner (1914) published different data, briefly, on the distribution of some Falconiformae species in the Făgăraș Mountains, without making any reference on the southern slope. Later, the state of the Lammergeyer, *Gypaetus barbatus*, is approached in the same way (Dombrowski, 1912; Spiess, 1933; Linția, 1954; Pușcariu, 1967). Now it is vanished from the Romanian fauna. Data on *Aquila chrysaetos* from Făgăraș Mountains are included in Tâlpeanu's papers (1966, 1967). In the volum published by Klemm & Kohl (1988) there are numerous references to the fauna of these mountains.

In some avifaunal studies, which deal with the upper and middle basin of the Argeș River or even with the Argeș County, Mătieș (1969, 1971, 1973 a, b, 1974) remarks more than 30 bird species in the Vidraru dam lake area, which, in fact, are the single certain birds in the Făgăraș Mountains, in the second half of the 20th century (Tab. 1).

Făgăraș Mountains represent also an important barrier for the migrating birds in the Olt Valley or in the Argeș Valley, but, in spite of this, there are some data in the specialized literature which assert that this massif is crossed by the wild ducks, large sized birds of prey during migration (Mătieș, 1973 a) or by the Bee-eaters (Beldi, 1968).

By this paper I raise the number of the bird species observed on the southern slope of the Făgăraș Mountains from 30, as much as it was reported in literature, to 64.

English translation by Mihaela Barcan Achim.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

My study made during the summer of 2004 (3. 08 – 10. 08. 2004) completes the list of the species of the Făgăraş Mountains, observed along the last decades, with other 30 species, some of them occurred unexpectedly within the area of the Vidraru dam lake, as *Egretta alba*, aquatic species specific to the flood areas of low altitude, now observed at a so high altitude for the first time (over 900 m). My observations cover several sites from the southern slope of the Făgăraş Mountains: Vidraru dam lake, Cumpăna chalet, Cumpăna Valley, Buda, Oticul Valley, Valea cu Peşti, Moliviş Valley, Valea lui Stan, Piscul Negru, Capra chalet, Bâlea Lac chalet (Fig. 1). The observations were made in different routes as follows:

- 3rd of August: Vidraru dam (830 m) – Cumpăna chalet (920 m alt.)
- 4th of August: Cumpăna chalet – Buda Valley and Oticul Valley
- 5th of August: Cumpăna chalet – Piscul Negru chalet (1,340 m) – Capra chalet (1,500 m) - Bâlea Lake (2,027 m)
- 6th of August: Cumpăna chalet – Vidraru dam (crossing the lake by boat) – observations around Valea cu Peşti chalet (950 m)
- 7th of August: Cumpăna – Vidraru dam – Călugăriţa Valley – Valea lui Stan – Moliviş Valley
- 8th of August: Cumpăna chalet – Cumpăna Valley
- 9th of August: Vidraru dam – Argeş Gorges

The most used method for the observations in the field was that with the binocular Zeiss 15 x 50. Everyday I went on the routes mentioned above. I observed the birds, the nests, food remains, feathers, bird tracks, pellets. A part of them were collected and studied in laboratory. The song was one of the identification methods of some small birds, heavily remarked with the naked eye or with the binocular and difficult to be identified because of the morphological similitudes. Another method of getting information on the bird life, nests, chickens, biotopes was the photography. Finally, I made a species list to which I added the other authors' previous remarks (Tab. 1).

Abbreviations in table 1:

Phenological categories:

mv – migratory summer guests – nesting; mi – migratory winter guests; s – sedentary; R – Red List of Romania.

European statute: Bird Directive of the European Community (79/409/ECC)

E – endangered; V – vulnerable; R – rare; D – declining; S – sure statute; () – temporary statute; C – bird from the collection of “Grigore Antipa” National Museum of Natural History, Bucharest.

Law 462 /2001 – for the approval of the Order of the Government no 236./2000 on the regime of the protected natural areas, preservation of the natural habitats of the wild flora and fauna (a – bird species which need a strict protection, ps – bird species whose preservation needs the designation of the special preservation areas and of the special avifaunal protection areas, mm – bird species which need protection of the species and also of the specific habitat)

Habitats: acv – aquatic; f – deciduous forests (beech forests, oak forests); mol – spruce fir forests; pa – alpine lawns; st – rocky regions; u – ubiquitous; sn – synantropic.

