

The Bessarabia-Maps in IL-2

A Readme by Jörg Wiedemann



Introduction

This file is meant to provide the some background information for creating missions which depict the historical events as close as possible. We tried to make the map as close to reality as possible with our limited resources.

Weather & time of year

Most military action took place in spring and summer during 1941's axis as well as 1944's soviet advance. The map is designed for summer with a temperature of 25°C. Summer in the region is pretty warm compared to Germany. The weather is often good for flying with some clouds. In the next chapters you can find some basic information on what happened in "our area".

Ground Operations 1941

In 1940, the USSR claimed Bessarabia from Romania, and the latter had to give in as it was simply too weak to resist. This lead to an alliance between Germany and Romania, which became militarily active during operation Barbarossa.

On June 22 1941, the *Wehrmacht* alongside with the Romanian Army and other Allies attacked the Soviet Union. But on the Romanian-Soviet border, matters stayed relatively calm for the first week of the war.

Only on July 2, operation "München" is launched. The German *11. Armee* is ordered to take Dubossary and Balti while the *Romanian 4th Army* moves towards Kishinev and Tighina. North of our map, the 3rd Romanian army aims for the Bukovina area. Already on July 7, Romanian troops reach the river Dnestr in heavy fighting and bad weather.

During July 8 to 10, the area of Balti, especially the village Mandresti sets the scene for heavy ground actions. After that, the soviet *12th Army* initiates a rapid but yet organized withdrawal while waiting for reinforcements in shape of the soviet *9th Army*, approaching from the Moscow military district.

On July 7, a strong soviet counterattack takes place near Miclauseni and causes considerable losses to the *Romanian 35th Reserve Infantry Division*.

On July 9, here the Romanian Air Force flies 80 plus sorties and drops more then 22 tons of bombs after being called for to help. North of that, the German *76. Infanteriedivision* switches to the defensive in order to hold its positions.

The strongest fighting of that operation takes place during the battle of Tiganca. Both sides fly air support missions from July 2 to 14. These clashes are so fierce that some Romanian units loose as much as 40 % of their strength here.

On July 13 a new axis attack with armored support is launched towards Kishinev from several starting points. Two days later, it reaches up to 8 km to today's Moldavian capital which is already fully taken on the next day.

Due to the axis success in the northern area, the soviet *9th Army* is forced to retreat from its positions on the southern Prut back to the Dnestr. On July 20, the *15th Romanian Infantry Division* takes Tighina-Benderi. Already on

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July 20, all Red Army Forces had withdrawn behind the Dnestr - the old Soviet-Romanian border. This signals the completion of operation "München".



Picture: Frontlines 1941

In August, the two axis armies start the next stage: Targeting their thrust at Vosnessensk just out of the northeastern corner of our map, they try to isolate the Soviet 9th Army from the main front, then destroy and take Odessa. On August 7 already, Kotovsk, Pervomaisk, Kirovograd and also Vosnessensk are reached.

Around Odessa, the *Krasnaya Armiya* mans defensive positions on August 10 on a line ca. 20-25 km away from the port to protect it from artillery fire. Behind that, two more defensive lines are still under preparation. Commander in chief is Konteradmiral G. V. Zhukov. He can also rely on support by the whole Black Sea Fleet and its Air Force *VVS-ChF*.

On the 13th, the Romanian 4th Army starts its first attack simultaneously at three points. The Red Army is supported by artillery from ships like the old destroyers *Frunze*, *Dershinsky*, *Shaumyan*, *Nezamozhnik* and the cruiser *Krasny Krym*. This gives the Romanians a hard time. But even against that marine and air support, they advance slowly, while both sides suffer huge losses. Inside the fortress, ammunition and other supplies become very limited.

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Nevertheless, the defenders are in high spirits. On September 22, a carefully prepared amphibious counterattack is started from Sevastopol on the Crimea, aiming at the bay northeast of Odessa.

But one week later Sevastopol itself and the Crimea were in big danger of being captured. So, the soviet *STAVKA* decided to evacuate Odessa which was very successful realized from October 7 to 15.

Air action 1941

During "München", the Axis advance to the Dnestr, the air forces also took part in the intense battles for the river crossings over Prut and Dnestr. Also, the soviet *VVS* flew several unsuccessful attacks on Romanian shipping, being partly engaged by *III./JG52*. Both sides attacked enemy airfields as well as targets like bridges, troops and transport columns.

A lot of air action took place during the siege of Odessa, including the sinking of several Russian vessels by *III./StG77*, the destruction of a huge soviet depot inside the city by Romanian bombers and a lot of ground attacks by *IL2*'s as well as *IAR-80*, *PZL.11* and other types. A soviet analysis of the siege emphasizes the big influence of air power on the successful defense of Odessa. Besides the relatively small number of fighters and attack planes within the city, bombers from Nikolayev and Ochakov (both outside the map to the East) were able to support the city. The fighters from Odessa alone flew 3.780 sorties between August 22 and October 16.

Examples for historic missions during the Odessa-campaign:

On August 20, the *Gruparea Aeriana de Lupta* flew 118 sorties and dropped 78 tons of bombs on Freudenthal, Dalnik, Marienthal and other places. One day later, bombs from Romanian Blenheims hit the cargo-boat *Bryansk*. 9 days before, other Blenheims damaged the gunboat *Krasny Adjaristan*.

During the soviet amphibious landing, the Stukas of the newly arrived *III./StG77* attacked the fleet, sinking the destroyer *Frunze*, a gunboat and a tug as well as damaging the destroyers *Bezuprechny* and *Besposhachadny*. *GAL* also intervened, flying 71 sorties and dropping 32 tons of bombs on the Soviet forces. One transport ship was reportedly damaged by the He-111H of the *5th Bomber Grupul*. Another successful mission of the *GAL* destroyed the largest Soviet supply depot at Odessa, which was situated near Tatarka.

