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PALEOBIOLOGY

RHINOCEROTOIDEA GILL, 1872
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED PAPERS – BIBLIOGRAFYA RÉFÉRENCES BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES – BIBLIOGRAFÍA – RIFERIMENTI BIBLIOGRAFICI

Emmanuel M.E. BILLIA*

For a more rapid and easy consultation a list of bibliographic references concerning the Rhinocerotoidea Superfamily is proposed. As far as regards to the reference codes included in column on the left see the "Legenda" table.

Il nous a paru utile, afin d'assurer une consultation du texte à la fois plus rapide et plus aisée, de proposer ici-même des références bibliographiques concernant la Super-famille Rhinocerotoidea. Pour ce qui a trait au choix des références placées dans la liste de gauche, voir la table des "Legenda".

Para una mas rápida y fácil consultación, se propone aquì una lista bibliográfica sobre la Superfamilia Rhinocerotoidea.

Por lo que concerne las claves de referimiento de la columna a la izquierda, veer la tabla "Legenda".

Dlya bolee bystroy i udobnoy konsul'tazii privoditsya spisok bibliografii nadsemeystva Rhinocerotoidea.

Chto kasaetsya kodov, privedennyh v kolonke sleva, smotrite tablizu "Legenda".

Ai fini di una più rapida e agevole consultazione, si è ritenuto utile proporre un elenco di riferimenti bibliografici relativi alla Superfamiglia Rhinocerotoidea. Per quanto concerne i codici di riferimento riportati nella colonna a sinistra, si consulti il quadro "Legenda".

LEGENDA

1a Rhinocerotidae of the European Paleocene-Eocene
1b Rhinocerotidae of the European Oligo-Miocene
1c Rhinocerotidae of the European Pliocene
2 Rhinocerotidae of the European Pleistocene in general or indet. (*Stephanorhinus* [= *Dicerorhinus*] in Moldova excepted)
3 *Coelodonta antiquitatis* (Blumenbach, 1799) in Eurasia
3a *Coelodonta antiquitatis* (Blumenbach, 1799): rock art, paintings
4 *Stephanorhinus etruscus* (Falconer, 1868) in Eurasia
5 *Stephanorhinus hundsheimensis* (Toula, 1902) in Eurasia
6 *Stephanorhinus hemitoechus* (Falconer, 1868)
7 *Stephanorhinus kirchbergensis* (Jäger, 1839) in Eurasia
7a *Stephanorhinus kirchbergensis* (Jäger, 1839): interactions with fossil humans (?)
8 *Elasmotherium* and Elasmotherinae
8a *Elasmotherium*: rock art, paintings, osteological industry (?)
9 *Rhinoceros unicornis* L., 1758
10 *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* (Fischer v. Waldheim, 1814)

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11 *Rhinoceros sondaicus* Desmarest, 1822
12 Chinese fossil Rhinocerotidae
13 Asian and Middle-Eastern fossil and/or living Rhinocerotidae in general (Chinese, Caucasian, Kazakh Rhinocerotidae, *Rhinoceros binagadensis* Dzhafarov, 1955, *Rhinoceros subinermis* Pomel, 1895, and *Rhinoceros sondaicus inermi* Lesson, 1840 excepted)
13a Caucasian fossil Rhinocerotidae
13b Kazakh fossil Rhinocerotidae
14 *Rhinoceros binagadensis* Dzhafarov, 1955, *R. subinermis* Pomel, 1895, *R. sondaicus inermis* Lesson, 1840
15 *Ceratotherium simum simum* (Burchell, 1817)
15a *Ceratotherium simum cottoni* (Lydekker, 1908)
16 *Diceros bicornis* L., 1758
17 African fossil and/or living Rhinocerotidae in general (*Ceratotherium simum simum* [Burchell, 1817], *Ceratotherium simum cottoni* [Lydekker, 1908] and *Diceros bicornis* L., 1758 excepted)
18 Phylogeny, cladystic, evolution of the European and Extra-European fossil and/or living Rhinocerotidae
19 Anatomy, anatomo–isto–patology, odonto–osteological morphology and abnormalities, genetics
20 Biostratigraphy and biostratigraphical correlations, biozonations, ecology, ethology, migrations, palaeoecology and palaeoenvironmental reconstructions, palaeogeography, synonymy, stratigraphy, systematics, taphonomy, trophism, taxonomy, ESR and Uranium-series datings, amino-acid racemisation data
21 Coexistence Man-Rhinoceros, man hunting Rhinoceros, extinctions
22 Rhinoceroses in the rock art, paintings (*C. antiquitatis* [Blum., 1799] and *Elasmotherium* excepted)
23 North American Rhinocerotoidea
24 *Stephanorhinus* (= *Dicerorhinus*) in Moldova
AH Atlases, Catalogues, Guides, Handbooks
HD Historical documents

INSTITUTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

AN ArmSSR — Akademya Nauk Armyanskoy SSR (= Academy of Sciences of Armenian SSR), Erevan
AN AzerbSSR — Akademya Nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (= Academy of Sciences of Azerbayjan SSR), Baku
AN GruzSSR — Akademya Nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (= Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR), Tbilisi
AN KazSSR — Akademya Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (= Academy of Sciences of Kazakh SSR), Alma-Ata; at present, Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan, Almaty
AN MoldSSR — Akademya Nauk Moldavskoy SSR (= Academy of Sciences of Moldavian SSR, Kishinev); at present, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Chişinău
AN SSSR — Akademya Nauk SSSR (= USSR Academy of Sciences), Moscow/Leningrad; at present, Russian Academy of Sciences (RAN), Moscow/St-Petersburg
AN TadzhSSR — Akademya Nauk Tadzhisskoy SSR (= Academy of Sciences of the Tajik SSR), Dushambe
AN UkrSSR — Akademya Nauk Ukrainskoy SSR or Akademia Nauk Ukrains'koï Radyans'koï Sozialistichnoï Respubliki,

