

DISTRIBUTION, POPULATION SIZE AND DYNAMICS OF THE WHITE STORK (*CICONIA CICONIA L.*) IN THE UPPER AND MIDDLE OLT RIVER BASIN (ROMANIA)

Ferenc Kósa, László Demeter, Tamás Papp, Friedrich Philippi,
Hans-Johann Lutsch and Károly György

Abstract

Based on the results of the censuses carried out between 1996–2000, the total population of the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin is 721 HPa distributed in 304 localities. The total population of the region can be estimated to approx. 800 HPa. About 30% of Transylvanian population and about 16% of Romanian population breeds in the study area. From a vulnerability, conservational and monitoring point of view it is important to note that ~10% of the localities hold almost half (328 HPa - 45.49%) of the total breeding population of the whole area. The mean population density (StD) for the whole area was 5.469 HPa/100 km². Out of a total of 721 breeding pairs, 64% were found to nest at altitudes between 500–1000 m and only 36% nests within the altitudinal belt of 300–500 m. Most common nest sites are electric pylons (45.26%), barns (24.47%) and chimneys (22.48%). Since the 1960-s massive changes have been observed in nest site preferences, from buildings to electric pylons. The mean JZa and JZm values for the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin were above 2.0 and 2.5 in 1998–2000, values which are higher than the estimated JZa and JZm values needed to keep the population stable. The White Stork population of the Middle and Upper Olt River Basin has undergone a continuous decrease from the sixties until the end of the nineties. Positive populational changes can be seen, with the exception of the Făgăraş Basin, only in the 1988/1989–2000 period: the population has recovered to the level of the sixties and is still increasing in the Ciuc, Târgu Secuiesc and Sibiu Basins.

Keywords: White Stork, Olt River Basin, distribution, population size, breeding success, colonial nesting, nest site selection, population trends.

Introduction

The White Stork has been identified as a priority bird species in 4 out of 7 agricultural and grassland habitats of Europe (Tucker and Dixon 1997), and recently it was proposed as a habitat indicator species for agricultural habitats by Tucker *et al.* (2000). The White Stork is a flagship species for the international conservation of wetlands, ecologically valuable river lowlands and low intensity farmland as well as for the conservation of migratory birds in general (Samusenko 2000). Thus conserving the White Stork is an important contribution toward the preservation of biodiversity and consequently to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Schulz 1999b).

The White Stork is distributed over the entire territory of Romania and the total number of breeding pairs was estimated by the last national census (1999) to ~ 4500 breeding pairs (Kósa 2001). The first regional White Stork census in this area was conducted between 1909-1915 by Jakab Schenk (Salmen 1980), but more detailed censuses were made only in the second half of the 20th century. Data on the numbers and population trends of the White Stork in the Middle and Upper Olt River Basin were published by the following authors: Béldi (1962), Damó (1984, 1985, 1994), Demeter (2001a, 2001b), Klemm (1969, 1975a, 1975b, 1983), Klemm and Salmen (1988), Kohl (1980), Kovács (1975, 1976), Kováts (1968a, 1968b, 1974), Molnár (1979, 1981, 1990), Lutsch (1990), Lutsch, Philippi and Popa (1990), Philippi (1997), Philippi (2001), Philippi and Popa (1990b), Popa (1983), Szabó and Papp (1996), Weber and Antal (1978).

The main goal of this study was to locate and characterize the nest sites used by White Storks in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin. The second aim was to evaluate all the population data essential for the analysis of the White Stork population in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin to forecast its further population trends (in addition, in the future our databases will make possible further comparative analysis of the different population parameters in this area). The third aim was to elaborate recommendations for the protection of the White Stork populations and stork habitats. Partial results of our study were published by Demeter (2001a, 2001b) and Philippi (2001).

Material and Methods

Our study was carried out mainly from 1 July to 10 August 2000 when ~80% out of our data were collected in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin. The other ~20% of the data were counted by the authors between 1996-1999.

The Upper and Middle Olt River Basin occupies the middle part of Romania (the south-eastern corner of Transylvania) and is situated within four counties (Harghita, Covasna, Brasov, Sibiu) along 386 river kilometers. The total size of the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin is 13181 km² (Ujvári 1972). The geographical range of the area is from 23°40'E to 26°24'E and from 45°24'N to 46°45'N. The Upper and Middle Olt River Basin consists mainly of intramountainous basins surrounded by 1500-2500

m high mountains in the NW, N, E, S and SW parts. Forests cover 35-45% of the territory, the potential White Stork habitats (arable land + pastures + meadows) amount to 50-61%.

The studied territory was subdivided into seven regions (Fig. 1):

1. Ciuc Basin: includes the catchment area of the Olt between the spring and Micfalău;
2. Târgu Secuiesc Basin: includes the catchment area of the Negru River (without the drainage area of the tributary Târlung River), the Casinu Basin and the drainage area of the Olt River between Micfalău and confluence point with the Negru River;
3. Bârsei Basin: also includes the Baraolt Basin;
4. Homoroade Rivers Basin: the hydrological drainage area of the Homoroade rivers;
5. Făgăraş Basin: includes the Olt catchment area between Racoş and the confluence point with the Lotrișoara River, without the Homoroade and the Cibin River Basins;
6. Hârtibaciu River Basin: the hydrological drainage area of the Hârtibaciu River;
7. Sibiu Basin: the hydrological drainage area of the Cibin River, without the drainage area of the Hârtibaciu River.

White Stork population parameters were recorded according to the international abbreviations (Schulz 1999a):

HPa – number of pairs occupying a nest, nesting pairs (HPa=HPm+HPo+HPx);

HPm – number of pairs with fledglings;

HPo – number of pairs occupying a nest but without fledgling;

HPx – number of pairs with unknown breeding success;

JZG – total number of fledglings in a defined area per year;

JZa – breeding success, average number of fledged young per pair related to all HPa of a defined area (JZG/HPa);

JZm – breeding success, average number of fledged young per pair related to all HPm of a defined area (JZG/HPm);

Std – "Stork density": number of pairs (HPa) per 100 sq km of a defined area.

Data analysis was made with the FileMaker Pro software and the distribution maps were produced with the DMAP software.

Results and discussion

Distribution, population size and density

The White Stork breeds all over the study area with the exception of high mountainous regions and forested areas. Distribution of breeding pairs (HPa) is presented in Fig. 2. The species was identified in 304 localities (Table 5.). The distribution of the White Stork throughout the area is uneven. It reaches the highest

densities in the Ciuc and Târgu Secuiesc Basins, where grasslands are more widespread as compared to other regions.

Based on the results of the censuses carried out between 1996-2000, the total population of the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin is 721 HPa (Table 1. and Table 5.). As about 15% of the region was not covered by the censuses (mainly the small settlements from the mountainous area), the total population is estimated to approx. 800 breeding pairs.

About 30% of Transylvanian population and about 16% of Romanian population breeds in the study area. The percentage of unsuccessful pairs (%HPO) was low in 2000, only 10.017%.

The mean population density (StD) for the whole area was 5.469 HPa/100 km² (Table 1.). It is higher than the average value for Romania (4.48 HPa/100 km² - Kósa 2001) and much higher than for the Someş River Basin (2.78 HPa/100 km² - Kósa, *unpublished results*).

Breeding pairs were found in 100 full 10-km UTM squares and in 3 partial 10-km squares (from a total of 139 full and 7 partial 10-km squares) (Fig. 3). The species distribution thus covers 70.54% of the total area covered by the 146 UTM squares.

While the territory is not a typical stork habitat (Kováts 1968a), White Stork being a lowland grassland bird, the local density of breeding pairs in some places reaches 50 pairs/100 km² (in the UTM square 35TMM12) (Fig. 3), which is close to the maximal densities in Europe, and one of the highest in Romania.

Although the highest pair densities can now be found in the Ciuc Basin, Kováts (1968a, 1968b) put forward a hypothesis on a relative recent colonization of the Ciuc Basin by White Storks, based on the memories of elderly local people: the first nests appeared as late as during the second half of the 19th century, and spread from South to North. This hypothesis is apparently supported by the breeding data from the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin, published in the ornithological journal Aquila for the period 1906-1910: from a total of 49 "stork villages" only one, Sâncraieni is mentioned from the Ciuc Basin.

Some ringing recoveries also support the hypothesis of Kováts. The White Stork HGB 1257 ringed by Jakab Schenk in 1909 in Hăghig (Bârsei Basin) was recovered after four years in Joseni (Gheorgheni Basin) at a distance of 113 km to the north from the ringing site (Salmen 1980, Cătuneanu 1999). Three White Storks ringed by R. Iacobi in Arini (Bârsei Basin) were recovered later in NE and NW (Cătuneanu 1999; unfortunately the exact details of ringing and recovery places and dates are missing). All these four recoveries suggest a northward movement of some White Storks from the Bârsei Basin.

A gradual decrease in breeding pair density (StD) was found from the Upper Olt River Basin (Ciuc and Târgu Secuiesc Basins StD=7.11-7.68) to the Middle Olt River Basin (StD=4.35-5.97) (Table 1.), probably in close connection with changes in habitat.

Vertical distribution

Out of a total of 721 breeding pairs, 64% were found to nest at altitudes between 500-1000 m and only 36% nests within the altitudinal belt of 300-500 m (Fig. 4). To the best of our knowledge this altitudinal distribution is unique for the Carpathian Basin and probably also for Europe.