Ground Operations 1944

Basically since the battle of Kursk in July 1943, the Southern part of the Eastern Front was steadily moving westwards due to the never ending pressure which the Red Army was able to keep upon the Wehrmacht. In February, the bridgehead of Nikopol which is 400km east of the Dnestr had to be given up by the German *6.Arme*e.

During the March 1944, the soviet advance reaches Bessarabia. On March 24, the *1st Ukrainian Front* starts to attack Odessa. After blowing up as much as possible, the axis troops leave Odessa on April 10, always disturbed by strong Partisan groups within the city. The last Romanian fighters (*Bf-109*) leave the city on April 5, landing at Tecuci's airfield.

On April 6, elements of the German 6th Army trapped at Razdelnaya are heavily engaged by elements of the 3rd Ukrainian Front until April 8, when

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they are eliminated. On the very same day, Botosani is retaken by the 1st and 2nd *Ukrainian Front*. Two days later, elements of 2nd *Ukrainian Front* cross the Seret River and capture Radauti and Suceava. On April 16 already, the 3rd *Ukrainian Front* establishes a bridgehead over the Dnestr south of Tiraspol in a bend of the river. The weakened Germans can only throw in the battle weary 306. *ID*. It had just come from Nikopol, and therefore is totally unable to fulfill any offensive task. The soviet bridgehead remains and provides a valuable position for the following offensive.

In April, the front stabilizes along the Dnestr to the East and the two relatively small rivers Bahlului (east of Iasi), and Reut (between Kornesti and the Dnestr) in the North. Both sides dig in defensive positions. On the axis side, big systems of sometimes up to 50km depth are prepared, including the "Trajan-Linie" constructed over a long stretch behind the actual front. The German *FHQ* was sure that the next summer offensive of the Red Army would target for the southern part of the *Ostfront*. So, here ca. 60% of the armored ground forces available in the East are concentrated together with big parts of the *Luftwaffe* including the elite units *Schlachtgeschwader 2* and *Jagdgeschwader 52*.



Picture: Frontline between April and August 1944

Within some calm weeks, the red 2nd *Tank Army* is brought back to full striking power and is ready to attack again. In early May the battle of Targul-Frumos erupts. The Soviets target is Iasi, but the operation fails. The Russians loose more then 300 tanks within three days only and the battle

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ends with a defensive success for the German *LVII. Panzerkorps* (mainly *PG-Division Großdeutschland* and *24. Panzerdivision*) and *L. Armeekorps*. It was the first time that Tigers and Stalin-tanks clashed. Later in May, the shaken red *2nd Panzer Army* had to be pulled to the rear to recover from this slaughter.

Around May 30, the German *8. Armee* starts local attacks north of Iasi near Stanca in order to improve its defense position. Big aerial battles develop in the region, where in the meantime the *7th Guards Fighter Division* under *A. I. Pokryshkin* as well as all three Gruppen of *JG 52* had arrived. Battles are mean and both sides recorded heavy losses, especially among the inexperienced Airacobra-pilots. Ca. 40 % of Pokryshkin's Guards units pilots never have flown a combat sortie before arriving in Bessarabia! But after 2-3 days of heavy fighting, things calmed down to normal levels of activity, and soviets retake the small areas which were taken by the Wehrmacht.

In July 1944 the soviet operation "Bagration" blows the whole *Heeresgruppe Mitte* from the stage. Germany has to fill gaps by relocating important air and mobile ground units to save the disastrous situation there. But again, this leads to a precarious situation on the Romanian front. Only very few tank units and other strong assets are left in Romania. When General Friesner takes over command of *Heeresgruppe "Südukraine"* in late July, he immediately identifies the potential disaster of encirclement for his *6. Armee* and requests a strategic withdrawal to the natural defense lines of the East Carpathians and the Danube (at the Eastern respectively southern end of our map). But this was not acceptable for Hitler and the Romanians from political points of view. By then, some Romanians including "Conducator" Antonescu already were involved in secret diplomatic talks with the Allies about peace.

In the meantime, the *15th US Air Force* intensifies its attacks on Ploesti as well as military targets on our map, because its bombers are now able to land in the USSR. In the course of operation "FRANTIC", airfields were prepared there for shuttle ops between Russia and the ETO/MTO. The Luftwaffe tries to answer with "Sternflüge": All more or less suited single-engined warplanes including the obsolete IAR80 from the *ARR* and Fw190 from *Schlachtgeschwader 2* are dispatched against the *USAAF*.

On August 20 the soviet "*Iasi-Kishinev-Operation*" breaks loose with enormous artillery preparation. The two breakthrough zones near Iasi and Kishinev are located exactly on areas where weak Romanian troops are standing. That is a second death sentence for the German *6. Armee* - it is encircled after only 3 days. The Russians control the battlefield as well as the air, and Sturmoviks and fighter groups hunt down everything German which moves on the ground during daytime. On August 23, Antonescu is arrested and the Romanian King Michael I declares an armistice with the Soviet Union. In turn, Germany tries in vain to reinstall another government and the *Luftwaffe* bombs Bucharest. This all leads to open hostilities between the former allies. In the meantime, the combat groups of the red *7th Guards Army* soon control all crossings over the river Prut and prevent any organized escape of the *6. Armee*. More southwards, German troops are attacked by Romanians. In only two weeks, the whole army and also big parts of the *8. Armee* are destroyed, a catastrophe worse than Stalingrad. On top of that,

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Ploesti's oil sources are lost for Germany and thus the entire Wehrmacht is definitely deprived of its main fuel source.