(AN URSR)	(= Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR, Kiev); at present, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiïv
AN URSR	Akademia Nauk Ukrains'koï Radyans'koï Sozialistichnoï Respubliki (= Academy of Sciences of the UkrainianSSR), Kiïv (= Kiev)
GIN AN SSSR	Geologichesky Institut Akademii Nauk (= Institute of Geology, USSR Academy of Sciences), Moscow
HAZU	Hrvatska Akademija Znanosti i Umjetnosti (= Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts), former Yugoslavian Academy of Sciences and Arts (JAZU), Zagreb
JAZU	Jugoslavenska Akademija Znanosti i Umjetnosti (Academia Scientiarum et Artium Slavorum Meridionalium = Yugoslavian Academy of Sciences and Arts); at present, Hrvatska Akademija Znanosti i Umjetnosti (= Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts), Zagreb
PAN	Polska Akademia Nauk (= Polish Academy of Sciences), Warsaw
RAN	Rossiyskaya Akademya Nauk (= Russian Academy of Sciences), Moscow/St-Petersburg
SAN	Srpska Akademija Nauka (= Serbian Academy of Sciences), former Yugoslavian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Belgrade
SAZU (JAZU)	Slovenska Akademija Znanosti i Umetnosti (Academia Scientiarum et Artium Slovenica = Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts), Ljubljana
SO RAN	Sibirskoe Otdelenie Rossiyskoy Akademii Nauk (= Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences)
UkrAN	Ukrains'koïa Akademia Nauk (= Ukrainian Academy of Sciences), Kïv

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

Bollettino SPI	Bollettino della Società Paleontologica Italiana, Modena
Bulletin AMNH	Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, New York
Byulleten' MOIP	Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Moskva
Ezhegodnik RPO	Ezhegodnik Russkogo paleontologicheskogo obshchestva, Moskva
Ezhegodnik VPO	Ezhegodnik Vsesoyuznogo paleontologicheskogo obshchestva, Moskva
Izd-vo	Izdatel'stvo (= Publishing House)
N.F.	Neue Folge
Trudy GIN AN SSSR	Trudy Geologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva
Trudy IGN	Trudy Instituta Geologicheskoy Nauk, Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva
Trudy PIN AN SSSR	Trudy Paleontologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva
Trudy ZIN AN SSSR	Trudy Zoologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva/Leningrad

A

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LES VOIES COLLECTRICE DE L'EAU DES CANAUX POUR LA COLLECTE DE LA PRÉPARATION URICANI

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Abstract: The paper refers to several data concerning the closing and greening works related to the Preparation Uricani. Currently there are three collecting channels for water. After the greening process, they were embanked and the water flows in the Western Jiu River. The collected samples analyzed in the laboratory revealed a significant decrease in the quantities of nitrogen, ammonia and chloride, but also an increase in sulphates and the presence of iron during the year of greening of the area.
Key words: Petroşani Basin, mining works, environmental rehabilitation, physical and chemical analysis of water.
Résumé: Le document fait référence à certains aspects du processus de la fermeture et préparatifs d'écologisation à la station de préparation du charbon d'Uricani.Actuellement, il existent trois canaux collecteurs des eaux, qu'on a muni de remblais et de cette manière l'eau coule dans le Jiu d'Ouest. Les échantillons prélevés ont été analysés dans le laboratoire et on a observé une diminution signifiante des quantités d'azote, d'ammonium et de chlorure, mais aussi une augmentation des sulfates et la présence du fer pendant l'année de l'écologisation de cette région.
Mots-clés: Bassin de Petroşani, les activités minières, réhabilitation de l'environnement, analyse physico-chimique de l'eau.

INTRODUCTION

La ville d'Uricani est située dans la vallée du Jiu d'Ouest, au pied des montagnes Retezat. La ville d'Uricani revient au département de Hunedoara. Le relief en est essentiellement montagneux, la ville étant bordée au nord par le Massif de Retezat et au sud par la montagne de Vâlcan (Fig. 1).

À Uricani, comme d'ailleurs dans tout le Bassin de Petroşani on exploite encore la houille, un charbon supérieur, dont le pouvoir calorique est de 7700-8000 kcal / kg, la teneur en carbone comprise entre 77 et 80%, cendres de 2.6 à 6.3% et substances volatiles de 44 à 50 %. L'extraction du charbon concerne aussi sa

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préparation. À ce but, a été construite l'Usine de Préparation d'Uricani. On y prépare le charbon brut provenant de l'ouest du Bassin de Petroşani et des mines d`Uricani, Valea de Brazi et Câmpul lui Neag, pour la livraison aux usines sidérurgiques et pour la production d'électricité (Petrescu et al, 1987).

La Préparation Uricani a été en fonction jusqu'en avril 1990. La principale cause de l'arrêt d'activité a été la mince production extraite, sous la capacité de la préparation existante, avec des influences négatives sur le coût de vente des produits. La Préparation Uricani a été proposée pour la fermeture et écologisation, conformément à la décision n° 171.603/14.05.2004 M.E.C.D.G.R.M., approuvée par le HG. 1846/2004 (Braşovan & Codrea, 2008; 2005 ***).

À l'intérieur de la Préparation et dans la zone de la mine le puit 6 Nouveau il y a 3 canaux de drainage. Ils recueillent l'eau des pentes, aussi bien que l'eau résultant du lavage du charbon ou venant des égouts de la Préparation. Ces canaux s`ouvrent dans le Jiu d'Ouest et avant l'écologisation de la Préparation étaient la principale source de pollution du Jiu (2006 ***)