Breeding success

The JZa and JZm values, which characterize the breeding success, were calculated only for the year 2000. In this year 579 HPa (500 HPm + 21 HPx + 58 HPo) and 1669 JZG were recorded distributed in 206 localities. The mean JZa and JZm values for the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin were 2.883 and 3.338. The JZa and JZm values needed to keep the population stable are estimated to 2.0 (Burnhauser 1983) and 2.5 (Lakeberg 1995). As it can be seen in Table 1., the JZa values exceed 2.0 and the JZm values 2.5 in every studied region in 2000. Because high JZa and JZm values were registered also in the 1998-1999 period (Demeter 2001a, Kósa 2001 and other not published data), the White Stork population from the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin can be considered as a stable one.

The frequency distribution of brood size in 2000 for the study area was the following (Fig. 5): the percentage of nests with 1 young (HPm1) was 1.96%, HPm2 - 15.19%, HPm3 - 37.25%, HPm4 - 36.52%, HPm5 - 8.57%. Extremely high number of fledglings (6) was recorded for two nests.

Aggregability and colonial nesting

We used the following definition for White Stork colonies: villages with minimum 5 breeding pairs (Guziak and Jakubiec 1996) among which the maximal distance does not exceed 1 km (Chozas *et al.* 1989). White Stork colonies were identified in 31 localities of the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin (Fig. 2. and Table 5.). From a vulnerability, conservational and monitoring point of view it is important to note that ~10% of the localities hold almost half (328 HPa - 45.49%) of the total breeding population of the whole area!

In order to compare quantitatively the aggregability of White Storks in different regions we introduced two parameters:

I – intensity of colonial breeding (proportion of breeding pairs nesting in colonies);
F – frequency of colonial breeding (proportion of localities with colonies).

As Fig. 6 shows, the intensity (I) and frequency (F) of colonial breeding is the highest in the Ciuc, Sibiu and Târgu Secuiesc Basins. The highest aggregability levels ($I > 55\%$ and $F > 15\%$) thus occur in the regions characterized also with the highest StD values (Table 1.).

JZa and JZm values calculated for the White Stork colonies ($JZa=2.899$ and $JZm=3.302$, $n=328$ HPa) were almost identical with the values for those localities where only 1-4 HPa breeds ($JZa=2.861$ and $JZm=3.387$, $n=252$ HPa). This is in

contrast with the findings of Radkiewicz (1989) who noted greater J_{Za} and J_{Zm} values for White Storks colonies compared to solitary nests in West Poland.

The largest stork colonies can be found in the localities Cristian (30 HPa) and Sânsimion (27 HPa).

Nest site selection

The most common nest sites in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin are electric pylons (45.26%), barns (24.47%) and chimneys (22.48%) (Table 2.). The frequency distribution of nest sites for Romania is the following: 69.31% of nests are constructed on electric pylons and 27.40% on buildings (chimneys + barns + roofs) (Kósa 2001). Thus the study area remains behind other regions in Romania as far as the proportion of nests constructed on electric pylons is concerned.

As Table 2. shows, there are regional differences in nest site preferences. The proportion of nests constructed on barns is the highest in the Ciuc and Târgu Secuiesc Basins (34.85-36.69%) and chimneys are preferred as nesting sites in the Bârsei and Sibiu Basins (43.97-54.16%) (Table 2.).

During the last decades massive changes have been observed in nest site preferences, from buildings to electricity pylons. This process differed significantly in various parts of the study area.

44 years ago White Storks in the Târgu Secuiesc Basin placed their nests exclusively on buildings and trees (Béldi 1962). In 1962-1963 Kováts found no nests constructed on electric poles in the Ciuc and Târgu Secuiesc Basins (Kováts 1968a, 1968b). Weber and Antal observed in Ciuc Basin in 1973 only nests constructed on buildings and in trees (Weber and Antal 1978). The first White Stork nests placed on electric poles were recorded in the late 1960-es by Dénes Emese in the Târgu Secuiesc Basin (Lemnia). In this region their proportion rapidly increased: from 3.2% in 1978 (Molnár 1979) to 15.6% in 1988 (Molnár 1990) and to 54.28% in 2000.

The situation is different in the Bârsei Basin. In 2000 the proportion of nests constructed on electric poles was still the lowest in the entire region (24.11%). The proportion of nests constructed on electric poles remained below 50% in the Făgăraș and Sibiu Basins and in the Hărtibaci River Basin, too.

The largest proportion of nests constructed on electric pylons can be found in the north and north-west of the area (Ciuc Basin, Homoroade Rivers Basin). The reason for this is most probably that nests built on electric poles spread from north (Gheorgheni Basin) and north-west (Mureş County) to the Ciuc and Homoroade Rivers Basins.

The proportion of nests placed on poles increased in parallel with the decrease of nests placed on buildings (see for example Molnár 1979, 1981). As suitable nesting places on chimneys and barns are becoming less abundant, electric poles probably serve as a substitute.

In the middle of the 1990s, in cooperation with the national electricity company, the installation of artificial nest platforms on electricity poles was begun in Harghita and Covasna counties (Upper Olt River Basin) and until 2000 about 86 poles were equipped with such platforms. No platforms were installed in Braşov and Sibiu

counties (Middle Olt River Basin). Consequently, there are still 234 nests in direct contact with electric wires.

Population trends

The Upper and Middle Olt River Basin, considering the available amount of White Stork population data, is one of the most studied areas in Romania. Despite this fact, the summarised data of the former censuses conducted between 1958-2000 cannot be directly compared for studies on population dynamics. Difficulties arise from the fact that during the censuses the sample areas were different and also when they were the same, in different years different localities were included in the monitoring.

To be able to compare the population trends between different regions in a given time period, we divided the whole time interval, based on the available census data, into the following periods: 1962/1963-1973/1974, 1973/1974-1988/1989 and 1988/1989-2000. Only those localities were included in the analyses where census data are available in two consecutive occasions. Despite the problems mentioned above, data obtained in this way provide a reliable basis to estimate simultaneously the long term population changes for the White Stork in the different regions of the Upper and Middle Olt River for a given time period (Table 3.).

The data presented in Table 3. show regional differences in population trends.

Although both in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basins the White Stork population decreased from the sixties to the seventies, this was more pronounced in the Sibiu and Făgăraș Basins (~ -28.3 - -43.82%) than in the Ciuc Basin (~ -10%). Among the causes of the decline Klemm (1983) listed the disappearance of wetlands due to drainage and river regulation following a systematic government plan and structural changes of the human settlements and attitudes with transition to urban building and behaviour.

In the 1973/1974-1988/1989 period the decline of Stork populations continues in all the regions from where census data are available. A clear difference can be seen in population decrease rate between the Upper and Middle Olt River Basins: the values are situated between -1.6 - -14.6% in the Upper Olt River Basin, and between -15.38 - -41% in the Middle Olt River Basin. The Olt River was drastically regulated in the Ciuc Basin in the late 1970-s, early 1980-s. As a result, the water table dropped and floods occur only rarely. The effect on the flora and fauna was dramatic, several species disappeared from the area. Unfortunately White Stork breeding data are lacking between 1973 and 1997 so we do not know in what manner was affected the breeding population in the first years after the river regulation. The Negru River (Târgu Secuiesc Basin) was regulated in 1974 and Kováts (1975) noted a marked drop in the number of breeding pairs in the localities situated along the river.

Positive population changes occurred only in the 1988/1989-2000 period: the populations recovered to the level of the sixties and are still increasing in the Ciuc, Târgu Secuiesc and Sibiu Basins. The present positive population trend of the White Stork in Eastern Europe is generally attributed to the crisis in agriculture during the economic transition period, which resulted in a rapid recovery of biological diversity on agricultural landscapes in these countries (Schulz 1999b). Although this statement

seems to be true also for Romania, we cannot exclude the possibility that populational increases observed in some regions (e.g. Sibiu Basin) are resulted from the immigration of breeding pairs from the most affected areas (e.g. Făgăraş Basin).

No HPa changes, compared to 1988/1989, took places in the Bârsei Basin.

The only region in the Middle and Upper Olt River Basin where the population decrease continues is the Făgăraş Basin (-20.1%). The Olt River valley from this region was classified as D-degraded in 1994 and remains one of the most polluted and degraded river sectors in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin.

The breeding White Stork population in the lower sector of the Făgăraş Basin was negatively influenced probably also by the presence of some large dam-hydroelectric power station systems (CHE Arpaşu de Jos, CHE Scorei, CHE Avrig, CHE Racoviţa) built between 1970-1990. The population decrease of White Storks in this sector can be seen in Table 4.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the censuses carried out between 1996-2000, the total population of the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin is 721 HPa distributed in 304 localities. The total population of the region can be estimated to approx. 800 HPa. In only 31 localities breeds about half (328 HPa) of the total breeding population of the area.

The mean population density (StD) for the whole area was 5.469 HPa/100 km², that is higher than the average value for Romania (4.48 HPa/100 km²). Out of a total of 721 breeding pairs, 64% were found to nest at altitudes between 500-1000 m and only 36% nests within the altitudinal belt of 300-500 m.

Most common nest sites in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin are electric pylons (45.26%), barns (24.47%) and chimneys (22.48%). Since the 1960-s massive changes have been observed in nest site preferences, from buildings to electric pylons. This process differed significantly in various parts of the study area.

The mean JZa and JZm values for the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin were above 2.0 and 2.5 in 1998-2000, values which are higher than the estimated JZa and JZm values needed to keep the population stable, thus the White Stork population from the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin can be considered as a stable one.