Picture: Situation after just four days of soviet advance

Air action 1944

As already pointed out, there were some focus times for aerial warfare, connected to ground actions. That means, that most actions are related to tactical warfare.

Real bombers (level as well as divers) always came in groups of 9 or more, subdivided in the 3-vic. They cruised at altitudes of ca. 2.000 to 4.000 meters. Mostly they were accompanied by escorts, smaller numbers on axis side but on the same numerical level in case of the Red Air Force.

Ground attack planes usually flew

Additionally there is a strategic component given by the *USAAF* throughout the campaign, who flew B-17 and B-24 bombers and P51B and C as well as P38J as escorts. The *heavies* came in combat boxes of 18 planes at altitudes of ca. 5-7.000m with their *little friends* above them. These escorts sometimes dropped down to do some strafing runs on the airfields of their opponents while en route to the Ukraine.

Examples for historic missions during 1944:

On March 30, some Ju87D-5 and Ju87G from *I./SG2* took off from Beresovka (In the very East of our map) in order to attack T-34 which had disrupted the railway line Iasi – Kishinev in the area between Ungheni and Cornesti Targ.

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This is a distance of more than 200km to the West! During that mission, Mr. Alwin Boerst (CO of *I./SG2*) was shot down and killed in his Ju87G.

Exactly 2 months later at 14:25, ten Airacobras from *100.GIAP* took off in Stefanesti to cover ground troops. In an altitude of only 4.000m, they reportedly met a group of 18 Ju87, covered by two Fw190 and eight Bf109. A fierce dogfight developed, and both sides lost two respectively three planes. On that very day, *JG52* filed 55 (sic!) claims, of which 38 were P-39's...

The entire Staffel 6./JG52 took off for a Sternflug on June 24. After having been lead to the bombers, the Staffel flew a head-on attack through a group of bombers and was immediately dispersed. After that, Lipfert and his wingman attacked a Liberator, setting on fire one after the other of its engines until it fell near Stefanesti. Only 2 planes of the entire Staffel came back to *Gartenzaun* (airfield) on that day. Other units were ordered to attack the fighters, i.e. Erich Hartmann claimed a Mustang.

Known bugs

- One bridge in Bacau ends in the water, but is usable for AI.
- A lot of Airfields constructed by the VVS and Luftwaffe in 1944 are not shown; this is a compromise.

The Map: Production and Team

The region was one of the candidates already when Ian Boys and **Jörg EJGr.Ost_yogy Wiedemann** started Kurland in 2003.

After "Kurland", I needed a break, but "Romania" still stayed in my mind somehow. In 2005, I organized the necessary original Luftwaffe maps and got the map tools via Ian. At that time, Ian persuaded me to first do a "small training map", which ended up taking a year and now is called "Italy_Online". The best thing about the Italy-project is that I met **Ray EJGr.Ost_Caspar Grützmacher**, without whom these two projects would have been not half as good as they are now, as he created the perfect textures and some 3D-objects for Bessarabia (the latter in cooperation with other guys).

Bessarabia already progressed, while we worked on Italy: **Laurent "rama" Cunin** prepared the altitude map for Bessarabia, **D13th_Toppy** prepared the two basic files and **D13th_Mytzu** helped in defining important locations and other historic stuff. Then, in March 2006, the works in the map editor (me & **Caspar**) and on textures (**Caspar**) started. 600+ bridges, >50 airfields, 24 perfect textures and a lot of rework happened... and now in the name of the team I wish you a lot of fun on the map!

Further thanks for support go to:

- Ian Boys, Vladimir Kochmarsky & Oleg Maddox
- Juraj, Mkubani, Peter "Letka_13/Feroz" Brtko for 3D-models, inspiration and a lot of other stuff!
- Dragos Pusca & Victor Nitu from www.worldwar2.ro, Dragos Baldescu, Dan Antoniu for historical data & pictures and
- all others, who contributed with information, beta-testing, translations, coffee, love, beer, tolerance etc. pp.

Map: Further information

Along the railway lines, stations are to be found including bigger ones in most major cities. Additionally, some cargo stations are there.

No military installations were placed to keep the map flexible, so mission builders can create fortifications, barracks etc. as they like.

Later, an update to this readme will be published at www.yogysoft.de including detailed informations on the airfields like "aerial pictures" with AI spawn points etc.

Online versions:

There are two online versions of the map, on which only parts are filled with ground objects. Only bridges were kept over the whole area in order to keep roads usable for AI. The map "Odessa-Online" can be used for the August-October 1941 timeframe, while the map "Iasi-Online" can be used for actions between May and August 1944.

Further Reading

Books:

English

- 1) Denes Bernad: From Barbarossa to Odessa, parts 1 and 2
 - 2) Christer Bergstrom, Andrey Mikhailov: Black Cross Red Star, Vol.1
 - 3) Denes Bernad: Rumanian Air Force. The Prime Decade, 1938-1947
 - 4) Hans Kissel: Die Katastrophe in Rumänien 1944, Darmstadt 1964*
 - 5) W. Rehm: Jassy. Schicksal einer Division oder einer Armee?, Neckar-gemünd 1959
 - 6) Dmitriy Loza: Attack of the Airacobras, University Press of Kansas, 2001 Deutsch
 - 7) Helmut Buchner: Stormbird, Hikoki ca. 2000
 - 8) Lipfert: Das Tagebuch des Hauptmann Lipfert, Stuttgart
 - 9) Barbas: Geschichte des Jagdgeschwaders 52 (I. und II. Gruppe), ?
 - 10) Rudel: Mein Kriegstagebuch, ?
 - 11) Pokryshkin: Himmel des Krieges, Berlin
- * incl. einem Bericht des Luftflottenkommando 4 über die Ereignisse in Rumänien im August 1944 (datiert Januar 1945)

