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BIRD DIVERSITY IN TINERETULUI PARK AND SURROUNDING AREAS - CRAIOVA (ROMANIA)

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents data on avifaunal diversity in Tineretului Park, Craiova, and its adjacent habitats, based on observations conducted during the period 2024–2026. 102 bird species were identified, belonging to 41 families and 17 orders. Avifaunal diversity is associated with a mosaic of habitats, including the park, the Mofleni and Șerca marshes, each with distinct ecological characteristics, the Jiu River and its floodplain, grasslands and scrub, ruderal areas and fallow fields, residential areas, and highly anthropized habitats. In terms of phenological status, migratory species, which number 65, are more numerous than sedentary species. A total of 62 breeding and possibly breeding species were identified, 48 of which bred consistently throughout all three years of the study.

INTRODUCTION

Tineretului Park is one of the important tourist attractions in the municipality of Craiova, located in southwestern Romania. The park is located in the western part, within a distinctive natural setting in the Jiu River floodplain, the Mofleni neighborhood (Fig. 1), on land that was originally forested and contained areas of ponds and marshland. It was developed by partially preserving the floodplain forest and introducing new plant species. Since its inauguration at the end of the 19th century (1882), the park has undergone several transformations and redesigns. During the 20th century, it was expanded, modernized, and renamed (Ciobotea et al. 1999). Since 2009, it has been known as Tineretului Park, covering an area of approximately 60 hectares. The park offers numerous opportunities for recreation and leisure, including sports and entertainment facilities. It features a plant nursery and a large aquatic complex –Water Park Craiova. The vegetation exhibits characteristics specific to floodplain areas, being adapted to soils with high moisture content and a shallow water table. Its park-forest character allows for the preservation of areas with a more natural appearance than is the case with other urban green spaces. Various species of oak (*Quercus* sp.), elm (*Ulmus laevis*, *U. minor*), black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*), poplar (*Populus alba*, *P. nigra*), willow (*Salix alba*), etc., are present, alongside species introduced for ornamental purposes. In less developed areas, spontaneous vegetation emerges, including blackthorn, wild rose, cornel, elder, and other shrubs (https://discoverdolj.ro/ro/places/parcul-tineretului-m59iqvtpkhflq), which provide food and shelter for wildlife.

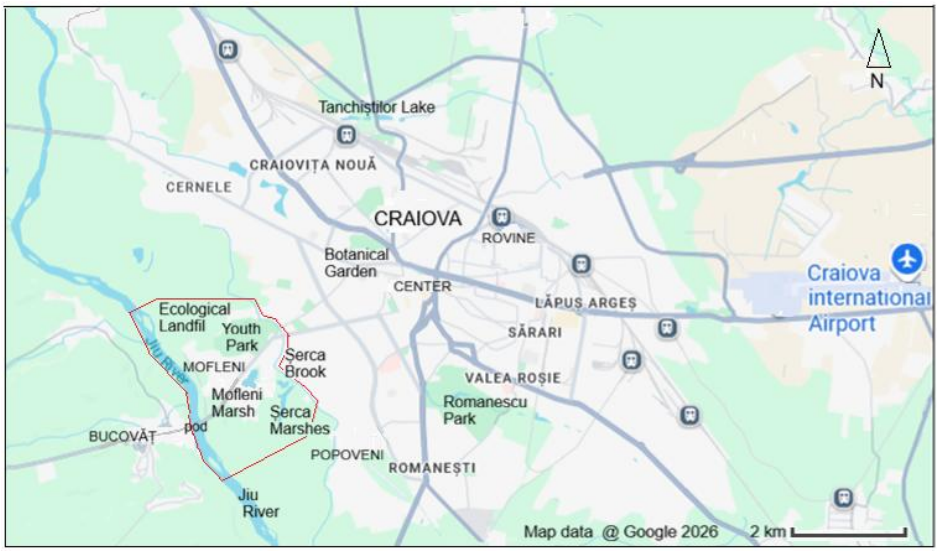


Figure 1. Location of Tineretului Park on the map of Craiova. The study area is outlined in red. (Source: https://www.google.com/maps/; image processed)

