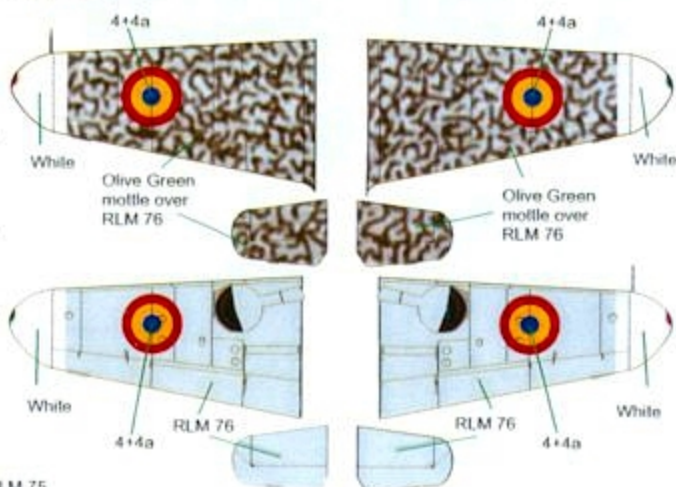


**A) Messerschmitt Bf 109 G-6 "Red 8" "Țurpi Bumpi Flotșonok"**  
 Flown by Locotenent Av. Dumitru Baciu of Grupul 1 Vânătoare, May 1945, Czechoslovakia.

This aircraft was part of a display organised in the late-spring of 1945 - the camouflage was pieced together from a number of film still-frames recording the event. The camouflage appears to be a "paint-saving" scheme consisting of dense short and narrow wavy mottles of a dark colour applied over a light base colour. The dark colour may be the Romanian "olive green" (similar to "Olive Drab") used late in the war and the light colour may be RLM 76 (or similar).

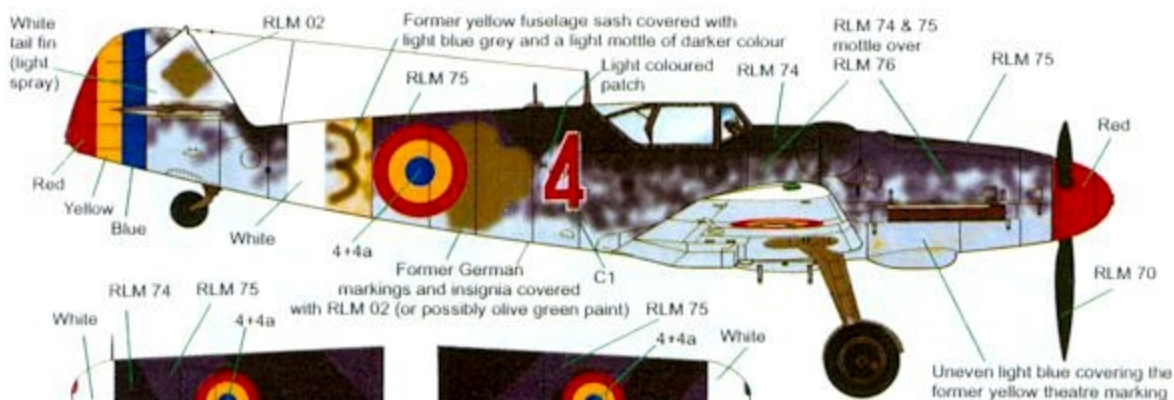
The meaning of the slogan is not entirely clear. "Țurpi" may be a childish word for "Scumpi" [little darling], "Bumpi" means nothing and may be just a rhyming onomatopoeic and "Flotșonok" may be related to the slang word "Flotșină" [Floozie].



**B) Messerschmitt Bf 109G-6 "White 2"**  
 Flown by Căpitan Av. Gheorghe "Ciocănel" Popescu, Commander of Escadrila 47, Grupul 9 Vânătoare, Tecuci airfield, July 1944.

