

poco estudiados, en detrimento de otros mejor conocidos por resultar tradicionalmente más atractivos como lagunas y sotos fluviales.

Palabras clave: Albacete, humedal/herbazal, migración postnupcial, anillamiento.

SUMMARY

Ringing study of the birds at a pool/pasture of Albacete in the autumn migration: community characteristics, timing of migration and some biometric information on the species. The research about the bird community was carried out at Casablanca estate between 1 August and 30 October 1999. Data were exclusively obtained catching birds with mist-nets. 1208 birds of 33 species were trapped. We ringed 958 and controlled 250, which had been ringed in the previous seasons. The two most captured species were the Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*) and the Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) with 493 and 338 birds respectively.

Our study was divided up in 7-day periods. The abundance and the specific richness were highest in the eighth period (19-25 September). The highest diversity was obtained in thirteenth period (24-30 September) and the lowest in the fifth one (29 August-4 September). The highest dominance happened in the second period (8-14 August), while the thirteenth period (24-30 October) had the lowest one. The Reed Warbler was the dominant species for the five first periods (1 August-4 September) and from the ninth to the eleventh ones (26 September-16 October). It was also the dominant species for the complete study. The Willow Warbler reached the dominant position from sixth to eighth periods (5-25 September), whereas at the end of the study (17-30 October) the Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*) achieved the dominance.

Our results suggest that these kind of unstudied places could be very important for the insectivorous passerines in their autumn migration. However, ornithologists have focused their attention on more attractive places, as wetlands and riverbanks.

Key words: Albacete, pool/pasture, autumn migration, ringing.