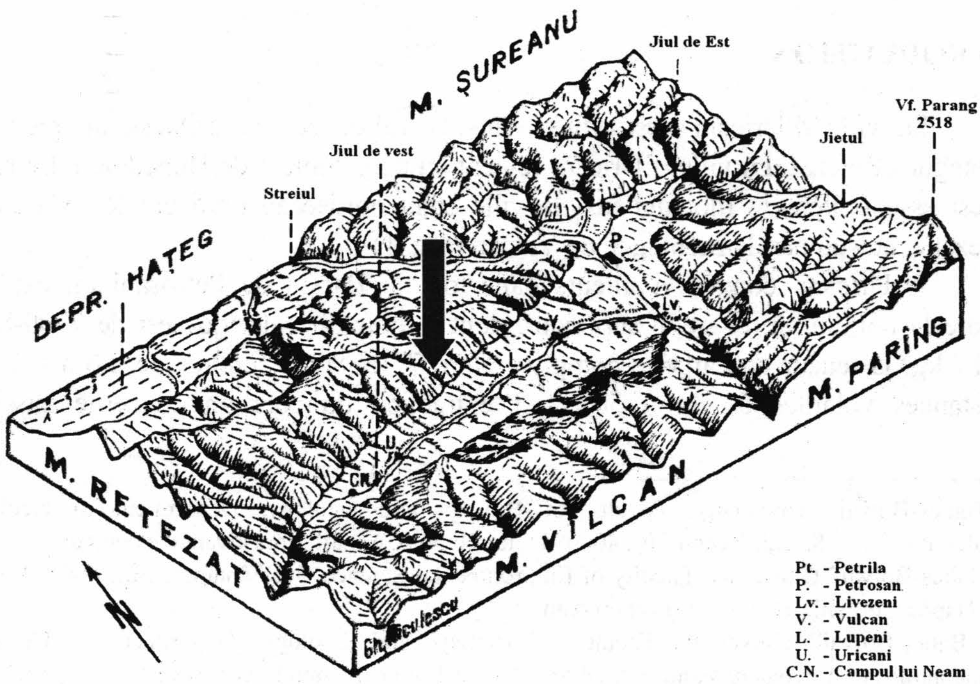

Figure 1. *Bloc-diagramme du Bassin de Petroşani (Pop, 1993)*[1]

PRELEVATION ET TRAITEMENT DES ECHANTILLONS

Les échantillons d'eau collectés des 3 canaux ont été analysés au laboratoire du Département de l'Eau de Petroşani (pendant l'année 2008***) ; les échantillons prélevés en 2009, ont été analysés à l'Université Babesş-Bolyai Cluj-Napoca. En 2008, on a observé le pH, la conductivité, la concentration de nitrates, sulfates et chlorures. Suite des analyses en 2009 on a trouvé des traces de fer aussi.

	U.M.	**Canal 1**	**Canal 2**	**Canal 3**	**Embouchure du Jiu**
pH		6,51	7,20	6,68	6,50
Conductivité	µS/cm	433	267	408	330
Azotites	mg/L	0,025	0,022	0,019	0,021
Ammonium	mg/L	0,247	0,052	0,006	0,036
Sulfates	mg/L	35,7	33,1	37,5	34
Chlore	mg/L	4,96	6,38	7,80	4,96

Tableau 1. Les caractéristiques physico-chimiques de l'eau en 2008

Les résultats des mesures pour les échantillons de 2008 seront examinés par rapport à ceux obtenus pour les échantillons de 2009, pour souligner l'évolution temporelle des caractéristiques physique et chimique de l'eau venant des canaux collecteurs.

Pour les échantillons de 2009 on a déterminé le pH, la conductivité électrique, la concentration de nitrates, des sulfates et des chlorures en utilisant un équipement standard et les procédures de laboratoire en utilisant le multimètre de type Consort C830 et bandes produites par Merck.

RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSIONS

L'étalon de référence c'est l'eau ultra pure. Les mesures effectuées montrent les valeurs suivantes: conductivité électrique - 1,3 µS / cm, pH - 6,83. Elles sont inclues dans les conditions d'admissibilités prescrites (Traistă et al, 2002).

Le ion chlorure (Cl^-) est présent dans les eaux naturelles du sol, ou à la suite de la pollution. Dans les eaux de surface les chlorures sont présentes dans de faibles concentrations, de 0-30 mg/l. Dans les eaux souterraines de grande profondeur, ils sont présents à des concentrations de 5 à 15 mg/l. L'existence du Cl^- en grandes quantités dans l'eau peut être liée au lavage du sol salé par l'eau, aux roches à Na Cl, et à la pénétration des eaux usées venant de la surface. Dans ce cas, avec l'augmentation de chlore on signale aussi la présence de l'ammoniac, des nutriments et l'augmentation des substances organiques. De 500-700 mg/l la présence du chlore dans l'eau peut être ressentie directement, par le goût particulier. En contact avec le béton, les chlorures de l'eau entrent en réaction avec le $CaCO_3$ résultant la CaCl. Par conséquence, les eaux à forte teneur de chlorure peuvent avoir une mauvaise influence pour le béton (Georgescu, ***).

	U.M.	**Canal 1**	**Canal 2**	**Canal 3**	**Embouchure du Jiu**
pH		7,28	7,54	7,59	7,51
Conductivité	µS/cm	199	239	413	225
Azotites	mg/L	0	0	0	0
Ammonium	mg/L	0	0	0	0
Sulfates	mg/L	40	40	40	40
Chlore	mg/L	0	0	0	0
Fer	µg/L	2	2	2	2
Dureté	mg/L	1	1,5	3,25	1,25

***Tableau** 2*. Les caractéristiques physico-chimiques de l'eau en 2009

Les sulfates se trouvent dans l'eau à la suite de la dissolution des minéraux comme le $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ (gypse), le $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ (sels d'Epsom), le $NaSO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ (sels Glauber). Le contenu du ion sulfate dans les eaux industrielles et celles de mine sont dues à l'oxydation de la pyrite, de l'hydrogène sulfuré et de l'acide sulfurique utilisés dans diverses techniques industrielles. Le ion sulfate n'est pas toxique, mais en quantités supérieures à 250 mg/l dans l'eau potable il a une action laxative. En concentrations supérieures à 300 mg/l, les sulfates ont aussi une action agressive, et à partir de 800 mg/l ils attaquent aussi le béton (Varduca et al, 1997).

Les azotates, les azotites et l'ammoniac se forment dans l'eau notamment à la suite de la décomposition et de la minéralisation des composés protéiques qui pénètrent dans l'eau de surface simultanément avec les eaux usées ou celles industrielles provenues des émissions des cokeries, et des usines de lavage du charbon. L'existence de l'ammoniac dans l'eau et l'absence de nitrates indiqueraient de l'eau impure. Si, à travers le temps la concentration de l'ammoniac diminue et au contraire, les azotates et les azotites y sont présents, on peut supposer que l'eau est auto expurgée.