Internet:

<http://www.worldwar2.ro/>

good site for Romanian stuff

<http://www.weltkrieg.ru/battles/Odessa-I/>

Odessa 1941, use a translator

<http://www.weltkrieg.ru/battles/Odessa-II/>

<http://www.weltkrieg.ru/battles/Odessa-III/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_T%C3%A2rgul_Frumos

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Romania_%281944%29

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Jassy-Kischinew

Orders of battle**Operation "München", July 1941****VVS**

5.BAP	Akerman	SB-2	35
131.IAP	<i>outside map</i>	I-16	67
210.BAP	<i>outside map</i>	Su-2	32
132.BAP	<i>outside map</i>	SB	56
232.BAP	<i>outside map</i>	SB	20
60.RAP	<i>outside map</i>	SB	73
8.IAP-ChF	Odessa	I-16	41
		I-15, 153	41
229.ShAP	Odessa	I-153	29
317.RAP	Odessa	SB-2	40
83.RAE	Odessa	MBR-2	16
67.IAP	Bolgrad	I-16	64
68.IAP	Kolosovka	I-16	61
146.AIP	Tarutino	I-16	20
		Mig-3	57
221.BAP	Kotovsk	Su-2	18
45.BAP	Tiraspol	SB	54
4.IAP	Grigorypol, Kishinev	I-16, MiG-3	71, 60
55.IAP	Beltsy, Semenovka	I-16, MiG-3	54, 62

Luftwaffe (IV. Fliegerkorps)

Stab/KG 27	Focsani-Sud	He 111H	5
I./KG 27	Focsani-Sud	He 111H	30
II./KG 27	Focsani-Sud	He 111H	24
III./KG 27	Zilistea	He 111H	28
II./KG 4	Zilistea	He 111H	24
Stab/JG 77	Bacau	Bf 109E	2
II./JG 77	Roman	Bf 109E	39
III./JG 77	Roman	Bf 109F-4	35
I (J.)/LG 2	Roman	Bf 109E	40
Stab/JG 52	<i>outside map</i>	Bf 109F	4
III./JG 52	"	Bf 109F	43

ARR (Gruparea Aeriana de Lupta)

1st Bomber Flotilla 71., 72., 76., 78., 79., 80. Escad.	He111H-2 and others	80
2nd Bomber Flotilla 74., 75., 82., 18. Escadrilya	others	40
2nd Observation Flotilla 11., 12., 13., 14. Escadrilya	others	40
1st Fighter Flotilla 51., 52., 56., 57., 58., 41., 59., 60. Es.	Bf109E, IAR80 and others	80
1st Long Range Escadrilya	Blenheim Mk. I	15

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Siege of Odessa (22.08.1941-16.10.1941)

VVS

69.IAP	Odessa	I-16, I-153	20
42.OShAE	" (later only)	IL-2	10
VVS-ChF	Odessa	MBR-2 SB-2	10 20
VVS-BAPs	<i>outside map Nikolaev...</i>	SB-2, DB3	60

Luftwaffe (IV. Fliegerkorps)

KG 27	Balti	He-111H	75
KG 55	<i>central Ukraine (outside)</i>	He-111H	75
II.&III./JG77	<i>outside map (Nikolaev)</i>	Bf109E & F	50
StG77	Balti, <i>later SW of Kiev</i>	Ju87-B2	70

ARR (Gruparea Aeriana de Lupta)

1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th & 6th Bomber Group	He-111H-2, SM79 & others	80
4th, 6th, 7th and 8th Fighter Group	Bf109E, IAR80 & PZL.11	80
1st Long Range Squadron & other	Blenheim Mk. I IAR39 & others	40

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Battles near Iasi (late May 1944)

VVS (5. Air Army in Balti)

2.ShAK	Botosani	IL-2	238
7.IAK	Stefanesti	P-39	290
2.GBAK	<i>outside map Gruzkov, NE of Balti</i>	Pe-2	150
		A-20	104
1.GShaK	Bagrinesti (E of Balti)	IL-2 Yak-1	153 106
312.NBAD	Ordashey	Po-2	60
511.ORAP	Balti	Pe-2	21
4.IAK	Ketrish	La-5F(50% FN) Yak-1, 7, 9	118 91

Luftwaffe (I. Fliegerkorps)

SG2	Husi & Bacau	Ju-87D-5	82
		Ju-87G	12
		Fw-190F-8	45
SG10	Leipzig & Bacau	Fw-190F-8	104
IV./SG9	Bacau, later Trotus	Hs-129	50
JG52	Leipzig, Iasi, Roman	Bf-109G-6/late	76
I./KG4	Focsani	He-111H	35

ARR (1st Romanian Aircorps)

2. Fighter Grupul: 65., 66., 67. Escadrilyas	Husi & Tecuci	IAR-81C	35
4. Fighter Grupul: 45., 46. & 49. Escad.	?	IAR-81C	35
7. Fighter Grupul: 53., 57. & 58. Escad.	Bacau	Bf-109G	35
9. Fighter Grupul: 46., 48. & 56. Escad.	Tecuci	Bf-109G	35
3. Stuka Grupul: 73., 81. & 85. Escad.		Ju-87D-5	35
6. Stuka Grupul: 74., 84. & 86. Escad.		Ju-87D-3	35
8. Assault Grupul: 41., 42. & 60. Escadrilyas	Tecuci, Kishinev	Hs-129B2	40
5. Bomber Grupul: 77., 79. & 80. Escad.	Tecuci	Ju-88A-4	25
15., 19. & 21. Observation Escadrilyas	Manzar	IAR-39	30
2. Long Range Recon Escadrilya	?	Ju-88D-1	10

Remark concerning the battle of Targul Frumos:

On the Axis side, during the battle of Targul Frumos, only the Romanian 1st Air Corps was involved in the aerial war.

