



the afforested one. It resulted from the presence along the first of the mentioned sections of suitable places for foraging: sandy banks and islands with shallows. Similarly, along the woodless part terns and gulls (except for Herring/Yellow Legged Gull) occurred more numerous. Moreover, along the woodless fragment birds were grouped in larger flocks. In addition, distinct differences in shares of trophic groups, especially of entomophags and phytophags were stated. Perhaps the pressure from people who appeared mostly outside the afforested part of the Dnestr course was a decisive factor for the occurrence of Mallard.

Any comparisons of the species composition and bird numbers of the middle Dnestr with other similar rivers are difficult because of different terms of observation trips as well as diversified hydrological and climatic conditions. The only undertaken comparison was between Dnestr and the Warta river in Poland. Along 732 km of the Warta river course, 48 birds species with a mean density of 83 ind./10 km of the riverbed were noted (Lewartowski, 1989). The two-fold higher number of species results probably from the difference in the route length and somewhat later (11-29.08.1972) term of the trip, when more birds migrate. Almost identical density of birds on both rivers should be considered as a coincidence, because on the distinguished sec-

tions of the Warta river, of a length similar to the studied fragment of the Dnestr course, densities were at the level 25,0-296,0 ind./10 km of the riverbed. The index of species similarity (QS) between Dnestr and Warta rivers reached 55,6 % and the index of similarity of densities (PZ) only 29,9 %, which means that bird densities were different. Among the more numerous species stated on both rivers in corresponding densities there were: Greenshank, Green Sandpiper and Kingfisher, while the largest, 6-fold inconsistencies in densities referred to: Grey Heron, Mallard and Lapwing. Probably it was connected with the term of the trip, the character and the size of the compared rivers and their geographical localisation.

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Замітки	Беркут	9	Вип. 1-2	2000	110
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ГНІЗДУВАННЯ СІЛЬСЬКОЇ ЛАСТІВКИ В МЕЛІОРАТИВНІЙ ТРУБІ

Nesting of the Swallow in a land-reclamation pipe. - V.M. Gleba. - *Berkut*. 9 (1-2). 2000. - Two nests were found in a concrete pipe in the Transcarpathians in 1998. [Ukrainian].

У 1998 р. два гнізда сільської ластівки (*Hirundo rustica*) були знайдені у бетонній трубі меліоративної системи серед полів в околицях смт Королеве Виноградівського

р-ну Закарпатської обл. На місці нещільного стику двох частин труби всередину проросло коріння трав. Саме до цього коріння боком і кріпилися гнізда. В обох гніздах успішно вивелися пташенята.

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