Sous l'action des microorganismes, les substances protéiques se décomposent on résultant comme produit final l'ammoniac. L'ammoniac est formé à partir de la pourriture des restes végétaux, et dans les eaux ferrugineuses, suite de la décomposition des composés de l'azote par des bactéries dénitrificatrices. La présence de l'ammoniac dans les eaux n'est dangereuse que dans les cas où il s'agit de l'ammoniac d'origine animale.

L'ammoniac dissous dans l'eau, résulté par oxydation avec l'oxygène de l'air ou sous influence de la bactérie *Nitromonas* et *Nitrobact*er se transforme peu à peu en azotates et plus tard en azotites; la première étape de l'oxydation se déroule plus rapidement que la seconde.

Fe^{2+} est facile à détecter dans l'eau si l'échantillon récolté est stocké 15-30 minutes dans un récipient en verre. Initialement, l'eau est claire et incolore, puis elle change peu à peu de couleur, devenant jaune ou même brune, en fonction du contenu de Fe^{2+} de l'eau oxydé par l'air dont il est entré en contact. Fe^{3+} oxydé dans l'eau donne une couleur jaune, orange ou rouge. Le fer colloïdal est le plus difficile à enlever de l'eau parce que, contrairement au Fe^{2+} et au Fe^{3+} qui précipitent, ce dernier reste en suspension (Varduca et al, 1997).

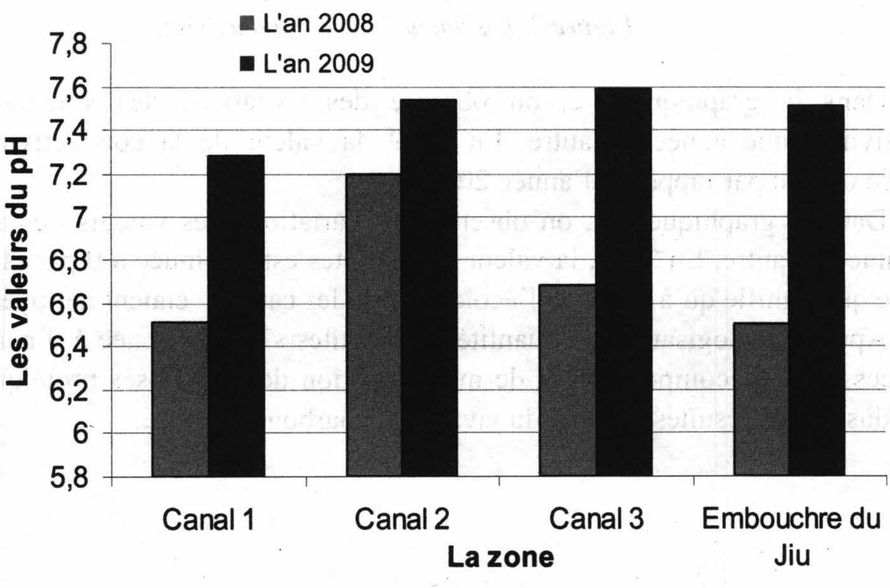

Figure 1. *Le pH de l'eau analysée*

Dans le graphique n°1, on observe des variations des valeurs de pH d'une année à l'autre. En 2009, la valeur du pH a augmenté un peu par rapport à 2008, ce qui signifie qu'à la fin de l'écologisation les canaux étaient nettoyés.

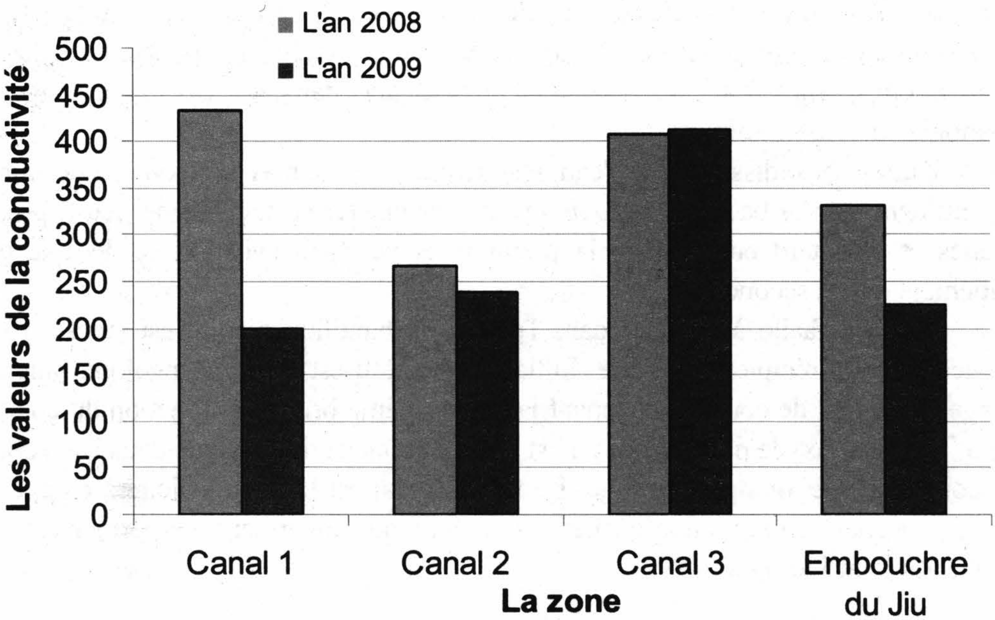

***Figure 2**. Les valeurs de la conductivité*

Dans le graphique n°2, on observe des variations des valeurs de la conductivité d'une année à l'autre. En 2009, la valeur de la conductivité s'est diminuée un peu par rapport à l'année 2008.

Dans le graphique n°3, on observe des variations des valeurs des azotites d'une année à l'autre. En 2009, la valeur des azotites est diminuée à 0 par rapport à 2008, ce qui signifie qu'à la fin de l'écologisation les canaux étaient nettoyés.

Après l'ècologisation, la quantité des azotites s'est diminuée à 0 parce que les processus de décomposition et de minéralisation des composés protéiques des eaux industrielles résultés au final du lavage du charbon ont cessé.