For the VVS, the 5th Air Army supported the 2nd Ukrainian Front. In early May, its main units were the same like above.

Iasi-Kishinev-Operation late August 1944

VVS

5. & 17. Air Armies for 2. & 3. Ukrainian Front		
6., 187.IAP	Yak-7B	100
975.,659.,611.,192.IAP	Yak-1B	200
897.,866., 845.,427.,283.,269.,267.IAP	Yak-9D,T	350
486., 297., 240., 193., 164., 113., 92., 31.IAP	La-5F(50%FN)	400
2.ShAK	Il-2	450
39.RAP	Pe-2	30
218.BAD	A-20G	90
	A-20C	50

Luftwaffe (I. Fliegerkorps)

Stab, I, II./SG2 & III./SG10	Focsani	Ju87D-5	32
		Fw190F-8/G-3	61
14./SG9	Focsani	Hs129B-2	11
II./JG52	Manzar, Galatz	Bf-109G-6/late	20
I./JG53	Iasi & Husi, later Focsani	Bf-109G-6/late	16
III./JG77	"	Bf-109G-6/late	24
I./KG4	Focsani	He111H	31

ARR (1st Romanian Air corps)

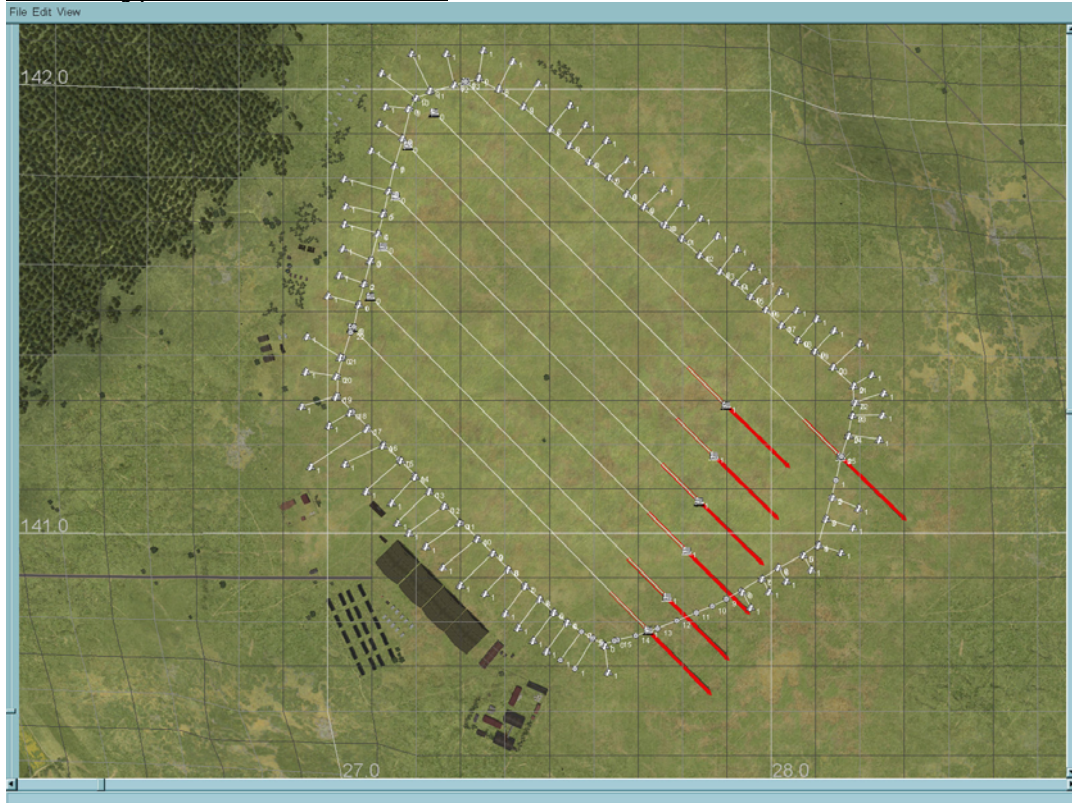
2. Fighter Grupul: 65., 66. & 67. Escad.	Husi & Tecuci	IAR-81C	35
4. Fighter Grupul: 45., 46. & 49. Escad.	?	IAR-81C	35
7. Fighter Grupul: 53, 57. & 58. Escad.	Bacau	Bf-109G	35
9. Fighter Grupul: 46., 48. & 56. Escad.	Tecuci	Bf-109G	35
3. Stuka Grupul: 73., 81. & 85. Escad.	?	Ju-87D-5	35
6. Stuka Grupul: 74., 84. and 86. Escad.	?	Ju-87D-3	35
8. Assault Grupul: 41., 42. and 60. Escadrilyas	Tecuci, Kishinev	Hs-129B-2	40
5. Bomber Grupul: 77., 79. & 80. Escad.	Tecuci	Ju-88A-4	25
15., 19. & 21. Observation Escadrilyas	Manzar	IAR-39	30
2. Long Range Recon Escadrilya	?	Ju-88D-1	10

Remark:

For the VVS, no exact data on a level below air armies was found. Some data is there for Orders of Battle in terms of numbers as well as for types in service with individual units. From that data, the OoB given here is interpolated.