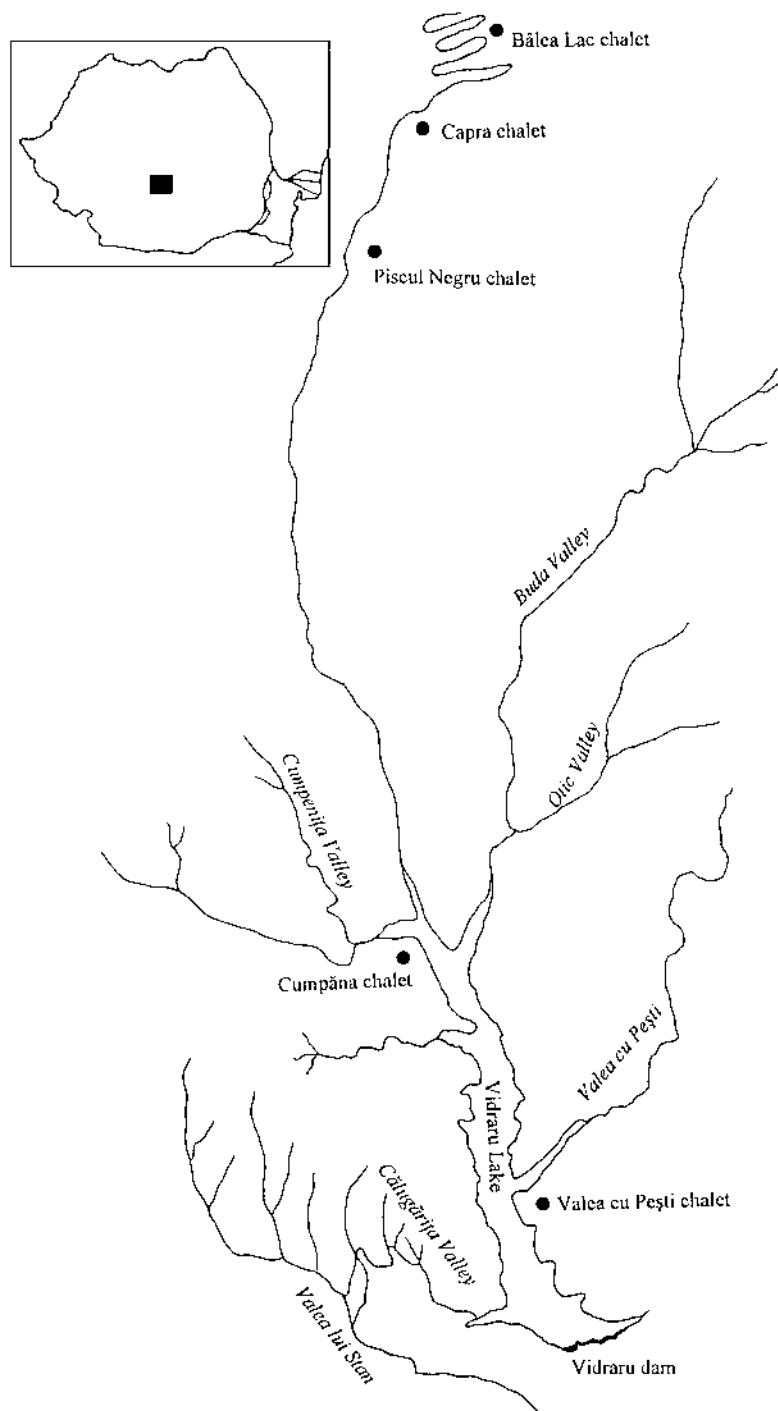


Fig. 1 – Southern slope of the Făgăraș Mountains researched areas.

Table 1

Birds from Făgăraș Mountains.