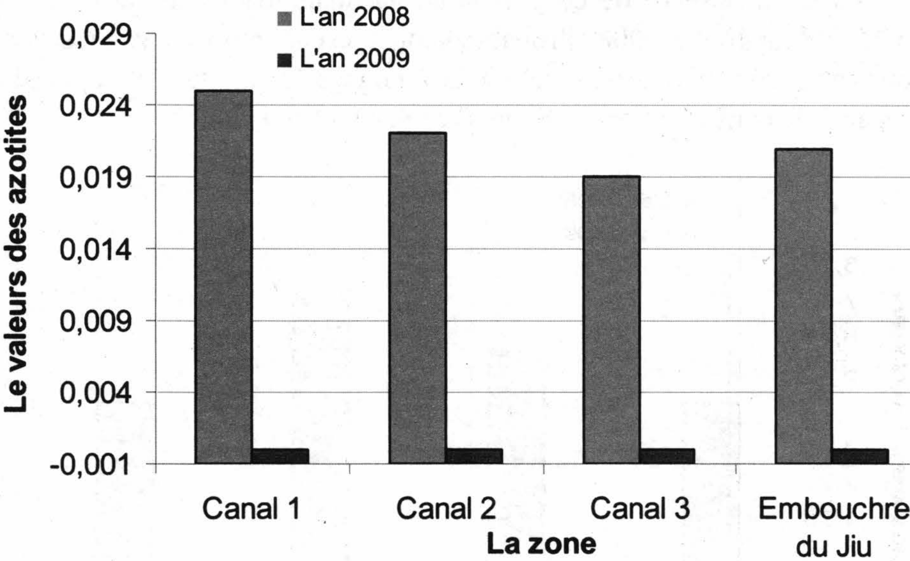

Figure 3*. Les valeurs des azotites*

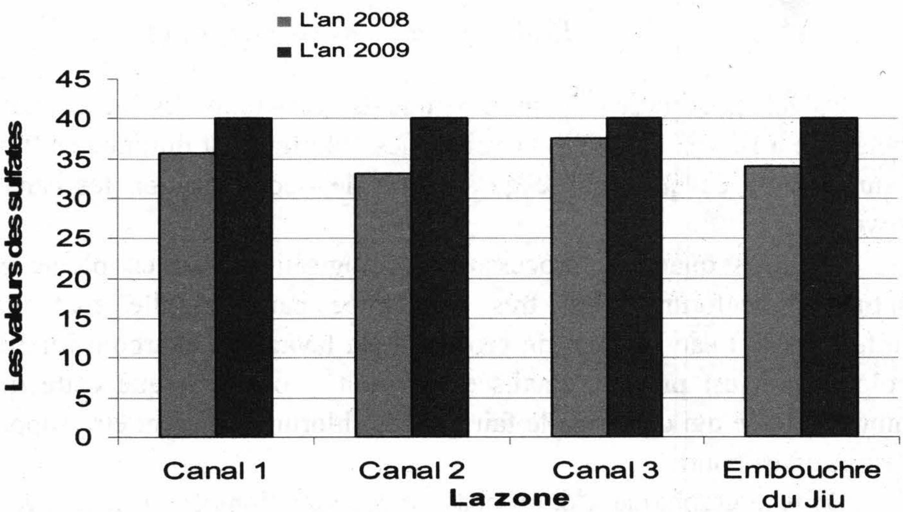

Figure 4*. Les valeurs des sulfates*

Dans le graphique n°4, on observe des variations des valeurs des sulfates d'une année à l'autre. En 2009, la valeur des sulfates a augmenté d'une manière sensible par rapport à l'année 2008 ce qui signifie qu'à la fin de l'écologisation les canaux étaient nettoyés.

Comme on observe de ce graphique, la quantité des sulfates en 2009 est augmentée par rapport à 2008. Probablement, c'est à cause de la présence de la pyrite qui continue l'oxydation dans l'eau et dégage le sulfate. On suppose que la pyrite est arrivée dans l'eau en solidaire avec le charbon lavé.

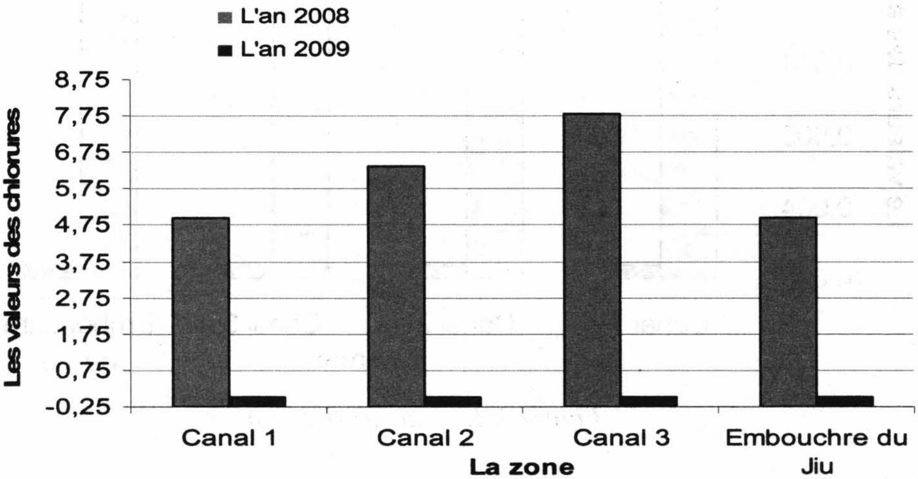

***Figure* 5**. *Les valeurs des chlorures*

Dans le graphique n°5, on remarque des variations des valeurs des chlorures d'une année à l'autre. En 2009, la valeur des chlorures est diminuée à 0 par rapport à l'année 2008 ce qui signifie qu'à la fin de l'écologisation les canaux étaient nettoyés.

En 2008 quand le processus d'écologisation était en pleine activité, la quantité des chlorures était très augmentée parce qu'elle était utilisé à la désinfection de l'eau au final du processus du lavage du charbon. En 2009, quand l'écologisation est presque finalisée, on peut y observer que cette quantité est diminuée à 0, ce qui confirme le fait que les chlorures peuvent être supprimés dans un temps assez court.