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Round type, i.e. Bacau North:



Long with two dispersals, i.e. Vradiyeka

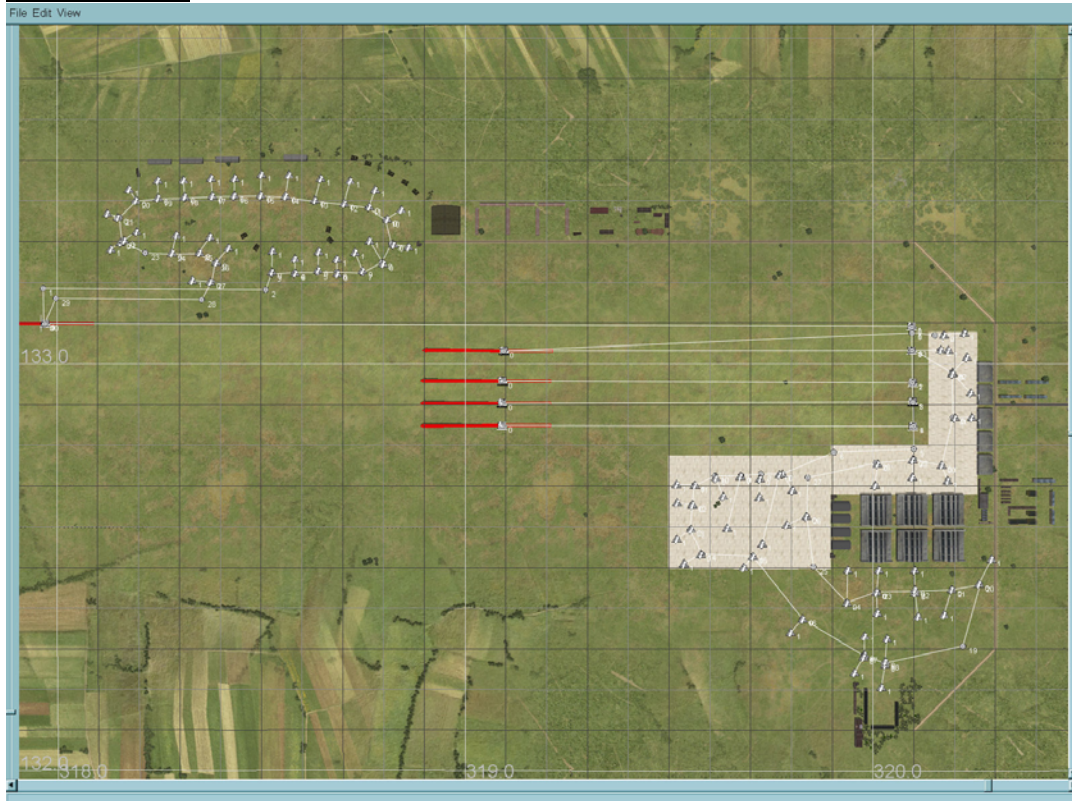


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Odessa-Road



Odessa-East

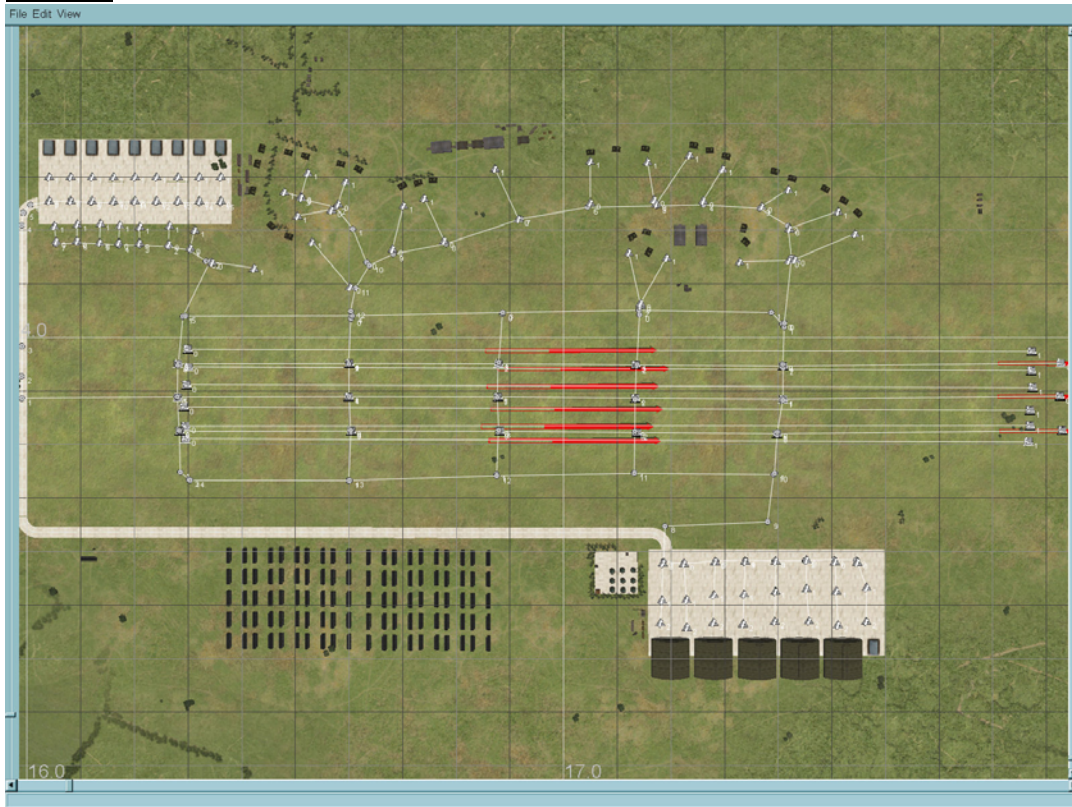


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Triangular Std-IL2-shape, Ismail and Isbrieni