The White Stork population of the Middle and Upper Olt River Basin has undergone a continuous decrease from the sixties until the end of the nineties. Positive populational changes can be seen, with the exception of the Făgăraş Basin, only in the 1988/1989-2000 period: the population has recovered to the level of the sixties and is still increasing in the Ciuc, Târgu Secuiesc and Sibiu Basins.

From a conservational point of view it is necessary to continue the monitoring of the White Stork populations in key sites (localities with more than 5 HPa). As the foreseeable introduction of the EU agricultural policy in Romania will damage White Stork feeding habitats, increasing efforts are needed to protect these regions. The installation of nestplatforms on electric poles must be continued and extended also in the Middle Olt River Basin.

Figure 1. Regional distribution of localities with White Stork nests in 1996-2000 (in brackets the number of localities with nests in a given region)

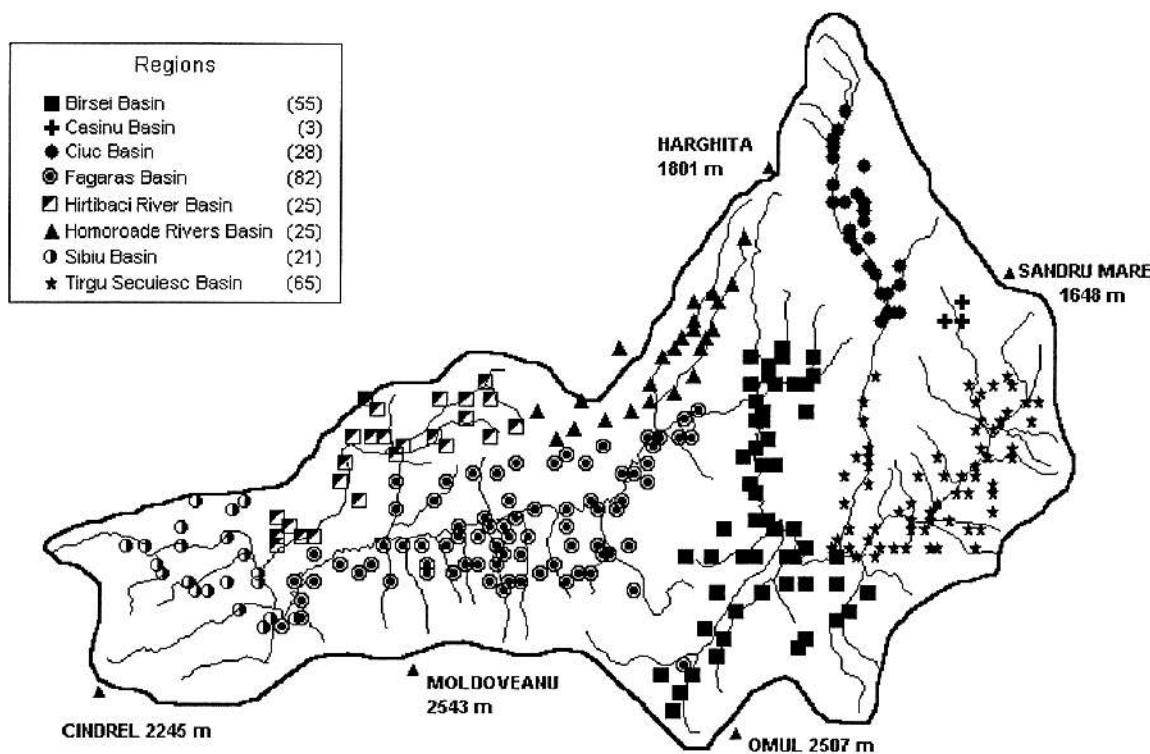
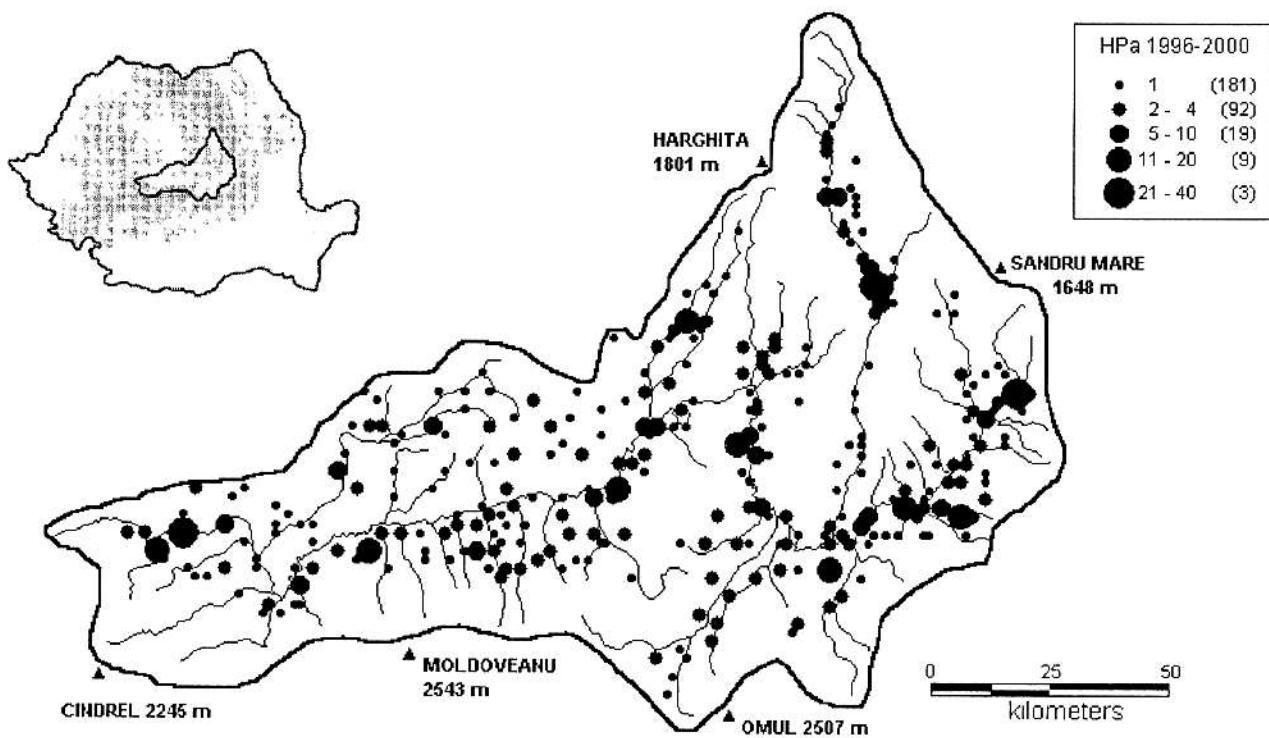


Figure 2. Distribution and number of White Stork breeding pairs (HPa) in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin (1996-2000)
(Upper left corner: position of the study area in Romania; in brackets the number of localities corresponding to a given HPa range)



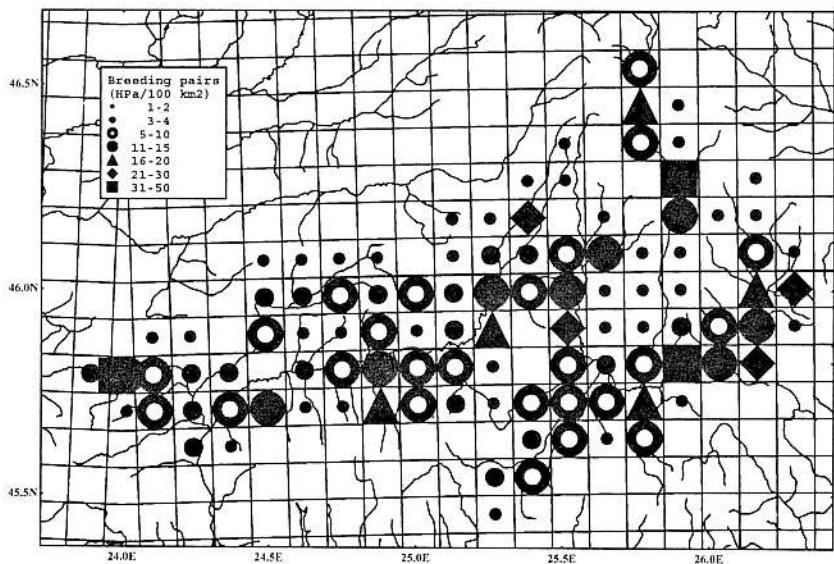


Figure 3. Distribution of White Stork pair densities ($\text{StD}=\text{HPa}/100 \text{ km}^2$) in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin in 1996-2000 (UTM grid, $10 \times 10 \text{ km}$ quadrants)