In the northern part, the park is traversed by the Șerca brook (Fig. 2), which is bordered along most of its course by marsh vegetation, particularly reeds. During certain periods, dense reed beds cover sections of the brook. The watercourse can also be found towards the outskirts of the Mofleni neighborhood. Here, on land outside the built-up area, ponds have formed within the five pits left behind by the former ceramics factory, fed primarily by precipitation. These have been colonized by aquatic and marsh vegetation, dominated by common reed (*Phragmites australis*), broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), and other species characteristic of wetlands. In certain areas, the reed beds form dense surfaces. These wetlands, Șerca marshes, are situated in open terrain characterized by spontaneous ruderal vegetation, predominantly herbaceous, with occasional thickets and shrubs (Fig. 10).

Nearby, situated between the former ceramics factory, various structures, local gardens, and a cemetery lies the Mofleni marsh (Fig. 4), which is eutrophic. It is surrounded by marsh vegetation, particularly reeds and cattails, and willows and poplars are present along the edges. In extensive areas, the reed beds form dense, compact masses, with patches of open water visible here and there. Over the last five years, as a result of construction in the area, the surface area of the marsh has shrunk. Both marshes, Mofleni and Șerca, exhibit significant seasonal fluctuations in their water surface area and may partially (or completely) dry up during periods of drought. According to measurements taken in May 2026 using Google Earth Pro, the water surface area of Mofleni marsh was 0.45 ha, while that of the Șerca marshes was 0.2 ha. The total mapped wetland area of the Șerca marshes was 1.36 ha. Consequently, the wetlands on the left bank of the Jiu River are affected primarily by urban expansion and climatic drought, the latter contributing to hydrological drought.

The Jiu Floodplain (Fig. 6), in turn, comprises a complex mosaic of habitats, including wooded areas with trees and shrubs (deciduous forests featuring alders, ashes, willows, poplars, and shrub species such as blackthorn, elder, wild rose, dogwood, etc.), transitional zones, as well as open areas consisting of grasslands,

patches of open water, reed beds, and land with ruderal vegetation (https://www.mmediu.ro/app/webroot/uploads/files/2016-06-06PM_RO SCI0045.pdf)

The present study aimed to highlight certain ecological aspects concerning the current status of the avifauna in Tineretului Park and the adjacent habitats. Species diversity, phenological dynamics, and certain behavioral aspects observed in the field were monitored. The data obtained supplement existing ornithological information for the municipality of Craiova and may serve as a bibliographic source for future research on the avifauna of the studied area.

The ecological importance of the study area is supported by its location in the Jiu Floodplain, situated along a migratory bird flyway (Popescu 1974), as well as by the diversity of its habitats, which provide favorable conditions for a diverse avifauna. These features lend relevance to the ornithological research conducted in this area.

An additional argument for the selection of the study area is the inclusion of the riparian sector of the Jiu River within the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0045 "Jiu Corridor" (Coridorul Jiului), designated for the conservation of habitats and species of Community interest.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The analysis of the ornithofauna employed standard methodology. The primary methods used included the transect method, observations from fixed or moving positions (conducted either with the naked eye or using Bushnell 12x40 binoculars), as well as photography and video recording with appropriate equipment: a Canon SX40HS digital camera and a Panasonic SDR-H20 camcorder. Field visits, conducted on a monthly basis from 2024 to October 2026, covered all ecological seasons. The duration of observations varied by season; observations were conducted mostly in the morning, between 08:00 and 14:00 during the warm season and between 09:30 and 13:00 during the cold season, and less frequently in the afternoon and evening (15:00–20:00). A distance of approximately 3.3 km was covered along the Jiu Floodplain, of which about 1 km was covered in a southward direction, starting from the Bucovăț Bridge.