Dans le graphique n°6, on observe des variations des valeurs pour la dureté d'une année à l'autre. En 2008 des valeurs pour la dureté manquent, mais en 2009 la valeur de la dureté a augmenté ce qui signifie qu'à la fin de l'écologisation étaient apparus des ions de Ca^{2+} şi Mg^{2+}.

Le laboratoire pour analyses de Petroşani n'a pas fait cette analyse en 2008, mais on considère que la dureté est importante parce qu'elle indique la présence des ions de Ca^{2+} et Mg^{2+}. On peut y observer dans cette figure, qu'au canal 3, la dureté este deux fois plus grande qu'au canal 2 et le canal 1, aussi bien que pour l'embouchure du Jiu.

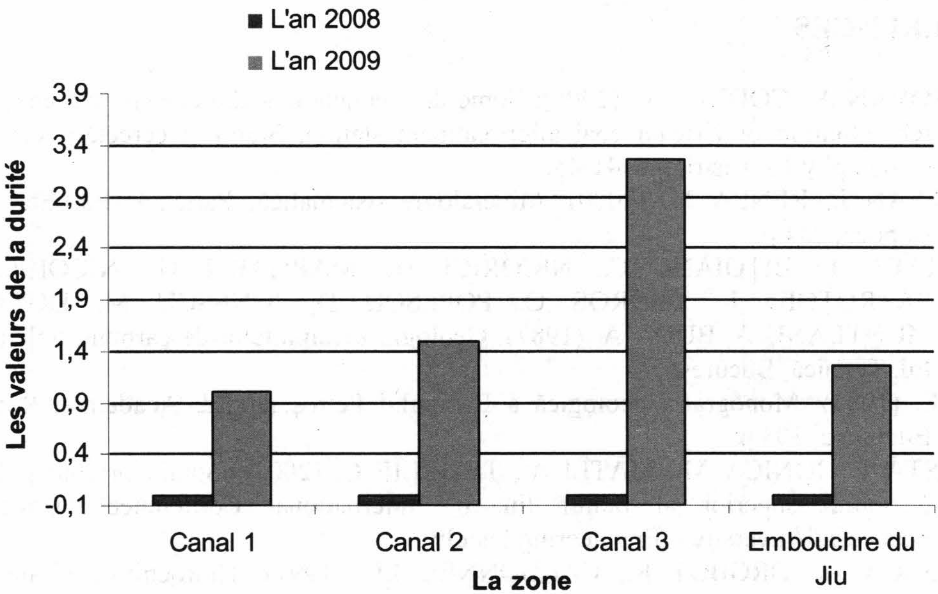

Figure 6. *Les valeurs pour la dureté*

La valeur augmentée des sulfates dans l'eau de ceux 3 canaux peut être associé à la présence de la pyrite qui, une fois extraite avec le charbon, elle continue le processus de l'oxydation dans l'eau et par conséquent sont libérés le ion sulfate et le ion de fer.

$$FeS_2 + 7/2\ O_2 + H_2O = Fe^{2+} + 2SO_4^{2-} + 2H^-$$

La composition chimique de la pyrite est: Fe 46,6% et S 53,4% (Mureşan & Benea, 2000).

CONCLUSIONS

Suite des travaux de la fermeture et écologisation de la Préparation Uricani on peut observer que la quantité de nitrate, d'ammonium et de chlorure a été réduite à 0 et donc il n'y a pas de danger concernant la décomposition et minéralisation des composés protéiques résultant du processus de lavage du charbon.

Le processus de minéralisation est présent, fait indiqué aussi par les valeurs obtenues pour la dureté, mais ce processus se déroule à travers le temps.

Les affluents de Jiu d'Ouest ne sont plus pollués car l'activité minière concentré sur l'extraction et le traitement du charbon y est très réduite.

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BIOLOGY

GLOBAL WARMING AND ITS IMPACT ON BIRD MIGRATION

Lászlo- Ernö BERKESY, Corina-Michaela BERKESY

Abstract: The bird`s migration is caused by historical and present factors. It is the result of the complicated connections of the environmental conditions of bird` existence, which have changed along the time, and their physiological processes which have narrow genetic determination.
Key words: *migration, environment, anthropicactivities.*

Introduction

Bird migration refers to the regular seasonal journey undertaken by birds each year, between their nesting territory – place of origin – and the wintering site. It is one of nature's most interesting phenomenons; it is also a great, attractive and complex phenomenon. Bird migration is determined by historical and present causes. It is a result of the complicated connections existing between the external conditions of a bird's life, which have changed over time, and the physiological processes of its body, which possesses a strict genetic determinism.

Bird migration takes place on all continents and, the bigger the annual climatic variations are, the greater the number of migratory species is. Migration is more emphasized in birds that live in the Northern countries, where the number of sedentary species is relatively small. Towards the temperate zone, the number of sedentary species increases, while in the tropical zone the number of migratory species is very small (Berkesy, 1999).

Causes, origin and evolution of bird migration

There are three important theories related to the origin, evolution and migration of birds over time.

According to one of these theories, the nesting regions of today's migratory birds are their ancient homeland, their place of origin. Because of the quaternary glaciations, the birds were forced to move, as much as possible, towards South during long winters, going back North in summer.

The second theory also states that the nesting regions of today's migratory birds are their ancient homeland, their place of origin. Because of the quaternary glaciations, they withdrew towards South, where they became sedentary birds. After the withdrawal of the glaciers, they began to return to their former places, driven by instinct.

According to the third theory, the ancient homeland of migratory birds is their winter settlement or another warm region which they had to leave and go towards North, because of an excessive reproduction, immediately after the glaciers' withdrawal (Rudescu L. 1958).

The species of migratory birds which come only for reproduction have a Southern, South-Eastern and South-Western origin, namely European, Mongolic and Mediterranean. The ones that don't arrive during the nesting period belong to Northern groups of birds, namely Siberian and Arctic. Migratory birds have a double origin, Southern and Northern. The birds that arrive for nesting purposes reproduce in a new homeland, their place of origin being in the Southern lands, where they only stay during winter nowadays. The species that come to our country for their winter settlement are originally from North, where they nest too.