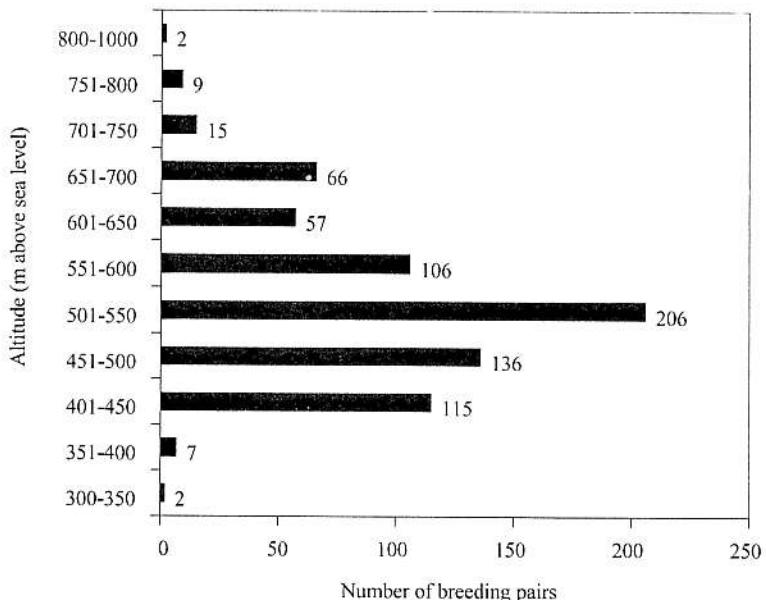


Fig. 4. Altitudinal distribution of nesting pairs (HPa) in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin in 1996-2000 ($n=721$)

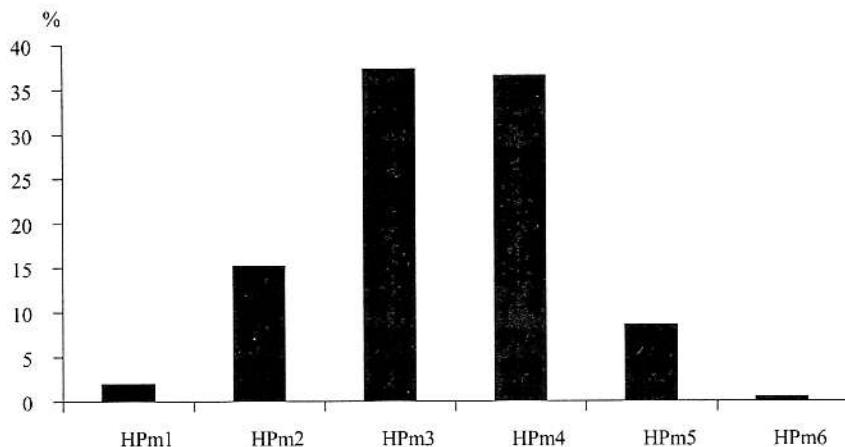


Fig. 5. The frequency distribution of brood size in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin in 2000 (n=408 HPm)

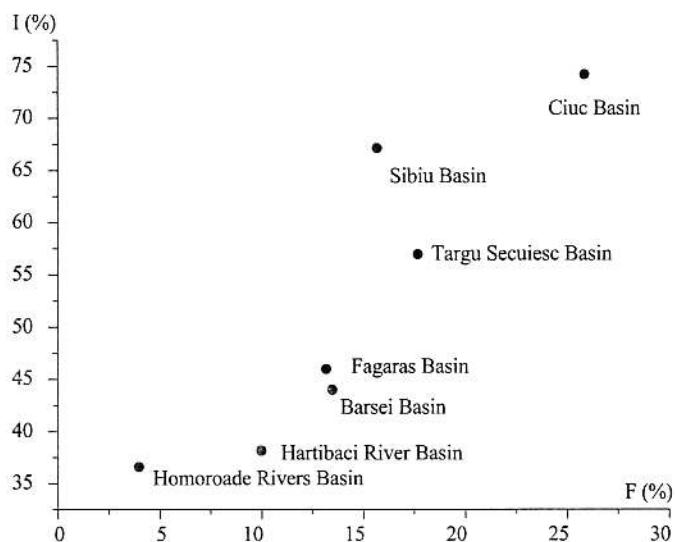


Fig. 6. Aggregability of breeding White Storks in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin in 1996-2000 (F - frequency of colonial breeding; I - intensity of colonial breeding)

Table 1. Population and breeding parameters of the White Stork in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin in 1996-2000

	Regions	Area (km ²)	Nr. of localities with stork nests	H	HPa	HPm	HPo	HPx	HE	uH	JZa*	JZm*	StD
Upper Olt River Basin	Ciuc Basin	1288	28	109	99	79	19	1	1	9	2.80	3.49	7.68
	Târgu Secuiesc Basin	2291	68	176	163	127	24	12	6	7	2.61	3.22	7.11
	Bârsei Basin	2760	55	148	133	121	8	4	4	11	2.97	3.27	4.81
Middle Olt River Basin	Homoroade Rivers Basin	837	25	52	50	42	6	2	0	2	2.76	3.34	5.97
	Făgăraș Basin	3768	82	175	164	143	13	8	2	9	3.01	3.40	4.35
	Hărtibaci River Basin	1031	25	40	40	39	1	0	0	0	3.63	3.73	3.87
	Sibiu Basin	1206	21	72	72	66	6	0	0	0	2.87	3.14	5.97
TOTAL		13181	304	772	721	617	77	27	13	38	2.883	3.338	5.469

* JZa and JZm values were calculated only for 2000

Table 2. Distribution of different nest support types of White Stork nests in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin

	Regions	Electric pylon (total)	Electric pylon without support	Electric pylon with support	Chimney	Roof	Barn	Tree	Other	Total
Upper Olt River Basin	Ciuc Basin	62 (56.88%)	22 (20.18%)	40 (36.69%)	4 (3.66%)	0	40 (36.69%)	3 (2.75%)	0	109
	Târgu Secuiesc Basin	95 (54.28%)	71 (40.57%)	24 (13.71%)	12 (6.85%)	3 (1.71%)	61 (34.85%)	4 (2.28%)	0	175
	Bârsei Basin	34 (24.11%)	29 (20.56%)	5 (3.54%)	62 (43.97%)	12 (8.51%)	26 (18.43%)	5 (3.54%)	2 (1.41%)	141
Middle Olt River Basin	Homoroade Rivers Basin	29 (64.44%)	12 (26.66%)	17 (37.77%)	7 (15.55%)	3 (6.66%)	3 (6.66%)	0	3 (6.66%)	45
	Făgăraș Basin	69 (41.81%)	69 (41.81%)	0	41 (24.84%)	5 (3.03%)	43 (26.06%)	6 (3.63%)	1 (0.6%)	165
	Hărtibaci River Basin	11 (45.83%)	11 (45.83%)	0	7 (29.16%)	5 (20.83%)	0	0	1 (4.16%)	24
	Sibiu Basin	20 (41.66%)	20 (41.66%)	0	26 (54.16%)	2 (4.16%)	0	0	0	48
Total		320 (45.26%)	(234) (33.09%)	(86) (12.16%)	159 (22.48%)	30 (4.24%)	173 (24.47%)	18 (2.54%)	7 (0.99%)	707

Table 3. Population trends of the White Stork in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin between 1962-2000 (based on data published by Klemm (1975a, 1975b), Kovács (1976), Kováts (1968a, 1968b), Lutsch (1990), Lutsch, Philippi and Popa (1990), Molnár (1978, 1990), Philippi and Popa (1990), Weber and Antal (1978)) (n - number of compared localities)

	1962/63-1973/74	1973/74-1988/89	1988/89-2000
Ciuc Basin	- 9.75 % (1962: 82 HPa → 1973: 74 HPa; n=15)	+ 14.86 % (1973: 74 HPa → 2000: 85 HPa; n=15)	
Târgu Secuiesc Basin	- 26 % (1963: 92 HPa → 1974: 68 HPa; n=21)	- 1.6 % (1974: 123 HPa → 1988: 121 HPa; n=41)	+ 15.7 % (1988: 121 HPa → 2000: 140 HPa; n=41)
Bârseni Basin	- 26.8 % (1963: 41 HPa → 1974: 30 HPa; n=13)	- 14.6 % (1974: 89 HPa → 1988/1989: 76 HPa; n=28)	0 % (1988/1989: 85 HPa → 2000: 85 HPa; n=32)
		- 17.98 % (1974: 89 HPa → 2000: 73 HPa; n=28)	
Homoroade Rivers Basin	-	-	+ 12.5 % (1989: 8 HPa → 2000: 9 HPa; n=7)
		- 9.09 % (1962: 22 HPa → 2000: 20 HPa; n=7)	
Hărtibaciul River Basin	-	- 41.17 % (1974: 34 HPa → 1989: 20 HPa; n=12)	+ 25 % (1989: 20 HPa → 2000: 25 HPa; n=12)
		- 26 %	
Făgăraș Basin	- 43.82 % (1963: 89 HPa → 1974: 50 HPa; n=5)	- 23.68 % (1974: 38 HPa → 1989: 29 HPa; n=3)	- 20.17 % (1989: 114 HPa → 2000: 91 HPa; n=37)
Sibiu Basin	- 28.3 % (1963: 74 HPa → 1974: 53 HPa; n=11)	- 15.38 % (1974: 52 HPa → 1989: 44 HPa; n=11)	+ 38.63 % (1989: 44 HPa → 2000: 61 HPa; n=11)
		+ 17.3 %	

Table 4.: The population decrease of White Stork in the lower sector of the Făgăraș Basin (based on data published by Klemm (1975b), Philippi and Popa (1990))

Locality	1963	1974	1989	2000
Avrig	12	6	7	2
Racovița	16	12	11	6
Săcădate	18	11	0	1
Scorei	42	20	11	11
Total	88	49	29	20

Table 5. List of localities with White Stork nests in the Upper and Middle Olt River Basin in 1996-2000 (Abbreviations: counties: BV - Brașov, CV- Covasna, HR - Harghita, SB - Sibiu; regions: BIRS - Bârseni Basin, CASI - Cașinu Basin, CIUC - Ciuc Basin, FAGA - Făgăraș Basin, HIRT - Hărțibaci River Basin, HOMO - Homoroade Rivers Basin, SIBI - Sibiu Basin, TSEC- Târgu Secuiesc Basin; Latitude and longitude are expressed in decimal degrees)