The results of the field research were also correlated with data from the specialized literature (Croitoru 2009, Fântână et al. 2022, Ferenc et al. 2017, Gache 2007, Ion & Gache 1999, Drăgan et al. 2024, Munteanu 2012, Papadopol & Petrescu 1990, Radu 1984, Stănescu & Pârvulescu 2008, Svensson et al. 2017).

The systematic list of bird species was compiled in accordance with Avibase – the global taxonomic database for birds (https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?region=RO).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Between 2024 and 2026, 102 bird species were identified, belonging to 17 orders and 41 families. The composition of the avifauna reveals high diversity for a limited urban area, fostered by a variety of habitats and a mosaic of ecosystems: aquatic, marshy, arboreal, and anthropogenic grassland (Fig. 5), as well as ruderal/ uncultivated land and residential areas (buildings, streets, gardens, and orchards).

The structure of the avifauna is dominated by terrestrial species, particularly passerines (52 species), while aquatic, semi-aquatic, and reedbed-associated species constitute a smaller component (38 species), but an important one for characterizing habitat diversity. Most typical aquatic species belong to the order

Charadriiformes (11 species), followed by Anseriformes and Pelecaniformes, with 6 species each (Table 1).

Woodpeckers, birds with erratic movements, are also well represented in the area. Regularly breeding species include *Picus viridis*, *Dendrocopos major*, and *Dendrocopos syriacus*. *Dendrocoptes medius*, a resident species in the city, bred in the park only in 2024. *Dryobates minor* is less common, being observed mainly outside the breeding season and during winter, when foraging.

Furthermore, diurnal (5 species) and nocturnal (2 species) birds of prey (Table 1) constitute an important component of the avifauna, indicating the availability of food resources and suitable nesting habitats.

Among the columbids, *Columba palumbus* (Fig. 3) is the best-represented species in the park and provides an example of a change in phenological status. Initially, it was observed predominantly during the cold season. Over the last 10–15 years, the species has become established as a breeding species in the area and is now sedentary, being frequently encountered in various neighborhoods of the city (Bălescu 2025), illustrating the process of urbanization and adaptation to the built environment (Sakhvon & Kövér 2020, Csathó & Bozó 2022, etc.).

From a phenological point of view, migratory species predominate in the study area, including summer visitors (30 species), winter visitors (14 species), and passage migrants (22 species), compared to sedentary and partially migratory species (36 species). In this last phenological category, three species that were observed both in summer and in winter and that breed in the study area were included: *Ardea cinerea*, *Microcarbo pygmaeus*, and *Tachybaptus ruficollis*. Other species with a dual phenological status are also observed during both summer and winter, such as *Phalacrocorax carbo* (in small groups of 2–7 individuals or larger groups of 15–30 individuals in the Jiu area) and *Buteo buteo*, but these species do not breed within the study area.

Seasonal variation in the number of species and individuals reflects both the change in resource availability and migration dynamics. During the winter season, there is a noticeable reduction in the number of species, along with a concentration of individuals in habitats where food resources are available (Fig. 8). During the prevernal, vernal, and serotinal seasons, diversity increases due to the arrival of migratory species, a phenomenon also favoured by the location of the Jiu River along a bird migration route (the Pannonian-Bulgarian and Jiu-Strei routes) (Cătuneanu 1978). The importance of the Jiu Corridor for bird migration is also mentioned by other authors (Munteanu & Mătieș 2011; Ridiche & Sándor 2016).

Of the 102 species identified, 62 are breeding and possibly breeding species, of which 26 are summer visitors, 24 are resident species, and 12 are partial migrants. There are also species that breed irregularly (Table 1), having been observed breeding only in certain years. The irregularity of breeding in certain species highlights the dependence of reproductive success on local conditions and the availability of suitable habitats.

A mixed breeding colony comprising the pygmy cormorant (*Microcarbo pygmaeus*) and three heron species (*Egretta garzetta*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, and *Ardea cinerea*) was previously recorded in a section of the Jiu floodplain, north of the Bucovăț bridge, during the period 2015–2020. Following the removal of woody vegetation along a stretch of approximately 1,000 m, the colony no longer used that area for nesting and was subsequently observed in another section of the floodplain, south of the Bucovăț bridge. The observation highlights the importance of vegetation

structure in maintaining suitable areas for breeding and resting.