Nr. crt.	SPECIES	STATIONS	Phenological categories	Romanian Red List	European statute	Bird Directive	Law 462(2001)	Habitats, biotopes	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	<i>Gavia sp.</i>	Vidraru Lake	mi		V	I	a	acv	1969
2.	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Vidraru Lake	t	R	S	I	a	acv	2004
3.	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Vidraru Lake	s		S	-	mm	acv	2004
4.	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Valea lui Stan, Piscul Negru	s	R	R	I	a ps	st	2004
5.	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Poenari Fortress	mv	R	R	I	a, ps	f	1974, 2004
6.	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Făgăraș Mountains	mv	R	R	I	a ps	f	1974
7.	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Făgăraș Mountains	mv	R	V	I	a, ps	f	1974
8.	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Valea lui Stan, Valea cu Pești, Moliviș, Cumpenița, Cumpăna	s		S	-	ps	f	1974, 2004
9.	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Poenari Fortress	s		S	-	ps	f	1974
10.	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Valea lui Stan	s		S	-	ps	f	1974, 2004
11.	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Făgăraș Mountains	mv		S	-	ps	f	1974
12.	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Cumpăna Valley, Valea cu Pești	mp		D	-	ps	u	1974, 2004
13.	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Făgăraș Mountains	s		(S)	I	mm	mol	1971
14.	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Vidraru Lake	mv		S	-	ps	acv	2004
15.	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Făgăraș Mountains	mv	R	(S)	I	ps	pa	1970
16.	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Cumpăna	s		(S)	-	mm	f	2004
17.	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Valea Mare, Vidraru Lake	s		S	-	ps	f	1969
18.	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Cumpăna, Vidraru Lake	s		S	-		f, mol	2004
19.	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Făgăraș Mountains	s	R	D	-	ps	sn	c
20.	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Cumpăna Chalet	s		D	-		sn	2004
21.	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Vidraru Lake	mv		S	-	ps	az	1969
22.	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Valea cu Pești	s		S	-	ps	f	2004
23.	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	Valea lui Stan	s		S	I	a	f	2004
24.	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	Valea lui Stan, Cumpăna Valley	s		S	I	ps a ps	mol	2004
25.	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Vidraru Lake	mv		V	II	ps	pa	1969

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Table 1 (continued)

Nr. crt.	SPECIES	STATIONS	Phenological categories	Romanian Red List	European statute	Bird Directive	Law 462(2001)	Habitats, biotopes	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Poenari Fortress	mv		D	-	ps	sn	1969, 2004
27.	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	Poenari Fortress, Cumpăna Chalet, Vidraru dam, Valea cu Pești	mv		S	-	ps	sn	2004
28.	<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	Vidraru dam lake	mv		S	-		az	2004
29.	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Poenari Fortress	mv		S	-	ps	f	1969, 2004
30.	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Cumpăna Valley, Buda Valley, Otic Valley	s		(S)	-	ps	mol	2004
31.	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Valea lui Stan, Cumpăna Chalet	s		(S)	-	mm	f	1969, 2004
32.	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Moliviș, Valea cu Pești, Cumpăna Chalet	s		(S)	-	ps	f, mol	2004
33.	<i>Parus major</i>	Cumpăna Chalet, Valea cu Pești, Otic Valley, Buda Valley, Cumpăna Valley	s		S	-	ps	f	2004
34.	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Valea cu Pești, Otic Valley, Buda Valley, Cumpăna Valley,	s		S	-	ps	f	2004
35.	<i>Parus ater</i>	Valea cu Pești, Otic Valley, Buda Valley, Cumpăna Valley, Valea lui Stan	s		S	-	ps	mol	2004
36.	<i>Parus montanus</i>	Valea lui Stan, Otic Valley	s		(S)	-	ps	mol	2004
37.	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Cumpăna Valley, Buda Valley, Otic Valley	s		S	-	ps	f	2004
38.	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Cumpăna Valley, Buda Valley, Otic Valley	s		S	-	ps	f	2004
39.	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Cumpăna Valley, Cumpenița Valley, Calugărița Valley, Buda Valley	s		S	-	ps	f	2004
40.	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Poenari Fortress	mv		S	-	ps	f	2004
41.	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Poenari Fortress	mv		S	-	ps	pa	1969