Locality	County	Latitude	Longitude	UTM code	Altitude (m)	Region	H	HPa	IIPm	HPO	HPx	uH	HE	JZG	JZa	JZm	Census year			
AGNITA	SB	45.9667	24.6167	35TLL19	500	HIRT	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00	1	2000			
AITA MARE	CV	45.9667	25.5500	35TLL89	474	BIRS	9	7	6	1	2	21	3.00	3.50	1	1	2	5	2000	
AITA MEDIE	CV	45.9833	25.5833	35TLL99	513	BIRS	1	1	1	1			0.00	0.00			1		1997	
AITA SEACĂ	CV	46.0333	25.6833	35TLL99	622	BIRS	1	1	1				2	2.00	2.00		1			2000
ALDEA	HR	46.2500	25.4333	35TLM72	640	HOMO	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00	1				2000
ALTINA	SB	45.9333	24.4667	35TLL08	478	HIRT	1	1	1				1	1.00	1.00					2000
ANINOASA	CV	45.8166	25.9666	35TML17	538	TSEC	1	1		1			0.00	0.00				1		2000
APATA	BV	45.9500	25.5167	35TLL88	506	BIRS	15	13	9	4	1	1	31	2.38	3.44	7	4	3		2000
APOŞ	SB	46.0333	24.5500	35TLM10	527	HIRT	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00	1				2000
ARACI	CV	45.8167	25.6500	35TLL97	506	BIRS	2	2	2				5	2.50	2.50	1		1		2000
ARINI	BV	45.8833	25.5500	35TLL88	489	BIRS	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00			1		2000
ARIUŞD	CV	45.7833	25.6833	35TLL97	501	BIRS	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00	1				2000
ARPAŞUL DE JOS	SB	45.7833	24.6167	35TLL17	400	FAGA	2	2		2			0.00	0.00			2			2000
AUGUSTIN	BV	46.0500	25.5500	35TLM80	442	BIRS	1	1	1				5	5.00	5.00	1				1999
AVRIG	SB	45.7167	24.3833	35TKL96	377	FAGA	2	2	2				7	3.50	3.50	1				2000
BĂCEL	CV	45.7667	25.8167	35TML06	506	TSEC	3	3	2	1			5	1.67	2.50	3				1999
BACIU (SĂCEL)	BV	45.6000	25.6667	35TLL95	968	BIRS	1				1		0.00	0.00						1998
BANCU	HR	46.3000	25.9333	35TMM12	691	CIUC	1	1	1				0.00	0.00				1		1998
BARAOLT	CV	46.0833	25.6000	35TLM90	482	BIRS	2	2	2				9	4.50	4.50	1	1			2000
BÂRCUT	BV	46.0000	24.9167	35TLL39	581	HIRT	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00		1			2000
BÂRGHIŞ	SB	45.9833	24.5333	35TLL09	447	HIRT	2	2	2				9	4.50	4.50					2000
BÂRZAVA	HR	46.4333	25.8167	35TMM04	769	CIUC	1	1	1				5	5.00	5.00	1				2000
BÂȚANII MICI	CV	46.1000	25.7000	35TLM90	518	BIRS	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00	1				2000
BÂȚANII MARI	CV	46.0833	25.6833	35TLM90	515	BIRS	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00		1	1		2000
BECLEAN	BV	45.8333	24.9167	35TLL37	423	FAGA	5	4	4		1	13	3.25	3.25	3	1	1			2000
BEIA	BV	46.1500	25.1833	35TLM51	522	HOMO	2	1	1		1	2	2.00	2.00	1			1		2000

Table 5. (continued)

Table 5. (continued)

	Census year
Other	1 2000
Tree	
Barn	
Roof	
Chimney	
Pylon with	
Electric pylon	
JZm	
JZa	
JZG	
uH	
HE	
HPx	
HPO	
HPm	
HPa	
H	
Region	
Altitude (m)	
UTM code	
Longitude	
Latitude	
County	
Locality	
CÂRȚA	SB 45.7833 24.5667 35TLL17 409 FAGA 2 2 1 1 4 2.00 4.00
CÂRTISOARA	SB 45.7167 24.5833 35TLL16 526 FAGA 1 1 1 1 1 0.00 0.00
CAȘINU NOU	HR 46.2000 26.0500 35TMM21 698 CASI 1 1 1 1 2 2.00 2.00
CAȘOLT	SB 45.7833 24.2833 35TKL87 405 HIRT 1 1 1 1 3 3.00 3.00
CATA	BV 46.0833 25.2667 35TLM60 442 HOMO 1 1 1 1 3 3.00 3.00
CATALINA	CV 45.9666 26.1500 35TML39 551 TSEC 1 1 1 1 0.00 0.00 1
CERNAT	CV 45.9500 26.0333 35TML28 554 TSEC 2 2 1 1 2 1.00 2.00 1
CETĂȚUIA	HR 46.2500 25.9000 35TMM12 662 CIUC 12 12 10 2 33 2.75 3.30 7 5
CHICHİŞ	CV 45.7833 25.8000 35TML07 508 TSEC 4 3 3 1 1 7 2.33 2.33 3 1
CHIRPÂR	SB 45.9000 24.6000 35TLL18 481 FAGA 1 1 1 1 5 5.00 5.00
CHITURUŞ	CV 45.8167 26.1500 35TML37 618 TSEC 2 2 1 1 2 1.00 2.00
CIBA	HR 46.3500 25.8000 35TMM03 664 CIUC 1 1 1 1 5 5.00 5.00 1
CICEU	HR 46.4167 25.7833 35TMM04 676 CIUC 10 10 6 4 21 2.10 3.50 2 1 7
CTNCŞOR	BV 45.8333 24.8333 35TLL37 406 FAGA 1 1 1 1 2 2.00 2.00 1
CINCU	BV 45.9167 24.8000 35TLL28 458 FAGA 1 1 1 1 0.00 0.00
CIŞNÂDIE	SB 45.7167 24.1500 35TKL76 472 SIBI 4 4 4 15 3.75 3.75
CIŞNÂDIOARA	SB 45.7000 24.1000 35TKL76 693 SIBI 1 1 1 1 3 3.00 3.00
COBOR	BV 45.9500 25.0500 35TLL49 583 FAGA 1 1 1 1 2 2.00 2.00 1
CODLEA	BV 45.7000 25.4500 35TLL76 546 BIRS 3 3 3 1 7 2.33 2.33 3
COLONIA BOD	BV 45.7667 25.6333 35TLL96 514 BIRS 1 1 1 1 0.00 0.00 1
COMANA DE JOS	BV 45.9167 25.2333 35TLL68 453 FAGA 2 2 2 1 6 3.00 3.00 1 1
COMANA DE SUS	BV 45.9000 25.2667 35TLL68 527 FAGA 1 1 1 1 5 5.00 5.00 1
COPĂCEL	BV 45.7333 24.9833 35TLL46 532 FAGA 1 1 1 1 3 3.00 3.00
COŞENI	CV 45.8167 25.8000 35TML07 515 TSEC 1 1 1 1 0.00 0.00
COVASNA	CV 45.8500 26.1833 35TML37 564 TSEC 3 2 2 1 7 3.50 3.50 3
COVEŞ	SB 45.9833 24.5667 35TLL19 464 HIRT 2 2 2 1 5 2.50 2.50 2
COZMENI	HR 46.2167 25.9333 35TMM11 676 CIUC 1 1 1 1 4 4.00 4.00 1
CRĂCIUNEL	HR 46.1833 25.4333 35TLM71 560 HOMO 2 2 2 1 7 3.50 3.50 2

Table 5. (continued)