It has been noted that some species, which were frequently recorded in the area until around 2020, are now observed less often. This change may indicate a shift in habitat use and their local phenological status. For example, the northern lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), previously known as a breeding species in the area (Bălescu 2013, 2016, 2021), was subsequently recorded primarily during passage, which indicates a change in its local phenological status. Similarly, in the case of the species *Turdus philomelos*, which nested in 2019 within the shrubby area near the Șerca marshes (Bălescu 2021), no nests were observed in that area during the study period. The crested lark (*Galerida cristata*) continues to be present in areas of uncultivated land, including during the breeding season; however, no behaviors confirming nesting were observed within the specific area under investigation. Breeding in the area or in similar habitats in the immediate vicinity cannot be ruled out. Some species, such as *Spatula querquedula*, *Recurvirostra avosetta*, *Calidris minuta*, *Larus fuscus*, *Chlidonias niger*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Acrocephalus palustris*, *Locustella luscinioides*, *Oriolus oriolus*, and *Sylvia borin* (Bălescu 2013, 2016, 2021; Bălescu & Ștefănescu 2017), have not been recorded in the surveyed area in recent times. This situation does not necessarily mean that the species are absent from the area; rather, it may be explained by shifts in stopover sites during migration or in breeding grounds, located outside the study area, and/or by the fact that some species can be more difficult to detect during monitoring.

The temporary marshes at Șerca, located on land with ruderal vegetation, showed a clear reduction in both the surface area of the water and the duration for which the water persisted, compared to the previous period. In the past, these microhabitats supported larger populations of ducks, grebes, coots, and moorhens. Currently, as a result of periods of high temperatures and the partial drying of the wetlands, the aquatic surface area has shrunk, and both the number of breeding species and their population sizes have decreased. Nevertheless, the Șerca marshes continue to be frequented by waterbirds and wader species during migration. Nesting by certain aquatic species still occurs, though in reduced numbers and not every year; species recorded include *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Botaurus minutus*, *Gallinula chloropus*, and *Fulica atra*. Also, *Himantopus himantopus* (Fig. 12), *Chlidonias hybrida* (Fig. 12, 13), did not breed consistently in the area. These observations suggest that breeding depends on local conditions within the aquatic habitat. In recent years, changes in the water surface area and the structure of vegetation at the Șerca and Mofleni marshes have been accompanied by changes in the composition of the avifauna and a decline in the number of species. Taking into account global climate change, these habitats may undergo further transformations, which highlights the need to monitor their development and the bird species that use them.

Avifaunal diversity reflects not only the number of species but also their capacity to utilize the components of the habitat in different ways. Some species are primarily associated with arboreal vegetation, others with wetlands or open areas, while species with high ecological plasticity exploit multiple habitat types.

An example of differentiated habitat use is provided by corvids. They use trees in parks and floodplains, in residents' gardens, or along streets for resting, feeding, and nesting, and are also frequently observed foraging in open areas. The colony of *Corvus frugilegus*, which has persisted for many years in the Jiu floodplain area, constitutes a clear example of adaptation to the conditions of an anthropogenic habitat. On a single large, robust black poplar (*Populus nigra*), between 40 and 65

rook nests were counted during the study period (Fig. 14), although not all showed signs of occupancy. Large numbers of nests of this species on a single tree, reaching 60 nests or even more, have also been reported in other studies (Praus 2014).

In the same area, in the Jiu floodplain, concentrations of birds can be observed during certain periods for feeding or resting; these groups may include gulls, herons, cormorants, corvids, and pigeons (Fig. 7, 8, 11).