Table 1 (continued)

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Nr. crt.	SPECIES	STATIONS	Phenological categories	Romanian Red List	European statute	Bird Directive	Law 462(2001)	Habitats, biotopes	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
42.	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Cumpăna Chalet, Valley	mv		V	-	ps	f	2004
43.	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Valea lui Stan, Piscul Negru	mv		S	-		f, mol	1969, 2004
44.	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Cumpăna Valley, Valea lui Stan	mv		S	II		f	2004
45.	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Poenari Fortress	mv		S	II	mm	f	1969
46.	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Piscul Negru, Capra chalet	mv		S	-		mol	1969, 2004
47.	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Cumpăna Valley	mp		S	II	mm	f	1969
48.	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Poenari Fortress, Cumpăna Chalet	mv		S	-	ps	f	2004
49.	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Valea lui Stan, Buda Valley, Moliviş	mv		(S)	-	ps	f	1969, 2004
50.	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Buda Valley, Otic Valley, Cumpăna Valley	mv		S	-	ps	mol	2004
51.	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Cumpăna Valley, Valea lui Stan	s		(S)	-	ps	mol	2004
52.	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Otic Valley	mv		S	-	ps	mol	2004
53.	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Alpine barren area in Făgăraş Mountains, Piscul Negru Chalet, Capra Chalet, Bălea Lake	mv		S	-	ps	pa	1969, 2004
54.	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Valea lui Stan, Valea cu Peşti	mv		S	-	ps	f	2004
55.	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Poenari Fortress, Cumpăna Valley, Buda Valley, Otic Valley	mv		(S)	-	ps	acv	1969, 2004
56.	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Poenari Fortress, Valea cu Peşti	mv		S	-	ps	acv	1969, 2004
57.	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Piscul Negru Chalet, Cumpăna Valley	s		(S)	-	ps	acv	1969, 2004
58.	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Poenari Fortress, Valea cu Peşti	mv		(D)	I	a	f	1969, 2004
59.	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Poenari Fortress, Valea cu Peşti	mp		S	-	mm	sn	1969, 2004
60.	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Cumpăna Chalet, Valea cu Peşti Chalet	s		S	-		sn	2004
61.	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Poenari Fortress, Cumpăna Chalet, Buda Valley, Otic Valley, Valea cu Peşti, Moliviş	mv		S	-	ps	f	2004
62.	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Piscul Negru Chalet, Capra Chalet	mv		S	-	ps	f, mol	2004
63.	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Piscul Negru Chalet	s		S	-	ps	mol	2004
64.	<i>Pyrhula pyrrhula</i>	Piscul Negru Chalet, Valea lui Stan	s		S	-	ps	mol	1969, 2004

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The avifauna of the Făgăraș Mountains, for the area studied by me, does not distinguish qualitatively from other mountain areas of Romania, from the Carpathian chain, studied from the avifaunal point of view.

Both qualitative and quantitative differences are generated, on the one side, by the types of habitats preferred by birds, which are directly related to the vegetation belts, characteristic to the mountain areas, as well to the slightly different meteorological conditions which characterize this massif.

The area from the Făgăraș Mountains, studied by me, is placed in deciduous forests, resinous forests and alpine lawns. On the southern slope, the deciduous forests lay from the feet of the mountain to the altitude of 1,300 m. The studied area is included in the beech belt, limited between 600–1,300 m altitude, where the forests are plain, formed of *Fagus sylvatica* only. During my trips in Călugărița Valley, Cumpăna Valley or in Moliviș Valley I also found spruce fir tree clusters where bird species which prefer such vegetation occur: *Regulus regulus*, *Parus cristatus*, etc. I found spruce fir forest in the Buda Valley, Otic Valley and in Piscul Negru, where *Picea excelsa* is prevalent, between 1,300–1,600 m altitude, dense forest without bushes with a characteristic avifauna: *Pyrrhulla pyrrhulla*, *Loxia curvirostra*, *Turdus torquatus*, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*.