												Census year			
												Roof			
												Other			
												Tree			
												Barn			
												Chimney			
												Pylon with			
												Electric pylon			
CRIHALMA	BV	45.9167	25.2000	35TLL68	437	FAGA	2	2	2			1	2000		
CRISTIAN	BV	45.6167	25.4667	35TLL85	624	BIRS	2	2	2			1	1996		
CRISTIAN	SB	45.7833	24.0333	35TKL67	441	STBI	30	30	26	4		15	2000		
CRIZBAV	BV	45.8167	25.4667	35TLL87	567	BIRS	3	3	3			2	1	1996	
CUCULATA	BV	45.9333	25.2667	35TLL68	558	FAGA	3	3	3			1	2	1996	
DACIA	BV	46.0167	25.1500	35TLL59	461	HOMO	1	1	1				1	2000	
DAIA	SB	45.8000	24.2833	35TKL87	425	HIRT	1	1	1					2000	
DĂISOARA	BV	45.9667	25.1500	35TLL59	542	FAGA	1	1	1					2000	
DALNIC	CV	45.9167	25.9833	35TML28	574	TSEC	1	1	1			1		1997	
DĂNEŞTI	HR	46.5167	25.7500	35TMM05	709	CIUC	3	2	1	1		1	1	2000	
DEALU FRUMOS	SB	45.9833	24.7000	35TLL29	526	HIRT	7	7	7			2	3	1	2000
DEJANI	BV	45.7167	24.9333	35TLL36	570	FAGA	1	1	1			1		1996	
DELNIȚA	HR	46.4167	25.8333	35TMM14	721	CIUC	1	1	1					2000	
DOBOLII DE JOS	CV	45.7833	25.7500	35TML07	526	TSEC	1	1	1			1		1999	
DOBOLII DE SUS	CV	45.7833	26.0333	35TML27	581	TSEC	1	1	1				1	1997	
DOBOSENI	CV	46.1167	25.5833	35TLM90	509	BIRS	2	2	2			1	1	2000	
DOPCA	BV	45.9833	25.3833	35TLL79	527	FAGA	1	1	1				1	2000	
DRĂGUȘ	BV	45.7500	24.7833	35TLL26	519	FAGA	1	1	1				1	1999	
DRĂUŞENTI	BV	46.1333	25.3000	35TLM61	442	HOMO	2	2	2			1	1	2000	
DRIDIF	BV	45.8167	24.8833	35TLL37	430	FAGA	1	1	1					2000	
DUMBRĂVITĂ	BV	45.7667	25.4333	35TLL76	520	BIRS	3	3	3			2	1	1996	
ESTELNIC	CV	46.1000	26.2166	35TMM30	614	TSEC	1	1	1					2000	
FĂGĂRAȘ	BV	45.8500	24.9667	35TLL47	416	FAGA	1	1	1			1		1998	
FĂNTĂNA	BV	45.9667	25.2833	35TLL69	469	FAGA	1	1	1					2000	
FELDIOARA	BV	45.8167	25.6000	35TLL97	494	BIRS	1	1	1			1		1996	
FELMERU	BV	45.9333	25.0167	35TLL48	588	FAGA	1	1	1					2000	
FILIA	CV	46.1500	25.6167	35TLM91	522	BIRS	2	2	1	1		2		2000	
GALĂȚI	BV	45.8500	24.9667	35TLL47	416	FAGA	1	1	1			1		1996	

Table 5. (continued)

										Census year
										Other
										Tree
										Barn
										Roof
										Chimney
										Pylon with
										Electric pylon
										JZm
										JZg
										Jza
GHELIȚA	CV	45.9500	26.2333	35TML48	614	TSEC	1	1	1	1997
GHIDFALĂU	CV	45.9000	25.8500	35TML18	547	TSEC	1	1	1	1999
GHIMBAV	BV	45.6667	25.5000	35TLL85	562	BIRS	3	3	3	1996
GRÂNARI	BV	46.0333	24.9667	35TLL49	514	HOMO	4	4	4	1996
GURA RÂULUI	SB	45.7333	23.9833	34TGR36	545	SIBI	1	1	1	2000
GURA VĂII	BV	45.7167	24.9000	35TLL36	579	FAGA	2	2	1	1999
HÄGHIG	CV	45.8333	25.5833	35TLL87	506	BIRS	7	5	5	2000
HÄLCHIU	BV	45.7667	25.5500	35TLL86	511	BIRS	1	1	1	1996
HÄLMEAG	BV	45.8667	25.1167	35TLL58	438	FAGA	1	1	1	2000
HAMBA	SB	45.8667	24.2000	35TKL88	532	SIBI	1	1	1	2000
HÄRMAN	BV	45.7167	25.6833	35TLL96	525	BIRS	1	1	1	2000
HÄRSENI	BV	45.7500	25.0167	35TLL46	539	FAGA	1	1	1	1999
HÄTUICA	CV	45.9333	26.1333	35TML38	552	TSEC	1	1	1	2000
HERCULIAN	CV	46.1333	25.7000	35TLM90	581	BIRS	1	1	1	2000
HILIB	CV	45.9667	26.2333	35TML49	768	TSEC	1	1	1	1997
HOGHIZ	BV	45.9833	25.3000	35TLL69	490	FAGA	7	7	6	2000
HOMOROD	BV	46.0500	25.2667	35TLM60	431	HOMO	2	2	2	2000
HUREZ	BV	45.8000	24.9500	35TLL47	454	FAGA	1	1	1	1996
IACOBENI	HR	46.2000	26.1000	35TMM31	736	CASI	1	1	1	1997
IACOBENI	SB	46.0500	24.7167	35TLM20	467	HIRT	1	1	1	2000
IAȘI	BV	45.7667	24.9333	35TLL37	493	FAGA	1	1	1	1996
IGHIȘU VECHI	SB	45.9833	24.4833	35TLL09	497	HIRT	1	1	1	2000
ILIENI	CV	45.8000	25.7667	35TML07	538	TSEC	2	2	1	1999
IMENTI	CV	45.9500	26.1667	35TML38	553	TSEC	2	2	1	1997
INEU	HR	46.5500	25.7667	35TMM05	709	CIUC	1	1	1	2000
IONEȘTI	BV	46.1500	25.3333	35TLM71	517	HOMO	1	1	1	2000
JIBERT	BV	46.0000	25.0667	35TLL59	503	HOMO	1	1	1	2000
JIGODIN	HR	46.3333	25.8167	35TMM03	680	CIUC	1	1	1	2000

Table 5. (continued)

Locality	County	Latitude	Longitude	UTM code	Altitude (m)	Region	H	HPa	HPm	HPo	HPx	HE	uH	JZG	JZm	JZa	Pylon with	Electric pylon	Other	Census year	
JIMBOR	BV	46.1000	25.3833	35TLM70	557	HOMO	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00			1		2000	
LELICENI	HR	46.3500	25.8500	35TMM13	720	CIUC	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00			1		2000	
LEMNIA	CV	46.0500	26.2667	35TML49	590	TSEC	25	21	14	6	1	1	3	45	2.14	3.21	8	10	7		2000
LET	CV	45.8500	26.0167	35TML27	528	TSEC	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00			1		1997	
LISA	BV	45.7167	24.8500	35TLL36	555	FAGA	1	1			1			0.00	0.00		1			1999	
LISNĂU	CV	45.7833	25.8833	35TML17	576	TSEC	1	1	1				2	2.00	2.00			1		1997	
LOVNIC	BV	45.9833	25.0167	35TLL49	634	HOMO	2	2	2				5	2.50	2.50					2000	
LUDIȘOR	BV	45.7667	24.8833	35TLL37	491	FAGA	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00	1				2000	
LUETA	HR	46.2667	25.4833	35TLM82	634	HOMO	1	1		1				0.00	0.00	1				2000	
LUNCA CĂLNICULUI	BV	45.7667	25.7667	35TML06	500	BIRS	3	2	2				1	6	3.00	3.00	3				2000
LUNCA OZUNULUI	CV	45.8000	25.8500	35TML17	509	TSEC	1					1		0.00	0.00	1				1997	
LUNGA	CV	46.0333	26.2167	35TML39	565	TSEC	3	3	3				10	3.33	3.33	1			2	2000	
LUTA	BV	45.8000	24.9000	35TLL37	451	FAGA	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00	1				2000	
LUTOASA	CV	46.0833	26.2333	35TMM40	596	TSEC	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00	1				2000	
MĂDĂRAŞ	HR	46.5000	25.7500	35TMM05	710	CIUC	3	3	2	1			7	2.33	3.50	2		1		2000	
MĂGHERUŞ	CV	45.7833	25.9167	35TML17	574	TSEC	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00			1		2000	
MĂIERUŞ	BV	45.9000	25.5333	35TLL88	477	BIRS	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00	1				2000	
MĂLINIŞ	BV	45.7500	25.0167	35TLL46	539	FAGA	2	2	2				5	2.50	2.50		2			1999	
MALNAŞ	CV	46.0167	25.8333	35TML09	572	TSEC	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00			1		2000	
MÂNDRA	BV	45.8167	25.0500	35TLL47	466	FAGA	2	2	1	1			3	1.50	3.00	1	1			2000	
MÂRCUSA	CV	45.9167	26.0500	35TML28	554	TSEC	1	1		1				0.00	0.00	1				1997	
MĂRGINENI	BV	45.7167	25.0500	35TLL46	612	FAGA	2	1	1				1	4	4.00	4.00	1		1		1999
MARPOD	SB	45.8667	24.5000	35TLL08	502	HIRT	2	2	2				7	3.50	3.50	2				2000	
MĂRTĂNUŞ	CV	46.0167	26.2833	35TML49	605	TSEC	1	1	1				5	5.00	5.00	1				2000	
MĂRTINENI	CV	45.9166	26.1000	35TML38	541	TSEC	2	2		2				0.00	0.00	1	1			2000	
MĂRTINIŞ	HR	46.2333	25.3833	35TLM72	480	HOMO	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00		1			2000	
MATEIAŞ	BV	46.0167	25.3667	35TLL79	452	FAGA	3	3	3				10	3.33	3.33	2	1			2000	

Table 5. (continued)