Another habitat of importance for avifauna is the waste storage area near the park (the Mofleni Ecological Landfill), which represents a site of trophic concentration. Throughout the years of observation, it has been consistently used by large numbers of corvids and gulls, joined by herons, most notably *Egretta garzetta*, *Ardea cinerea*, and *Ardea alba*. The use of this space should not be viewed solely as a habitat preference, but rather as a response to the availability of food resources. The presence of these species indicates a high degree of behavioral and trophic plasticity.

In August 2026, a group of approximately 170 white storks (*Ciconia ciconia*) (Fig. 9) was observed here, both in flight and on the ground, feeding intensively. Their concentration during the post-breeding period highlights the seasonal utilization of food resources provided by this anthropogenic habitat. This behavior is important during the period leading up to migration.

The composition and relative frequency of species are not constant from one year to the next; instead, they exhibit clear seasonal and interannual fluctuations associated with variations in environmental conditions and trophic resources. In certain years, some species become more numerous, while others are represented by smaller numbers, thereby altering the ratio between the components of the avifauna.

The observations thus demonstrate that an urban neighborhood does not constitute a homogeneous habitat for avifauna, but rather a heterogeneous system in which species with different ecological requirements can coexist through the differentiated and temporal use of its components.

CONCLUSIONS

Between 2024 and 2026, 102 bird species were identified; the diversity of the avifauna is fostered by seasonal variations and the mosaic of habitats present in the surveyed area. The park, the Jiu floodplain, the Mofleni-Șerca complex of ponds, the grasslands, the uncultivated lands, and the residential habitats are used in different ways by birds, depending on their specific needs for feeding, resting, and breeding.

Changes observed over time in the structure of bird communities and in habitat characteristics reflect the dynamics of urban avifauna. The heterogeneous structure of habitats is an important factor in maintaining a diverse avian community within the studied area.

Continuous monitoring of the avifauna is necessary to highlight annual changes in species composition and the phenological status of the species. Long-term observations are important for assessing the effects of climate change on habitats and how alterations to these habitats may influence the presence of bird species within the studied area.

Table 1

Systematic list and distribution of bird species in the study area, Tineretului Park Craiova and surroundings, during 2024–2026

Taxonomy	T. Park	R.Jiu/ JF	ȘMA	MM	G./Rude-ral land/ fallows	Resi-dențial area	Observation
I Order Anseriformes Family Anatidae							
Cygnus olor		+	+IB	+			MP; 1 BP: 2024
Spatula clypeata				+			P
Anas platyrhynchos	+IB 2024	+	+IB 2024 2026	+IB 2025			MP; B; 1-3 BP; common
Anas crecca	+		+	+			P; WV
Aythya ferina			+	+			P
Aythya nyroca	+		+	+B 2025			SV; IB; 2 BP
Order Galliformes Fam. Phasianidae							
Phasianus colchicus	+	+	+	+	+B		S; B; constant
Order Columbiformes Family Columbidae							
Columba livia domestica	+B	+	+	+	+	+B	S; B; common
Columba palumbus	+B	+B	+	+	+	+B	S; B; common
Streptopelia decaocto	+B	+	+	+	+	+B	S; B; common
Order Cuculiformes Family Cuculidae							
Cuculus canorus	+	+B	+	+IB 2024			SV; B; constant
Order Gruiformes Family Rallidae							
Gallinula chloropus	+IB 2025 2026		+IB 2024 2025	+B			MP; B; 1-4 BP constant
Fulica atra	+	+	+IB 2025	+B			MP; B; 2-3 BP constant
Order Charadriiformes Family Recurvirostridae							
Himantopus himantopus			+IB	+			SV, 1-2 BP: 2024 2025
Family Charadriidae							
Vanellus vanellus			+		+		P
Thinornis dubius		+IB					SV; P; 1 BP: 2024
Family Scolopacidae							
Actitis hypoleucos		+					P
Tringa ochropus		+	+				WV; P
Tringa glareola			+				P
Calidris pugnax			+				P
Family Laridae							
Chroicocephalus ridibundus		+B	+	+			S; B