Alpine area, without forests and bushes, on large surfaces covered by lawns, is less favourable to the birds. *Anthus spinoletta*, observed around Bâlea Lake, is a typical bird to the alpine areas.

For the Făgăraș Mountains, the climatic elements (temperature, winds, precipitations) have a range according to the altitude. Southern slope, subjected to my study, has a moderate climate, calm and more brightened. The air temperature decreases gradually from the feet to the peaks of the mountains. Annual average is of 4–6°C within the beech forest belt and within the spruce fir tree ones. The hottest months are July and August. The nebulosity is high and the fog is almost a permanent presence. Precipitations are abundant in these mountains. The precipitation quantity increases from the feet to the peaks and reach an average of 900–1,000 mm in the beech belt and 1,400 mm in the alpine area, where it turns mostly into snow. The rain has the highest frequency at the beginning of the summer. The wind is almost permanent on the summits. The absolute calm is rare in these mountains (Bălăceanu & Cristea, 1984).

Analyzing the list of the bird species identified on the southern slope of the Făgăraș Mountains I observed that the species specific to the deciduous forests, especially to the beech forests, are prevalent (over 35 species). These are more thermophilic and photophilous species, and the insectivorous and migratory birds have an important share. For the areas studied by me: Vidraru Lake, Cumpăna Valley, Buda Valley, Otic Valley, Valea cu Pești, Moliviș Valley, Valea lui Stan, where deciduous forests are prevalent, especially the beech ones, *Fagus sylvatica* is the main species from the deciduous belt spread between 600–1,300 m altitude.

In the valleys of the rivers Buda, Călugărița, Cumpăna, Cumpenița till the altitude of over 1,000 m there are species as *Alnus incana*, *Alnus nigra* and *Salix caprea* which give the aspect of some coppices full of birds to these valleys: *Erithacus rubecula*, *Troglodytes troglodytes*, *Parus major*, *Parus palustris*, *Phylloscopus collybita*, *Corvus corax*, *Buteo buteo*.

Fast flowing brooks, with a higher or smaller flow, are populated with *Cinclus cinclus* and *Motacilla cinerea*, species characteristic to this kind of habitat, but which are not present in a very high number.

Bird population from the spruce fir forests is relatively poor quantitatively and qualitatively. For the studied areas I made observations only in limiting spruce fir forests (Buda Valley, Otic Valley, Moliviş Valley, Valea lui Stan, Piscul Negru) from where I noted some bird species with a wider ecological spectrum (*Fringilla coelebs*, *Falco tinnunculus*), but also with a typical mountain one (*Prunella modularis*, *Parus ater*, *Regulus regulus*, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, *Loxia curvirostra*), all of them hatching within the area.

In the areas with a strong anthropic influence (Cumpăna chalet or Valea cu Peşti chalet, or touristic constructions around the dam) I observed bird species which became compulsory members, as: *Hirundo rustica*, *Delichon urbica*, *Streptopelia decaocto*, *Passer domesticus*, *Athene noctua*, species characteristic to the areas with an altitude lower than 700-900 m on the southern slope of the Făgăraş Mountains. The construction of their nest near the human settlements has the advantage that they are protected from the attack of the natural enemies, much less numerous or even absent. By the construction of the Vidraru dam numerous touristic buildings appeared (chalets, shelters) which attracted and encouraged the increasing of the anthropophilous species in natural environments. In the chalets and their annexes from higher altitudes, the avifauna with anthropophilous tendency is different. At the chalet Piscul Negru (1,340 m altitude) and Capra chalet I observed, around the buildings: *Carduelis cannabina* and *Phoenicurus ochruros*, *Hirundo rustica*, and for the Bălea Lac chalet, placed at an altitude of over 2,000 m, *Anthus spinoletta*. Hundreds of specimens flew undisturbed among the tourists' legs, protected by the fog and their homochromous colours.

From all synanthropic species observed within this area (six species) *Delichon urbica* distinguished, nesting in hundreds of specimens at Cumpăna chalet and at the dam of the Vidraru Lake.

