SUMMARY

Birds of the Lublinieckie Forest. II. Species composition and number of breeding birds in studied areas

The study was carried out in the Lublinieckie Forest (northern part of the Upper Silesia, Poland) in the years 1990-1995. It occupies 80 000 ha, including 63 000 ha of forests with dominating coniferous species such as Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris* with admixture of spruce *Picea abies*. Particular censuses of avifauna were effectuated in the area of 170 km² divided in 6 study plots. For some species data from the years 1996-2005 were presented. In censuses cartographics methods were applied.

Qualitative studies of chosen bird species were carried on in areas of diverse size: from 12 ha to 18 km² (Tables 3-7). The authors tried to count all breeding birds in the coniferous forest area (38 ha) overgrown mainly by pine of diverse age classes (40-100 yrs) (85%), spruce (10%), birch and single oaks (Table 8). In two successive years of studies respectively 145 and 151 pairs of breeding birds, representing 38 species, including 36 breeding ones, were recorded. Their density was 39,2 pairs/10 ha and share of 6 dominating species was 55% (Table 8). Share of 12 species of hollow birds in the community was 28,4%.

During last 200 years 7 breeding species (Aythya nyroca, Circaetus gallicus, Tetrao urogallus, Limosa limosa, Tringa totanus, Coracias garrulus, Riparia riparia) become extincted in the Lublinieckie Forest, but 10 new breeding species (Cygnus olor, Aythya fuligula, Chlidonias hybridus, Streptopelia decaocto, Aegolius funereus, Picus canus, Dendrocopos syriacus, Saxicola torquata, Serinus serinus, Carpodacus erythrinus) appeared. Lyrurus tetrix is critically endangered.

Results concerning phenological observations (earliest, medium and latest dates) of chosen bird species in the Lublinieckie Forest are given in table 9.

Despite the negative changes in nature of the area, it is still worthy of protection, particularly the Mała Panew River valley with numerous meanders and old river beds.