	Census year	
Locality	Other	
County	Tree	
MERCHEAȘA	BV 46.0667 25.3333 35TLM70	459 HOMO 2 2 2 3 1.50 0.00 2000
MEREȘTI	HR 46.2333 25.4500 35TLM82	592 HOMO 1 1 1 4 4.00 4.00 1 2000
MERGHINDEAL	SB 45.9667 24.7333 35TLL29	481 HIRT 1 1 1 4 4.00 4.00 1 2000
MICFALĂU	CV 46.0500 25.8333 35TMM00	610 TSEC 1 1 1 2 2.00 2.00 1 2000
MICLOȘOARA	CV 46.0167 25.5667 35TLL89	480 BIRS 3 3 3 12 4.00 4.00 1 1 1 2000
MIERCUREA CIUC	HR 46.3500 25.8000 35TMM03	664 CIUC 2 2 1 1 4 2.00 4.00 1 2000
MOACȘA	CV 45.8667 25.9667 35TML17	553 TSEC 2 2 2 5 2.50 2.50 2 1997
MOECTU	BV 45.4833 25.3333 35TLL63	978 BIRS 1 1 1 2 2.00 2.00 1 1996
MOHU	SB 45.7333 24.2333 35TKL86	463 SIBI 1 1 1 4 4.00 4.00 1 2000
MOVILE	SB 46.0167 24.7833 35TLL29	525 HIRT 1 1 1 3 3.00 3.00 1 1998
NĂDEJDEA	HR 46.4833 25.8333 35TMM14	770 CIUC 1 1 1 3 3.00 3.00 1 2000
NETUȘ	SB 46.0500 24.7833 35TLM20	486 HIRT 1 1 1 3 3.00 3.00 1 2000
NOCRICH	SB 45.9000 24.4500 35TLL08	433 HIRT 6 6 6 22 3.67 3.67 1 2000
NOUL	SB 45.8333 24.2833 35TKL87	456 HIRT 1 1 1 3 3.00 3.00 1 2000
NUCET	SB 45.8000 24.3833 35TKL97	442 HIRT 1 1 1 2 2.00 2.00 1 1996
OCLAND	HR 46.1667 25.4167 35TLM71	497 HOMO 1 1 1 1 0.00 0.00 1 2000
OHABA	BV 45.7667 25.1500 35TLL56	470 FAGA 1 1 1 0.00 0.00 1 1999
OLTENI	CV 45.9667 25.8500 35TML19	562 TSEC 1 1 1 4 4.00 4.00 1 2000
OLTET	BV 45.8000 24.7667 35TLL27	428 FAGA 3 3 3 10 3.33 3.33 3 2000
ORĂŞENI	HR 46.1667 25.3500 35TLM71	466 HOMO 2 2 1 1 5 2.50 5.00 1 1 1 2000
ORLAT	SB 45.7500 23.9667 34TGR37	512 SIBI 11 11 10 1 31 2.82 3.10 1 4 1 2000
ORMENİŞ	BV 46.0167 25.5500 35TLL89	459 BIRS 1 1 1 0.00 0.00 1 1999
OZUN	CV 45.8000 25.8500 35TML17	515 TSEC 9 9 9 27 3.00 3.00 3 1 1 4 2000
PACHIA	CV 45.8167 26.1167 35TML37	540 TSEC 22 20 17 2 1 1 1 57 2.85 3.35 7 14 1 2000
PALTIN	BV 45.7000 25.2333 35TLL66	526 FAGA 1 1 1 3 3.00 3.00 1 1996
PĂPĂUȚI	CV 45.7833 26.1333 35TML37	562 TSEC 1 1 1 0.00 0.00 1 1999
PĂRĂU	BV 45.8500 25.1833 35TLL57	448 FAGA 3 3 3 7 2.33 2.33 1 1 1 1998
PĂULENI CIUC	HR 46.4000 25.8333 35TMM13	738 CIUC 1 1 1 2 2.00 2.00 1 1997

Table 5. (continued)

													Census year							
													Other							
													Tree							
													Barn							
													Roof							
													Chimney							
													Pylon with							
													Electric pylon							
													Zm							
													Za							
													ZG							
PAVA	CV	45.8833	26.1833	35TML38	606	TSEC	1	1	1			4	4.00	4.00	1			2000		
PELIŞOR	SB	46.0500	24.5167	35TLM00	541	HIRT	1	1	1			4	4.00	4.00	1			2000		
PERŞANI	BV	45.7833	25.2167	35TLL67	559	FAGA	2	2	2			5	2.50	2.50		1	1	1996		
PETENI	CV	45.9167	26.1333	35TML38	561	TSEC	2	2	2			5	2.50	2.50	2			1997		
PETRENI	HR	45.7167	25.6833	35TLM71	525	HOMO	1	1	1			4	4.00	4.00			1	2000		
PLĂIEŞII DE SUS	HR	46.2333	26.1000	35TMM32	725	CASI	1	1	1			2	2.00	2.00			1	1997		
PODU OLTULUI	BV	45.7167	25.6833	35TLL96	525	BIRS	1	1		1			0.00	0.00			1	1999		
POIAN	CV	46.0667	26.1500	35TMM30	593	TSEC	1	1		1			0.00	0.00	1			1997		
POJORTA	BV	45.7500	24.8667	35TLL36	516	FAGA	2	2	2			5	2.50	2.50		1	1	1996		
POPLACA	SB	45.7167	24.0500	35TKL76	516	SIBI	1	1	1			3	3.00	3.00				2000		
PORUMBACUL DE JOS	SB	45.7500	24.4500	35TLL06	404	FAGA	2	2	1	1		2	1.00	2.00		2		2000		
PREJMER	BV	45.7167	25.7667	35TML06	524	BIRS	18	14	14		2	2	44	3.14	3.14	2	10	5	1	2000
RACOŞUL DE JOS	BV	46.0333	25.4000	35TLL79	475	FAGA	1	1	1			4	4.00	4.00			1		2000	
RACOŞUL DE SUS	CV	46.0833	25.5333	35TLM80	479	BIRS	2	2	2			6	3.00	3.00		1	1		2000	
RACOVITĂ	SB	45.6833	24.3500	35TKL96	414	FAGA	6	6	5	1		16	2.67	3.20	3	1	1		2000	
RACU	HR	46.4500	25.7500	35TMM04	712	CIUC	1	1	1			2	2.00	2.00	1				2000	
RAREŞ	HR	46.2000	25.3833	35TLM71	491	HOMO	1	1	1			3	3.00	3.00			1		2000	
RÂŞTNARI	SB	45.7000	24.0667	35TKL76	677	SIBI	1	1	1			3	3.00	3.00			1		2000	
RÂŞNOV	BV	45.5833	25.4500	35TLL74	684	BIRS	2	2	2			5	2.50	2.50		1	1		1996	
RECEA	BV	45.7167	24.9333	35TLL36	570	FAGA	2	2	1	1		4	2.00	4.00	2				1999	
RECI	CV	45.8500	25.9333	35TML17	548	TSEC	1	1	1			2	2.00	2.00	1				2000	
RETIŞU	SB	46.0500	24.8500	35TLM30	465	HIRT	1	1	1			3	3.00	3.00					1999	
RODBAV	BV	45.9167	24.8667	35TLL38	474	FAGA	1	1	1			3	3.00	3.00			1		2000	
ROŞIA SĂSEASCĂ	SB	45.8167	24.3167	35TKL97	422	HIRT	1	1	1			4	4.00	4.00					2000	
ROTBAV	BV	45.8333	25.5500	35TLL87	509	BIRS	2	2	2			7	3.50	3.50		2			2000	
RUCĂR	BV	45.8167	24.7667	35TLL27	402	FAGA	1	1	1			3	3.00	3.00			1		2000	
RUPEA	BV	46.0333	25.2167	35TLL69	471	HOMO	1	1	1			3	3.00	3.00					2000	
RUŞCIORI	SB	45.8167	24.0333	35TKL67	440	SIBI	1	1	1			1	1.00	1.00					1996	

Table 5. (continued)

						Census year
						Other
						Tree
						Barn
						Roof
						Chimney
					Pylon with	
					Electric pylon	
					JZm	
					JZa	
					JZG	
					uH	
					HE	
					HPx	
					HPo	
					HPm	
					HPa	
					H	
					Region	
					Altitude (m)	
					UTM code	
					Latitude	
					Longitude	
					Latitude	
					Longitude	
SĂCĂDATE	SB	45.7667	24.3833	35TKL97	394	FAGA
SĂCEL	SB	45.7833	23.9333	34TGR27	516	SIBI
SĂCELE	BV	45.6167	25.6833	35TLL95	687	BIRS
SACIOVA	CV	45.7833	25.9500	35TML17	649	TSEC
SADUL	SB	45.6667	24.1833	35TKL86	637	SIBI
SĂLIŞTE	SB	45.7833	23.8833	34TGR27	607	SIBI
SĂMBĂTA DE JOS	BV	45.8000	24.8167	35TLL37	426	FAGA
SĂMBĂTA DE SUS	BV	45.7500	24.8167	35TLL36	512	FAGA
SĂNCRĂIENI	HR	46.3000	25.8500	35TMM12	659	CIUC
SĂNDOMINIC	HR	46.5833	25.7833	35TMM05	757	CIUC
SĂNMARTIN	HR	46.2667	25.9333	35TMM12	676	CIUC
SĂNPĂUL	HR	46.1833	25.3833	35TLM71	472	HOMO
SĂNPETRU	BV	45.7167	25.6333	35TLL96	535	BIRS
SĂNSIMION	HR	46.2500	25.8833	35TMM12	646	CIUC
SĂNTIMBRU	HR	46.2833	25.8667	35TMM12	652	CIUC
SĂNTION LUNCA	CV	45.8167	25.8667	35TML17	525	TSEC
SĂNZIENI	CV	46.0500	26.1333	35TML39	593	TSEC
Sărata	SB	45.7333	24.5000	35TLL06	442	FAGA
SĂSĂUŞI	SB	45.8500	24.6000	35TLL18	567	FAGA
SATU NOU	BV	45.7667	25.5167	35TLL86	517	BIRS
SATU NOU	HR	46.1500	25.4000	35TLM71	507	HOMO
SCOREI	SB	45.7500	24.5333	35TLL06	450	FAGA
SEBEŞUL DE JOS	SB	45.6500	24.3333	35TKL95	507	SIBI
SEBEŞUL DE SUS	SB	45.6500	24.3500	35TKL95	489	FAGA
SELIMBÂR	SB	45.7667	24.2000	35TKL87	379	SIBI
SELISIAT	BV	45.9833	24.8500	35TLL39	567	HIRT
SERCAIA	BV	45.8500	25.1333	35TLL57	444	FAGA
ŞERCĂITĂ	BV	45.7333	25.1167	35TLL56	538	FAGA