Vidraru is an anthropic dam lake, placed between the slopes of the Frunţii and Ghiţu mountains and on the flow of the Argeş River, which was inaugurated in 1966, together with the hydro-electric power plant. In this lake, the rivers Capra, Buda and other direct tributaries (Râul Doamnei, Cernatul and Vâlsanul, Topologul, Valea lui Stan and Limpedea) flow. The lake surface is of 393 ha, the length, of 10.3 km, and the maximum width is of 2.2 km. Maximum depth is of 155 m near the dam of 166 m high.

The avifauna of this important water surface, occurring here for 40 years, was studied from the very beginning by Mătieş (1968 - 1976). Munteanu & Mătieş (1983) observed a specific situation for the Vidraru Lake, a poor avifauna imposed by its special location between mountains, an area with a high nebulosity high humidity and lower temperatures than in other areas. This state I also occurred here during my studies made in July 2004. Munteanu & Mătieş (op. cit.) analyse the establishing and evolution of the avifauna in several dam lakes of Romania, using their own observations and long experience, describing three important stages: that of the incidental popularizations, of the creating of avifauna and of the establishing of a characteristic nesting avifauna. These guide marks are not characteristic to the Vidraru Lake, which has no specific aquatic avifauna and fully established, after 40 years of existence. The only aquatic birds remarked by me were the 150 specimens of *Larus ridibundus*, two *Egretta alba* and five Mallards, *Anas platyrhynchos*. None

of these three bird species nest in the area. In the half of April 1968, on this lake, Mătieș (1969) remarked as a special bird a specimen of *Gavia* sp., with a winter plumage, which spent a day in the northern side of the lake, near the Cumpăna chalet. Also in this area, I observed the two specimens of *Egretta alba*, which came on the lake towards evening, and after they fed on the lake, spent a night in a tree. This thing proves once again that the Vidraru Lake is used by the birds which cross the Carpathians only as a resting station. *Egretta alba* is an aquatic species, specific to the flood areas of a low altitude, but which I observed it at such a high altitude for the first time, at 900 m.

Now, *Larus ridibundus* is a common species on the dam lakes where there are great concentrations of hundreds of birds during the pre-nuptial period (Munteanu & Mătieș, op.cit), reported from altitudes up to 500 m, till now.

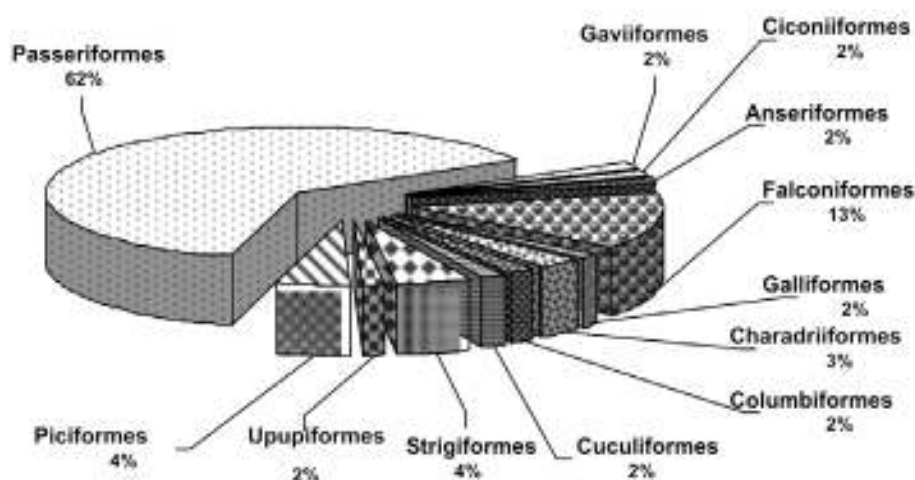


Fig. 2 – Qualitative structure of the bird species, observed in Făgăraș.