Larus cachinnans/ Larus michahellis	+	+B	+	+			S; B; constant
Family Sternidae							
Chlidonias leucopterus			+				P; rară
Chlidonias hybrida			+B 2024	+			SV; IB; 7 BP
Order Podicipediformes Family Podicipedidae							
Tachybaptus ruficollis	+		+IB 2024 2025	+IB 2025 2026			MP; B; 1-2 BP; Frequent
Podiceps cristatus			+	+			P
Order Ciconiiformes Family Ciconiidae							
Ciconia ciconia	+	+	+	+	+	+B	SV; B; 2 BP; Constant
Order Suliformes Family Phalacrocoracidae							
Phalacrocorax carbo	+	+	+	+			SV; WV; constant
Microcarbo pygmaeus	+	+B	+	+			MP; B; 13-18 BP
Order Pelecaniformes Family Ardeidae							
Botaurus minutus	+		+IB 2025 2026	+IB 2024 2025			SV; B; 2-5 BP; constant; inconspicuous
Nycticorax nycticorax	+	+B	+	+			SV; B; 8-15 BP
Ardeola ralloides			+B	+			SV; IB; 2BP:2024
Egretta garzetta	+	+B	+	+			SV; B; 7-11 BP
Ardea alba		+	+	+			WV; constant
Ardea cinerea		+B	+	+			MP; 4-6 BP; constant
Order Accipitriformes Family Accipitridae							
Astur gentilis	+	+	+	+	+	+	WR-P
Circus aeruginosus			+	+			SV-P
Buteo buteo	+	+	+	+	+	+	SV; WV; frequent
Order Strigiformes Family Strigidae							
Athene noctua	+	+B		+		+B	S; B
Asio otus	+	+B				+	S; B
Order Bucerotiformes Family Upupidae							
Upupa epops		+B	+		+		SV; B; frequent
Order Coraciiformes Fam. Alcedinidae							
Alcedo atthis	+						WV-P; rare
Family Coraciidae							
Coracias garrulus	+B		+	+	+		SV; B; constant
Order Piciformes Family Picidae							
Dendrocoptes medius	+	+IB 2024				+	S; B; erratic; rare

Dendrocopos major	+B	+				+B	S; B; common
Dendrocopos syriacus	+B	+B				+B	S; B; common
Dryobates minor	+	+				+	erratic; rare
Picus viridis	+B	+B				+	S; B; comună
Order Falconiformes **Familiy Falconidae**							
Falco tinnunculus	+	+	+	+	+		SV-P
Falco subbuteo	+B	+	+	+			SV; IB; 1BP: 2024, 2025
Ord. Passeriformes							
Family Laniidae							
Lanius collurio	+	+B	+IB 2025	+	+		SV; B; constant
Lanius minor		+					P
Family Corvidae							
Garrulus glandarius	+B	+B		+			S; B; frequent; low numbers
Pica pica	+B	+B	+	+ B	+	+B	S; B; common
Coleus monedula	+B	+B	+	+	+	+B	S; B; common
Corvus frugilegus	+B	+B	+	+	+	+B	S; B; common
Corvus cornix	+B	+B	+	+	+	+B	S; B; common
Family Paridae							
Poecile palustris	+	+					P
Cyanistes caeruleus	+	+B	+	+B		+	S; B; constant
Parus major	+B	+B	+	+		+B	S; B; common
Family Alaudidae							
Galerida cristata					+B?		S; rare
Family Acrocephalidae							
Iduna pallida	+	+				+	P
Hippolais icterina	+	+				+	P
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus			+B 2025	+			SV; IB inconspicuous
Acrocephalus scirpaceus			+	+B			SV; B
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	+		+B	+B			SV; B; constant
Family Hirundinidae							
Hirundo rustica	+	+	+	+		+B	SV; B; constant
Delichon urbicum		+	+	+		+B 2025	SV; rare; IB; colony: 25 BP
Family Phylloscopidae							
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	+	+		+		+	P
Phylloscopus trochilus	+	+		+		+	P
Phylloscopus collybita	+	+	+	+		+	P
Family Aegithalidae							
Aegithalos caudatus	+	+				+	P
Family Sylviidae							
Sylvia atricapilla	+B 2024 2025	+					SV; IB; frequent
Curruca curruca	+	+B	+				SV; B; frequent
Curruca communis	+	+B	+			+	SV; B; frequent
Family Regulidae							
Regulus regulus	+	+		+			P
Family Sittidae							