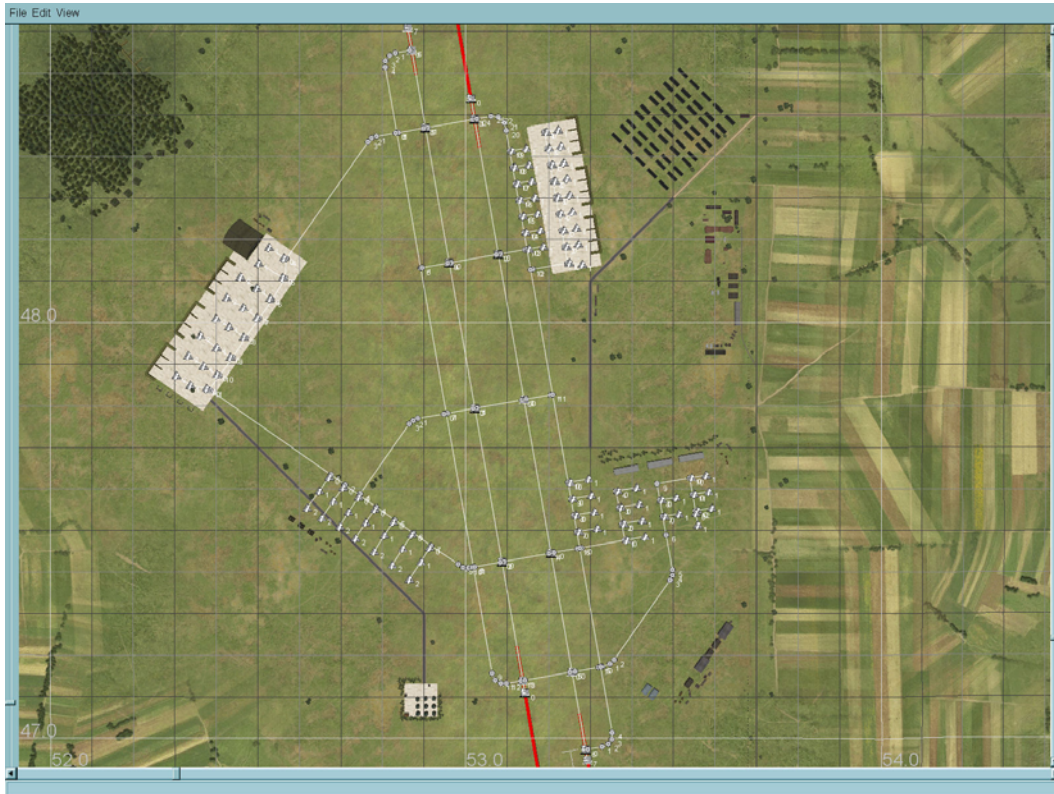


Zilistea

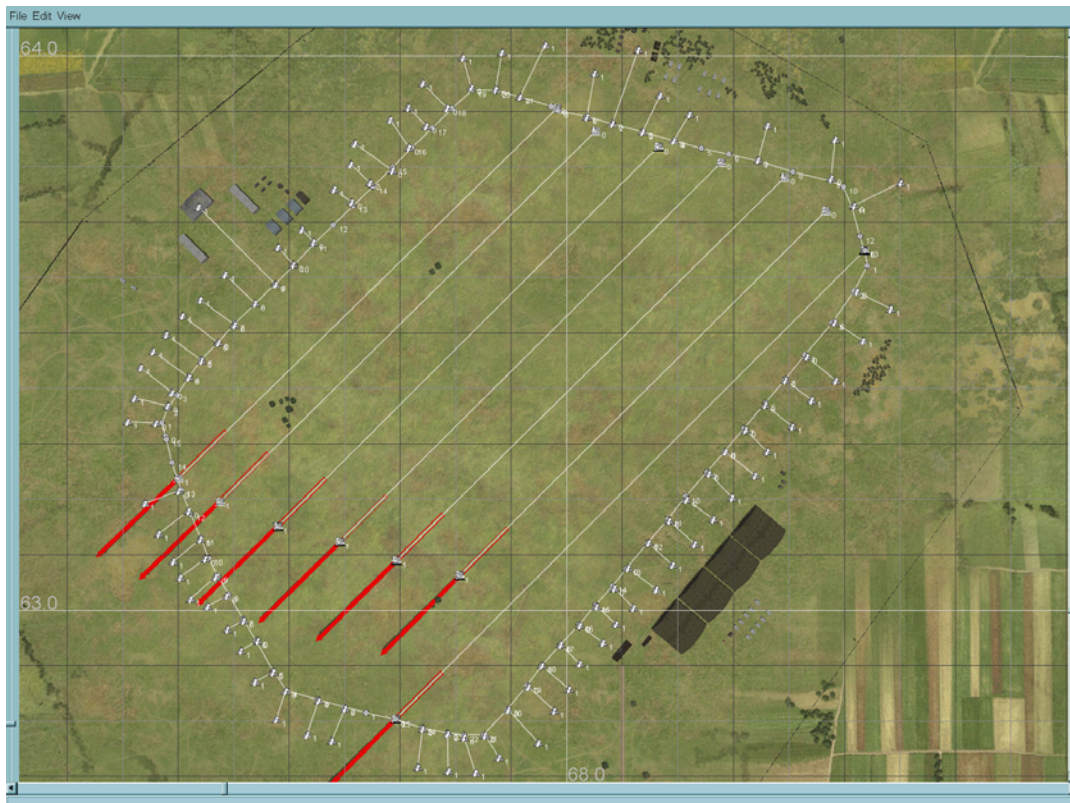


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Focsani-North



Round Type, i.e. Tecuci

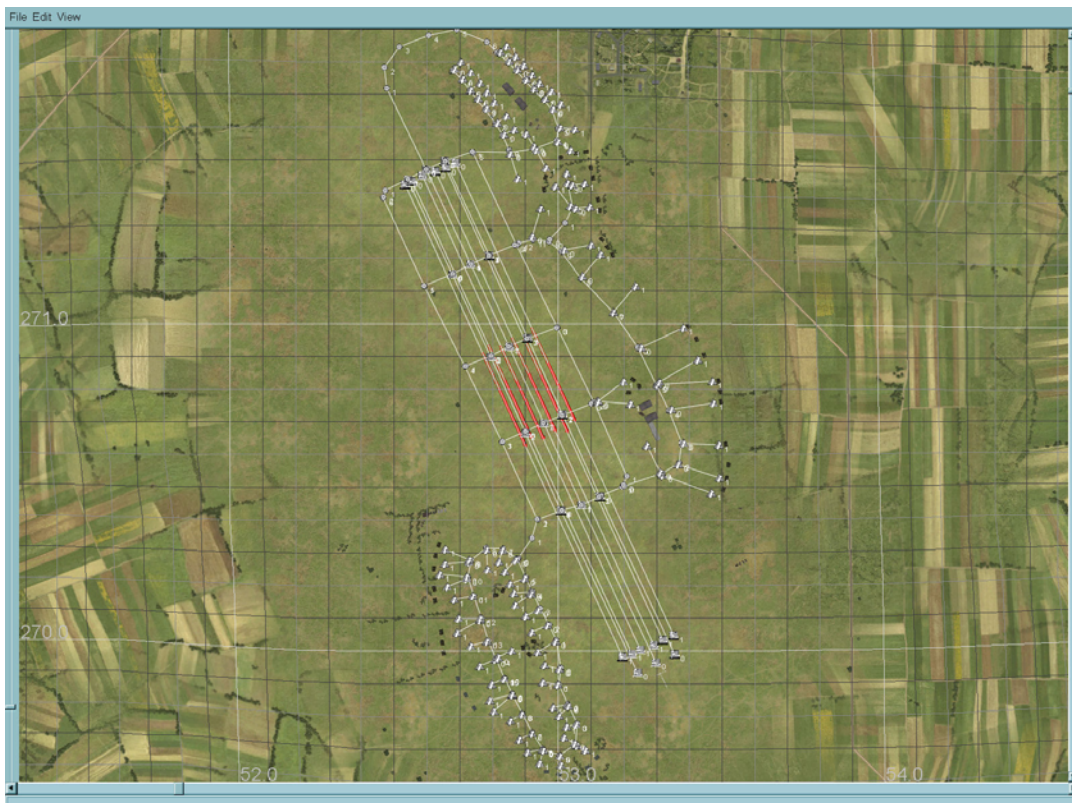