Hirundo rupestris, a paleoxeromountain species, with a nesting range which spreads within a circum-Mediterranean area, from northern Africa, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania and in Central Asia, up to the Himalayas (Cătuneanu, 1979). The first record as a nesting bird in Romania was made by Nadra (1970), from Băile Herculane, where he observed it in 1968 and 1969. Also Nadra (1972) collected the first specimens from Pecenișca, in 1970. Radu (1975) remarked the species at Pescari, in Locva Mountains, and Tâlpeanu and Paspaleva (1979) observed it at Cazanele Mari and in Mraconia Bay, in 1978. Cătuneanu (op.cit.) reported this species from Olteț Gorges, which he considered the easternmost place of its distribution in Romania, that time. Munteanu & col. (2002) reports the Făgăraș as a probable nesting place, but without indicating a date, a place or a precise observation. During my trip from the beginning of August, I observed 4 specimens near the dam, on the other side, flying near the rocky walls which limit the Argeș Gorges. *Hirundo rupestris* distinguishes easily from *Delichon urbica*, to which it joins, by the bigger size of the body and the characteristic white spots on the tail. Dementiev & col. (1950) mentioned that this species nest in Tian Shan, up to

2,500 m, and in Pamir it can be occurred up to 4,000 m altitudes. In Romania, it was observed at lower altitudes at 300 m in Cazanele Mari, 450 m in Cheile Turzii up to 615 m in Olteţ Gorges, and now, my observation at 830 m altitude.

The 64 species observed in the Făgăraş Mountains, as yet, belong to 12 orders (Gaviiformes, Anseriformes, Ciconiiformes, Falconiformes, Charadriiformes, Galliformes, Charadriiformes, Cuculiformes, Columbiformes, Strigiformes, Upupiformes, Piciformes, and Passeriformes) and to 31 families, out of which the Order Passeriformes is represented by 18 families (Fig. 2). From them, 7 species are included in the red list of Romania (*Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Milvus migrans* and *Egretta alba*, *Charadrius morinellus*, *Tyto alba*). From the bird species from the Făgăraş Mountains, 15 species are preserved all over Europe by the Bird Directive 79/409 EEC (12th of April 1979), three of them (*Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*) are rare, *Gavia arctica*, *Milvus migrans* and *Alauda arvensis* are vulnerable at a European scale, and three species (*Falco tinnunculus*, *Lanius collurio* and *Hirundo rustica*) are declining in Europe.

Considering this bird list (Tab.1) by the perspective of the Law 462/2001, which establishes the regime of the protected natural areas and the preservation of natural habitats of the Romanian wild fauna and flora, we can remark that 46 species, from the 64 reported ones, need a strict protection, 9 need protection for them and their specific habitat, and 7 bird species are of community interest and need management measures for their exploitation.

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DATE NOI DESPRE AVIFAUNA DE PE VERSANTUL SUDIC AL MUNȚILOR FĂGĂRAȘ (ROMÂNIA)

REZUMAT

Studiul întreprins în august 2004 completează lista speciilor observate în Munții Făgăraş în deceniile trecute cu alte 30 de specii (Tab. 1). Observațiile noastre au cuprins mai multe puncte din versantul sudic al Munților Făgăraş: Lacul de acumulare Vidraru, cabana Cumpăna, Valea Cumpăna, Valea Buda, Valea Oticului, Valea cu Pești, Valea Moliviș, Valea lui Stan, Piscul Negru, cabana Capra, cabana Bălea Lac.

Cele 64 specii de păsări observate de-a lungul timpului în Munții Făgăraş, aparțin la 12 ordine și la 31 de familii, din care ordinul Passeriformes este reprezentat de 18 familii (Fig. 2). Din acestea 7 specii sunt cuprinse pe lista roșie din România (*Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Milvus migrans* și *Egretta alba*, *Charadrius morinellus*, *Tyto alba*), iar 15 specii sunt conservate pe plan european prin Directiva Păsărilor 79/409 EEC, din care trei specii (*Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*) sunt rare, *Gavia arctica*, *Milvus migrans* și *Alauda arvensis* sunt vulnerabile pe plan european, iar trei specii (*Falco tinnunculus*, *Lanius collurio* și *Hirundo rustica*) sunt în declin pe lista europeană.

Semnalăm prezența speciei *Hirundo rupestris* lângă barajul Vidraru, loc nou de cuibărit pentru această specie, punctul cel mai estic cunoscut până acum din România.

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