Due to the fact that the periods of movement of these two categories of migratory birds coincide, overlapping during the periods of transition from the cold season to the warm one, erroneous conclusions have been drawn for all migratory birds. In reality, the birds that go North in spring to nest and the ones that leave the North in autumn in order to winter in South have different origins; therefore the causes of their migration are different, too. (Radu, D., 1984).

The conclusion is that bird migration, and especially the origin and evolution of migration, are not completely cleared. We must admit that glaciation has been a decisive factor of this phenomenon, similar to the fact that today the climatic conditions and their variations cause phenomena of migration or sedentariness.

Migration routes

During their spring and autumn migration, birds follow well-defined itineraries and directions, sometimes very specific, depending always on the position of the winter settlements from the nesting territories and based on the natural obstacles that they encounter during migration. These specific itineraries of birds during their seasonal journeys are called migration ways or routes.

The exact determination of migration routes is very difficult, since almost each species or group of species has its own route.Following the analysis of the migration routes of **Palearctic birds**, according to our present knowledge, it results that Africa is the main migration area of these birds, besides the winter settlements from the Mediterranean, Indian and Malaysian regions.

We specify that the settlement of the Euroasian migratory birds in Africa, from October till March, coincides with the reproduction period of most African birds, which are not at all disturbed by this; it is well known that migratory birds don't reproduce in their winter settlements and do not compete for food and space.

Migration manner and timetable

The forms and dimensions of migratory flocks depend very much upon the family, genre, species and even life category.

Many migratory birds migrate at night and every single individual follows its way to the winter settlement. This is the migratory manner of the following birds: the Thrush Nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*), the Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), the Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*), the Wryneck (*Jynh torquilla*), etc. Also at night, but associated in smaller groups, travel the following birds: the Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*), the Coot (*Fulica atra*), the Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*), the Corncrake (*Crex crex*), the Larks (*Alaudidae*), the Swallows (*Hirundinidae*) and most of the Passerines (*Paseriforme*). Among the birds of prey which belong to the diurnal group and which migrate by day are: the Common Buzzard (*Buteo Buteo*), the Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), the Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*), etc. By day, but in smaller groups, travel the following birds: the Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), the Pigeons (*Columbiformes*), some species of Wild Ducks (*Anatidae*), the Gulls (*Laridae*) and others. By day, but in compact masses, takes place the autumn and spring migration of birds like the Common Crane (*Grus grus*), the Pelicans (*Pelecanidae*) and some species of Wild Geese (*Anseriformes*).

Consequences of climate changes on bird migration

Nowadays, the ecological consequences of the global climate change on bird phenology are an important issue. These climate changes have been noticed at present in Europe.

The global climate increased by 0, 6 °C during the second half of the 20th century, mainly because of the anthropic activities (IPCC, 2001). Recent studies show that there is possible to detect the effects of climate changes at the level of individuals and ecosystems (Avila, Penuelas, 1999).

There is among biologists an increasing interest regarding the way in which the change of the global climate can affect the phenology, physiology and distribution of plants and animals. Many phenological processes, such as the flowering, the leaf flushing date, the moment of insect appearance, bird reproduction and migration have been affected by the recent climate changes. The climate does not affect only the metabolic rate of birds, but it also has other direct and indirect effects on birds' behavior (Marinov jr. and collaborators. 2007).

For example, it can influence the feeding conditions and the ability of development of other essential characteristics of behavior, such as courting during the period previous to nesting. The climate change determines a series of effects on birds' phenology and ecology, effects which have been noticed by many authors. Among these changes we can recall those related to the advancement of nesting, the changes of nesting performances, such as the number of eggs, the success of nesting, and changes of the birds' distribution (spatial distribution, temporal distribution, sex distribution, etc.)

The climate has also a strong impact on nesting success. The extreme climatic events, such as the prolonged frost or the prolonged drought, can have catastrophic effects upon bird populations. (Stenseth et al. 2002)

Phenological changes

Following global warming, there are a series of changes in the behavior of migratory birds, such as the change of the winter and nesting settlement and the increasing tendency of sedentarization in some species.

The most frequent phenological change noticed in birds is the fact that migratory species (local nesting species or the Northern ones), which had not stayed in our country during winter, have started to do it, in a greater or smaller number. This change is believed to be determined by **global warming** and especially by the increasing temperatures in our country during winter. (Marinov jr. and collaborators 2007).

Regional warming can be considered the cause of the arrival of some species to their nesting settlements earlier than usual. A comparison has been made in some species regarding the period of their arrival in Romania, namely in 1900, 2005 and 2006. The species that arrived 1-7 days earlier were not taken into account because more factors can be responsible for small differences: the weather, the wind direction, the time of observation, etc. The results are remarkable, some species arrive nowadays more than 2 months earlier (Table no.1) (Marinov jr. and collaborators 2007)

Table no. 1
Species of birds of cynegetic importance which arrive in Romania earlier, in comparison with the species arriving a century ago (Marinov jr. and collaborators 2007)

No.	Species	Degree of phenological change	Observations
1	*Casmerodius albus*	<<<	Nesting species which winters in significant groups
2	*Egretta garzetta*	<<<	Nesting species which winters accidentally
3	*Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*	<<<	Nesting species which winters in significant groups
4	*Pelecans crispus*	<<	Nesting species which winters in significant groups
5	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	<<	Nesting species which winters in a small number
6	*Numenius arquata*	<<	Transition species which nests and winters in small groups
7	*Circus aeruginosus*	<<	Nesting species which winters in significant groups
8	*Chlidonias niger*	<	Summer guest species
9	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	<	Nesting species which winters in a small number
10	*Plegadis falcinellus*	<	Summer guest species
11	*Sterna hirundo*	<	Summer guest species
12	*Tringa erythropus*	<	Transition species

Legend: < = less than 30 days
<< = between 30 and 60 days
<<< = more than 60 days

The climatic changes induce changes such as the **sedentarization tendency** (vicariation can cause confusion, and in this case, if we speak about Northern populations, it means that we have to do with a tendency of increase of the number of Northern birds which winter in our country), here speaking about summer swans and coots. The sudden temperature decreases can cause mortality, especially in summer swans populations. (Marinov jr. and collaborators 2007).