Sitta europaea	+B						S; B; constant
Family Certhiidae							
Certhia familiaris	+						WV-P; rare
Family Troglodytidae							
Troglodytes troglodytes	+	+	+	+		+	WV; constant
Family Sturnidae							
Sturnus vulgaris	+B	+B	+	+	+	+B	MP; common
Family Turdidae							
Turdus merula	+	+B		+		+	MP; frequent
Turdus philomelos		+	+				P
Turdus pilaris	+	+				+	WV; P
Family Muscicapidae							
Muscicapa striata	+	+B	+				SV; B; frequent
Erithacus rubecula	+	+		+		+	WV; frequent
Luscinia megarhynchos	+	+B		+			SV; B; frequent
Ficedula parva	+	+					P
Ficedula albicollis	+	+					P; rare
Phoenicurus phoenicurus		+					P
Family Passeridae							
Passer domesticus	+B	+	+	+	+	+B	S; B; common
Passer montanus	+B	+	+	+	+	+B	S; B; common
Family Motacillidae							
Motacilla cinerea	+	+					WV; frequent
Motacilla flava		+	+B	+			SV; B; rare
Motacilla alba	+	+B	+	+B		+	SV; B; constant
Anthus trivialis	+	+					P
Family Fringillidae							
Fringilla coelebs	+B	+B?		+		+	MP; B
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	+	+		+		+	WV-P
Chloris chloris	+	+	+	+	+	+B 2025	S; IB; rare
Carduelis carduelis	+	+B	+	+	+	+	MP; B
Spinus spinus	+	+	+	+			WV; P
Family Emberizidae							
Emberiza calandra					+B?		MP; B?; rare
Emberiza schoeniclus			+	+			WV; rare

Legend. Habitat: T. Park = Tineretului Park; R.Jiu/JF = Jiu River/Jiu Floodplain; ȘMA = Șerca Marshes Area; MM = Mofleni Marsh; G. = grassland/ Ruderal land/fallow land (areas with herbaceous vegetation and scattered ruderal shrubs). Residential area = buildings, streets, gardens with vegetation, trees, and shrubs. **Observation.** Phenological type**:** S = sedentary species; PM = partially migratory species; SV = summer visitor species; WV = winter visitor species; P = passage species; WV-P = winter passage visitor; B = breeding; BP = breeding pairs; IB = irregular breeding; B? = possible breeding.



Figure 2. Youth Park. Șerca Brook. 21.09.2024.



Figure 3. Youth Park. Concentrations of *Columba palumbus*. 27.01. 2025.



Figure 4. Mofleni Marsh. In the background: the former brick factory. 14.09.2024.



Figure 5. Anthropogenic grasslands. 18.06.2025.



Figure 6. Jiu Floodplain.19.05.2024.



Figure 7. Flocks of gulls on the Jiu River. 21.11.2025.



Figure 8. Concentrations of birds on the Jiu River: gulls, cormorants herons and corvids. 24.02.2026.



Figure 9. Storks at the Mofleni Ecological Landfill. 3.08.2026.



Figure 10. Fallow land habitat with the Șerca marshes.18.06.2025.



Figure 11. Șerca Mashes.Concentrations of birds: great egrets, gulls, mallards. 28.08. 2025.



Figure 12. Șerca Marshes. *Himantopus himantopus and. Chlidonias hybrida*. 19.05.2024.



Figure 13. Șerca Marshes. *Chlidonias hybrida* and chicks at nest. 26.06.2024.



Figure 14. Jiu Floodplain. A rook colony; approximately 55 nests on a single poplar tree. 14.03. 2024.

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