Table 5. (continued)

Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (m)	Region	UTM code	H	HPa	uH	HE	HPx	HPo	HPm	JZG	JZa	JZm	Roof	Chimney	Pylon with	Electric pylon	Census year	
SFÂNTU GHEORGHE	CV	45.8667	25.7833	35TML07	510	TSEC	1	1	1				0.00	0.00						1998	
SIBIU	SB	45.8000	24.1500	35TKL77	401	SIBI	6	6	6				17	2.83	2.83						2000
SICULENI	HR	46.4167	25.7500	35TMM04	677	CIUC	11	8	7	1	1	2	23	2.88	3.29	2	5		3	1	2000
ȘINCA VECHE	BV	45.7667	25.1667	35TLL56	479	FAGA	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00			1			2000
ȘOARŞ	BV	45.9333	24.9167	35TLL38	488	FAGA	2	2	2				8	4.00	4.00	1	1				2000
ȘONA	BV	45.8500	25.0500	35TLL47	430	FAGA	1	1	1				2	2.00	2.00	1					2000
ȘTUPINI	BV	45.7000	25.5667	35TLL86	527	BIRS	2	2	2				5	2.50	2.50			1	1		1996
ȘUMULEU-CIUC	HR	46.3833	25.8333	35TMM13	814	CIUC	1						1	0.00	0.00			1			2000
ȘURA MARE	SB	45.8500	24.1667	35TKL88	461	SIBI	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00			1			2000
ȘURA MICĂ	SB	45.8667	24.0667	35TKL78	402	SIBI	2	2	2				8	4.00	4.00						2000
SURCEA	CV	45.8833	26.0833	35TML28	536	TSEC	2	2	1	1			4	2.00	4.00	1			1		2000
SZASZFALU (LUNGA)	CV	46.0167	26.2000	35TML39	562	TSEC	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00	1					2000
ȚĂLIȘOARA	CV	46.1000	25.5833	35TLM90	494	BIRS	3	2	1	1		1	4	2.00	4.00			3			2000
ȚĂLMACIU	SB	45.6500	24.2667	35TKL85	418	SIBI	2	2	1	1			5	2.50	5.00	1	1				2000
ȚAMAȘFALĂU	CV	45.8833	26.1167	35TML38	541	TSEC	2	2	2				5	2.50	2.50	2					2000
ȚĂRGU SECUIESC	CV	46.0000	26.1333	35TML39	570	TSEC	1	1	1				2	2.00	2.00			1			2000
TELECHIA	CV	45.8666	26.0333	35TML27	534	TSEC	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00	1					2000
TELIU	BV	45.7000	25.8500	35TML16	622	BIRS	1	1	1				2	2.00	2.00			1			1996
ȚICUȘUL VECHI	BV	45.9333	25.1000	35TLL58	485	FAGA	2	2	1	1			2	1.00	2.00						1999
ȚINOASA	CV	46.0000	26.1833	35TML39	560	TSEC	6	6	5	1			15	2.50	3.00	4			1	1	2000
TOARCLA	BV	45.9000	24.7333	35TLL28	461	FAGA	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00	1					2000
TODERITA	BV	45.7833	25.0667	35TLL47	495	FAGA	4	4	4				10	2.50	2.50		1	3			1996
TOHANU NOU	BV	45.5500	25.3833	35TLL74	719	BIRS	1	1	1				2	2.00	2.00			1			1996
TOHANU VECHI	BV	45.5667	25.3667	35TLL74	705	FAGA	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00	1					1996
TOPLITA-CIUC	HR	46.3666	25.8000	35TMM03	673	CIUC	2	1	1			1	3	3.00	3.00	2					2000
ȚUFALĂU	CV	45.8333	26.0167	35TML27	528	TSEC	3	3	2	1			6	2.00	3.00	1	2				2000
ȚURIA	CV	46.0167	26.1500	35TML39	616	TSEC	2	2	2				9	4.50	4.50	2					2000
TURNU ROŞU	SB	45.6333	24.3000	35TKL85	618	FAGA	1	1	1				2	2.00	2.00					1	2000

Table 5. (continued)

													Census year									
													Other									
													Tree									
													Bam									
													Roof									
													Chimney									
													Pylon with									
													Electric pylon									
													JZm									
													JZa									
													JZG									
													JZG									
													HPa									
													uH									
													HE									
													HPx									
													HPo									
													HPm									
													Region									
													Altitude (m)									
													UTM code									
													Longitude									
													Latitude									
													County									
													Locality									
TUŞNAD	HR	46.2167	25.9000	35TMM11	672	CIUC	6	6	6					2000								
TUŞNADU NOU	HR	46.2000	25.8833	35TMM11	655	CIUC	5	4	2	1	1	1	6	1.50	3.00	1	3	1		2000		
UCEA DE JOS	BV	45.7833	24.6667	35TLL17	425	FAGA	1						1		0.00	0.00	1				2000	
UCEA DE SUS	BV	45.7500	24.6833	35TLL16	510	FAGA	2	1	1				1	4	4.00	4.00	1				2000	
UNGRA	BV	45.9833	25.2667	35TLL69	457	FAGA	6	6	6				18	3.00	3.00	4		2		2000		
VAD	BV	45.7833	25.1333	35TLL57	475	FAGA	3	2	2				1	6	3.00	3.00	1				2000	
VALEA CRIŞULUI	CV	45.9167	25.7833	35TML08	606	TSEC	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00				1		1999	
VALEA SEACĂ	CV	46.0833	26.1166	35TMM30	622	TSEC	2	2		1	1				0.00	0.00	1	1			2000	
VÄRD	SB	45.9500	24.6000	35TLL19	489	HIRT	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00				1		2000	
VÂRGHİŞ	CV	46.1333	25.5333	35TLM80	498	BIRS	2	2	2				7	3.50	3.50	1			1		2000	
VENETIA	BV	45.8667	25.2000	35TLL68	466	FAGA	12	11	10	1		1	33	3.00	3.30	4	2	6		2000		
VEŞTEM	SB	45.7167	24.2333	35TKL86	366	SIBI	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00				1		2000	
VICTORIA	BV	45.7333	24.6833	35TLL16	541	FAGA	1	1	1				2	2.00	2.00				1		1996	
VISCRI	BV	46.0500	25.0833	35TLM50	577	HOMO	1	1	1				1	1.00	1.00						2000	
VIŞTEA DE JOS	BV	45.7833	24.7333	35TLL27	443	FAGA	4	4	4				8	2.00	2.00	2	2				1996	
VIŞTEA DE SUS	BV	45.7333	24.7500	35TLL26	544	FAGA	1	1		1				0.00	0.00	1					1999	
VLÄDENI	BV	45.7667	25.3667	35TLL76	573	BIRS	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00				1		1996	
VLÄHITA NOUĂ	HR	46.3500	25.5167	35TLM83	827	HOMO	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00	1					2000	
VOILA	BV	45.8167	24.8500	35TLL37	420	FAGA	3	3	3				9	3.00	3.00	1	1	1	1		1996	
VOIVODENII MARI	BV	45.7833	24.8667	35TLL37	466	FAGA	1	1	1				3	3.00	3.00				1		2000	
VRABIA	HR	46.2167	25.9167	35TMM11	655	CIUC	1	1		1				0.00	0.00						2000	
VULCAN	BV	45.6333	25.4167	35TLL75	599	BIRS	3	3	3				6	2.00	2.00	1	1		1		2000	
VURPÄR	SB	45.8000	24.3500	35TKL97	531	HIRT	1	1	1				5	5.00	5.00	1					2000	
ZÄBALA	CV	45.9000	26.1833	35TML38	571	TSEC	1	1	1				4	4.00	4.00	1					2000	
ZÄLAN	CV	45.9500	25.8167	35TML08	638	TSEC	1	1		1				0.00	0.00				1		1997	
ZÄRNEŞTI	BV	45.5500	25.3000	35TLL64	776	BIRS	4	4	4				8	2.00	2.00		3	1			1996	
ZOLTAN	CV	45.9333	25.8500	35TML18	553	TSEC	1	1	1					4	4.00	4.00				1		1999

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DR. FERENC KÓSA
„Babeș-Bolyai” University
Fac. of Biology and Geology
Cliniciilor Street, No. 5-7, 3400 Cluj, Romania
email: kosa@hasdeu.ubbcluj.ro

LÁSZLÓ DEMETER
Sapientia University
Faculty of Technical and Natural Sciences
Libertății Street, No. 1
4100 Miercurea-Ciuc, Romania

TAMÁS PAPP
Milvus Group
Călărașilor Street, No. 5/7
4300, Târgu-Mureş
Romania

FRIEDRICH PHILIPPI
Spartacus Street, No. 14
2400 Sibiu
Romania

HANS-JOHANN LUTSCH
13 Decembrie Street, No. 113
2200 Braşov
Romania

KÁROLY GYÖRGY
Viitorului Street, No. 16
4000, Sfântu Gheorghe
Romania