If the weather goes gradually cold and the birds are not too weak, a short migration (reverse migration) takes place towards South in Bulgaria, sometimes more South. Phenological changes can be noticed in other species, too; some of these are: the semi-sedentarization of coots, the stay of some transition and winter species during the warm season, such as the Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), the Pintail (*Anas acuta*), the Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), species which nest in small numbers, inside the country and in the Danube Delta, too (Talpeanu and Paspaleva, 1981).

The nesting tendency. Another change is the tendency to nest, which can be encountered in transition species and winter guests. Thus, birds which have their nesting settlements much to North started to nest or re-nest in our country.

Their return can be explained by the improvement of the habitat conditions or by the natural tendency of extension of the nesting area, but the pattern of the tendency of nesting beginning (since brooding has not been reported previously for these species), concomitantly with the emergence of the above-mentioned changes, makes us take into consideration that even this type of change can be induced by the climatic changes at the level of the area (Marinov jr. and collaborators 2007).

We must say that, if in the case of Southern birds which appeared in our country, the cause could be the global warming, for the Northern species we may speak about climatic changes in their area. Afterwards, a series of species started to nest or nest again in our country, following a long period of time: *Bubulcus ibis, Mergus merganser, Falco naumanni, Chettusia leucura, Larus melanocephalus, Apus melba, Eremophila alpestris, Hirundo daurica, Ptyonoprogne rupestris, Lanius senator, Turdus pilaris, Oenanthe isabellina, Acrocephalus agricola, Phylloscopus trochilus, Passer hispaniolensis, Carpodacus erythrinus, Emberiza melanocephala,* etc.

Thus, the above-mentioned species have been or still are in expansion, which could be caused by the climatic changes that produced, secondarily, other changes.

These recent phenological changes can be caused by other reasons, different from the climatic changes.

Climate change and bird migration

As previously stated, the migration activity and the arrival time of birds to their nesting places are closely related to the climatic factor. Therefore, this type of behavior is also affected by the recent climatic changes. These changes are easily noticeable because in some European countries there are records of the period of arrival in spring of some migratory birds in the last two centuries (Sparks and Carey, 1995, Ahas, 1999).

Many studies describing the long-term changes of spring arrival of more species on the European continent have been published.

Table no. 2

Temporary changes of the main arrival date in various species of birds from different regions (Marinov jr. and collaborators 2007)

Species	Period	Country/Region	Tendency	Authors
Coturnix coturnix	1952-2000	Spain	Later	Penuelas et al. 2002
Columba palumbus	1970-1996	Poland	Earlier	Tryjanowski et al. 2002
Cuculus canorus	1942-1991	Great Britain	Later	Mason, 1995
	1952-2000	Spain	Later	Penuelas et al. 2002
Upupa epops	1952-2000	Spain	Later	Penuelas et al. 2002
Alauda arvensis	1865-1996	Estonia	Earlier	Ahas, 1999
Riparia riparia	1942-1991	Great Britain	Earlier	Mason, 1995
	1970-1996	Poland	Earlier	Tryjanowski et al. 2002
	1952-2000	Spain	Later	Penuelas et al. 2002
Hirundo rustica	1970-1996	Great Britain	Earlier	Sparks at al. 1999
	1969-1998	Scandinavia		Sparks at al. 1999
	1951-1985			
	1996-2000	Slovakia	Later	Sparks and Braslavska, 2001
Anthus trivialis	1942-1991	Great Britain	Later	Mason, 1995
Motacilla alba	1970-1996	Poland	Earlier	Tryjanowski et al. 2002
	1865-1996	Estonia	Earlier	Ahas, 1999
Luscinia megarhyncos	1952-2000	Spain	Later	Peunelas et al. 2002
Turdus migratorius	1975-1999	U.S.A.	Earlier	Ionuye et al, 2000
Phoenicurus ochruros	1970-1996	Poland	Earlier	Tryjanowski et al. 2002
Saxicola rubetra	1942-1991	Great Britain	Later	Mason, 1995
Acrocephalus shoenobaenus	1942-1991	Great Britain	Earlier	Mason, 1995
Sylvia communis	1942-1991	Great Britain	Later	Mason, 1995
Sylvia borin	1942-1991	Great Britain	Later	Mason, 1995
Sylvia atricapilla	1966-1995	Great Britain	Earlier	Sparks et al. 1999
	1942-1991	Great Britain	Earlier	Mason, 1995
Phylloscopus collybita	1942-1991	Great Britain	Earlier	Mason, 1995

The climatic changes in Africa (where birds spend half a year) must play an important role in the period of the beginning of migration; therefore we have to take into account this aspect in our future studies regarding the phenological changes in birds in Europe. The climatic changes are different in temperate and tropical areas (IPCC, 2001), but in many bird species the spring migration seems to be determined by endogenous factors, not being affected (apparently) by the climatic changes. Thus, to some favorable environmental conditions, the response through the beginning of migration towards the nidification areas does not start in many species.

Nevertheless, in many Northern migratory birds and from the temperate area, the arrival date is influenced by the temperatures in South Europe in the month previous to their arrival. For example, the date of arrival of the Barn Swallow (Hirundo rustica) in Great Britain is determined by the average temperature in March in the Iberian Peninsula.

Therefore, one can draw the conclusion that climatic fluctuations have significant consequences on migration across Europe. Instead, birds which migrate short and medium distances are more flexible regarding these climatic fluctuations because the winter settlements conditions are not very much different from the ones of the nesting areas (Berthold, 1990). The same author suggests that birds migrating long distances do not arrive earlier in order to avoid the increase of the competition for food between them and the sedentary species and the ones that migrate shorter distances. This pattern is encountered in Romanian birds, too, the birds which arrive much earlier are the ones that migrate short distances (Marinov jr. and collaborators 2007).

During the second half of the 20th century, mainly because of the anthropic activities, the general climate has warmed by 0,6°C. Nevertheless, because of the climatic changes, there is a whole series of consequences in plant and animal phenology (which produce modifications even at the level of ecosystems), and finally the birds are affected directly and/or indirectly. Even if, by phenologic modification we understand only the modification of migration and nesting in birds, it can take severe forms when the nesting success is affected, too, in the case of some rare species or whenever some extreme climatic events occur.

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