

## FIRST OBSERVATION OF THE YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER *PHYLLOSCOPUS INORNATUS* IN ROMANIA

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### ABSTRACT

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The Yellow-browed Warbler is a species of the *Sylviidae* family that breeds in Asia and winters in South East Asia and western Europe. In northern and north-western Europe it is considered one of the most numerous nocturnal migratory species from Siberia. In the southern and eastern part of the continent there are fewer observations of the presence of the species in passage or in winter. On 29<sup>th</sup> September 2013, during a ringing session in the southern part of the Danube Delta (Romania), we captured a juvenile individual of the Yellow-browed Warbler. This is the first record of the species in Romania.

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### INTRODUCTION

The Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* is a species of the *Sylviidae* family, of the order *Passeriformes*. It breeds in the temperate regions of Asia and is a winter guest in South East Asia (Cramp 1992, Del Hoyo *et al.* 2006) and, in smaller numbers, in western Europe (Folvik 1992).

During the nesting period, its characteristic habitat consists of broadleaf forests, especially birch, poplar and willow, but also spruce in the taiga and larch up to the

subalpine zone, at altitudes of up to 3,500 meters (Baker 1997). The species leaves its breeding areas rapidly, between August and the beginning of September (Cramp 1992). During winter, the species can be observed in gardens, parks, open forests or shrubs, and avoids dense coniferous forests (Baker 1997).

In Europe, the Yellow-browed Warbler is a vagrant species, although an increasing number of individuals have been observed in recent years in the northern and north-western regions of the continent (Folvik 1992, Paal 2011), where the species is no longer listed as a rarity. Together with Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* it is considered one of the two most numerous nocturnal migratory species from Siberia (Paal 2011). Its first observation in Norway was recorded in 1937 and the second in 1950, and by 1970 only 11 observations had been recorded. In 1975 it was no longer considered a national rarity and by 1990 317 individuals had been recorded, of which two belonged to the subspecies *Phylloscopus inornatus humei* (Folvik 1992). Although it has been noted every year in Norway since 1972, most recordings took place in 1985 (64 observed individuals), 1988, 1986 and 1981 (Folvik 1992). In Great Britain 9093 observations of the Yellow-browed Warbler were made between 1958 and 2003, most of them after 1985, with only 2648 observations taking place before 1985 (Fraser and Rogers 2006). Up to 2003, 911 sightings occurred in Sweden (Strid 2004), 829 in France (Frémont *et al.* 2005), about 700 in Ireland (Milne 2004) and 422 in Denmark (de Juana 2008). Up to 2014 around 60 individuals were caught on the Polish Baltic coast (P. Busse *pers. comm.*). Fewer observations were recorded in southern Europe: Spain – 42, Portugal – 10 and Gibraltar – 3 (de Juana 2008). Closer to Romania, by the end of 2013 there had been 26 confirmed observations in Hungary ([www.rarebirds.hu](http://www.rarebirds.hu)), three in Ukraine and one in Croatia ([www.tarsiger.com](http://www.tarsiger.com)). Another was caught in Croatia in the beginning of October 2014 (P. Busse *pers. comm.*).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

A ringing session took place between September 28th and October 2nd 2013, near Vadu, Constanta County. This area is located in the Dobrogea region, in the southern part of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (44°26'N, 28°43'E) in the south-eastern Romania, on the western shore of the Black Sea. This area is known as an important migration spot because of its geographic position: the southern part of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, where it narrows to a strip of land (Török 2002). Six 12-metre long mist nets were used for bird capture in the beach area. The chosen habitat consists of sandy substrate with shrubs of silver berry *Elaeagnus angustifolia* and common sea-buckthorn *Hippophaë rhamnoides*. Among the herbaceous vegetation, a great variety of associations can be distinguished according to soil humidity and salinity: *Secalietum silvestre* and *Agropyretum elongati* on higher levees, *Aleuropo-Puccinellietum limosae*, *Juncetum maritimum*, *Aleuopetum littoralis* on lower grounds and *Salicornietum europaeae* or *Suedetum maritimae* on lower areas with high salinity (Török 2002). On September 29<sup>th</sup>, because of bad weather conditions, the mist nets were open for only four hours. Twenty five birds were captured during this time. The

captured birds were measured according to the methodology described by Svenson (1992).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* was one of the species that was captured (Fig. 1). The bird was ringed and eight biometric measurements were taken: total length – 117 mm, wing length (maximum chord) – 54 mm, third primary – 41 mm, tail length – 38 mm, tarsus length/width – 17.3/1.1 mm, fat score – 1 and body mass – 6.5 g.

The bird was smaller than the Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*. It was greenish-grey on the upper body and whitish underneath, with brown legs. It had a light-yellow, long and prominent eyebrow with a black stripe under it. The wings had a wide, light-coloured stripe and a secondary shorter stripe. The tertials were dark-coloured in the centre and light-coloured on the edges. More details can be observed in the photo (Figure 1). The shape of the tail feather suggested a juvenile individual (Busse 1984). Regarding sex identification, *Phylloscopus inornatus* does not show sexual dimorphism in their colouration (Svensson 1992) and the measurements of this individual do not clearly indicate its sex.

Most Yellow-browed Warbler individuals in mainland Europe are captured in autumn, from September to November (Mitchell and Young 1997). In Estonia, the first individuals are captured in September and the peak of their occurrence is in the



Fig. 1. Yellow-browed individual caught

first ten days of October. Also in Latvia and Finland most birds are captured at the beginning of October. In the British Isles most captured birds are recorded in the first half of October (Dymond *et al.* 1989, Wernham *et al.* 2002), and in France between the 20<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of October (Dubois *et al.* 2000), as on the Iberian Peninsula (De Juana 2008). To the southwest, in the Canary Islands, the first recordings begin in December (De Juana 2008). On the islands of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Sea most captures occur between October and November (Cambi and Cambi, 1986). In Ukraine, birds were captured between 10<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> October (Poluda *et al.* 2004, [www.tarsiger.com](http://www.tarsiger.com)), in Croatia at the end of October ([www.tarsiger.com](http://www.tarsiger.com)) and in Hungary between 23<sup>rd</sup> September and 4<sup>th</sup> November, with most of the individuals captured in mid-October ([www.rarebirds.hu](http://www.rarebirds.hu)). The capture of the Yellow-browed Warbler individual on the Chituc levee occurred before the peak autumn migration of the species in south-eastern mainland Europe in mid-October.

The importance of this capture resides in the fact that this is the first documented record of this species on Romanian territory. Later, in October 2013, another Yellow-browed Warbler individual was observed near the city of Tulcea (E. Todorov, *pers. comm.*). In 2014, another bird of the same species was captured on Chituc Ground ([www.rombird.ro/en](http://www.rombird.ro/en)) by the members of Milvus Group (Romania), and one was observed in the south-western part of the country, near Timișoara ([www.rombird.ro/en](http://www.rombird.ro/en)).

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