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Long type 2 dispersal, i.e. Barlad

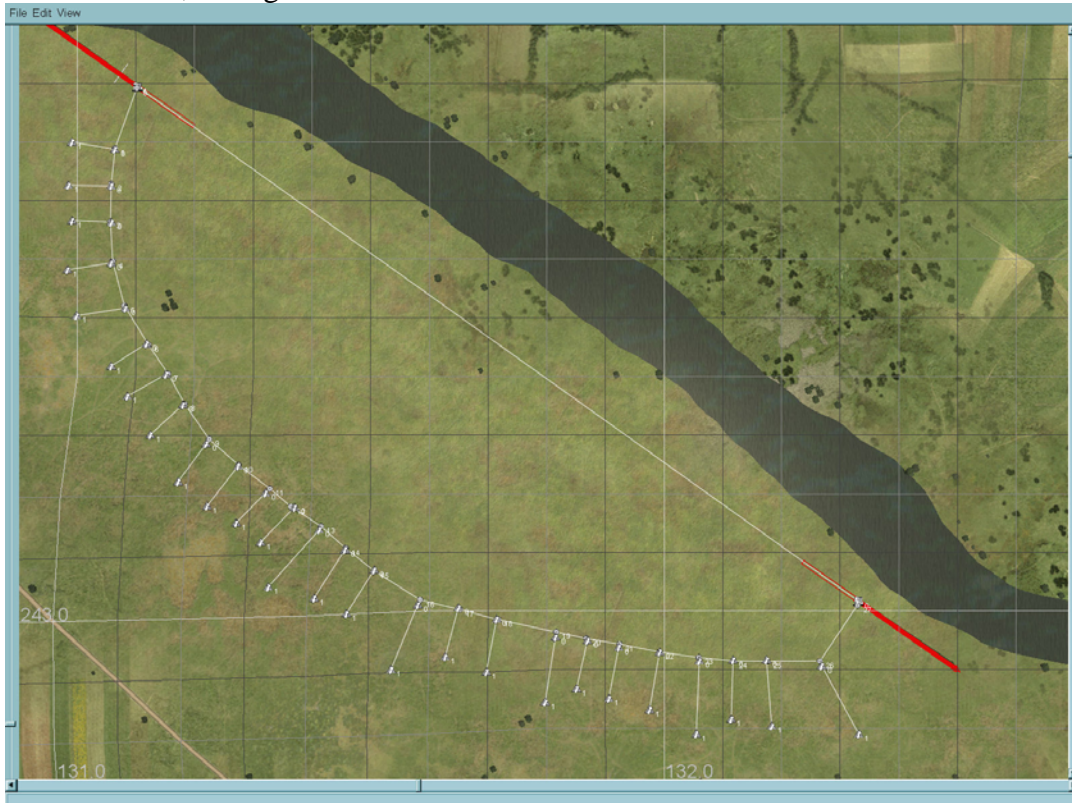


2 opposite dispersals, i.a. Stefanesti



Bessarabia Readme

Small airfield, i.e. Zgardesti



Two dispersals onesided, i.e. Rybnitsa



Erlangen/Germany, 12.03.2008