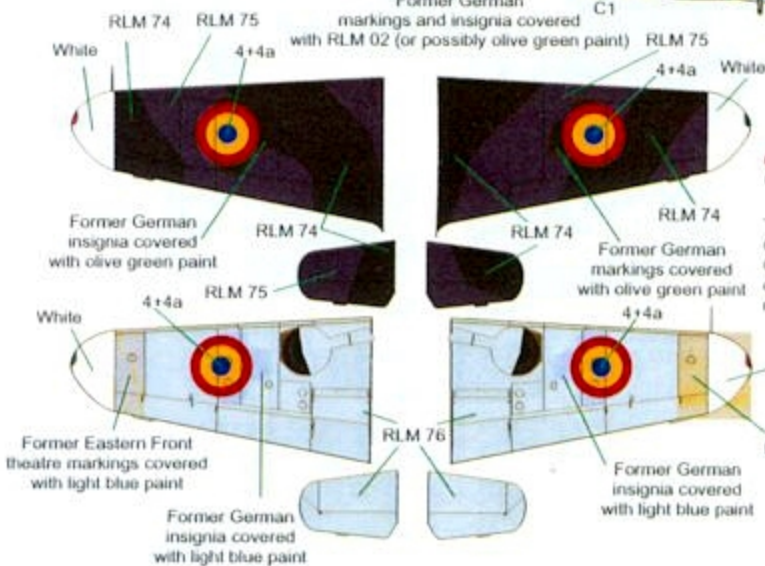
On 26 July 1944, "Ciocănel" [Little Hammer] was shot down over Tecuci in combat with P-51 Mustangs of the 31st FG /15th USAAF. Badly burned, Gheorghe "Ciocănel" Popescu died in hospital ten days later. As a fighter pilot he flew more than 200 combat sorties and took part in more than 40 aerial battles scoring 13 confirmed victories.

This was a plane supplied by the German armed forces and because the previous German insignia and markings were covered with large areas of paint, this gave the fuselage a relatively dark colour.

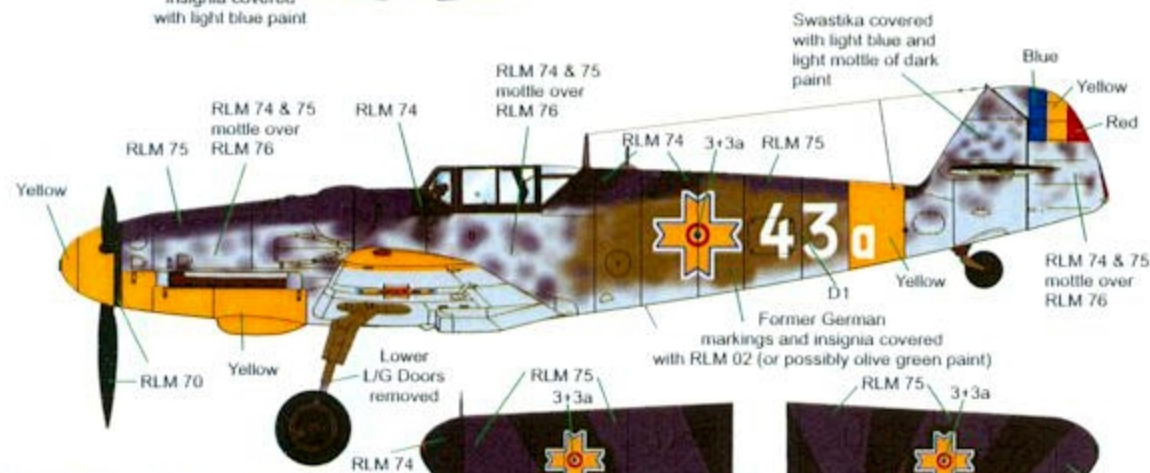


**C) Messerschmitt Bf 109 G-6 "Red 4"**  
Grupul 7/9 Vânătoare, Western Front, Spring 1945

This plane was captured from the retreating German forces in the autumn of 1944. All previous German insignia and theatre markings were covered and new Romanian insignia and theatre markings were applied instead.

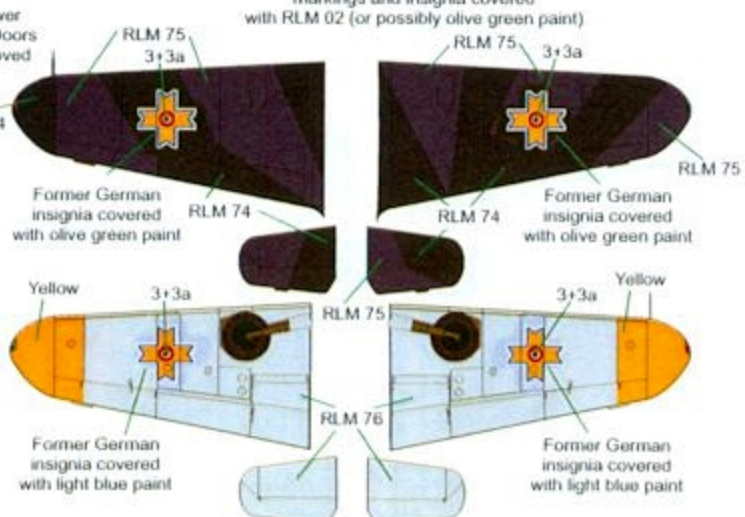


Former Eastern Front theatre markings covered with light blue paint

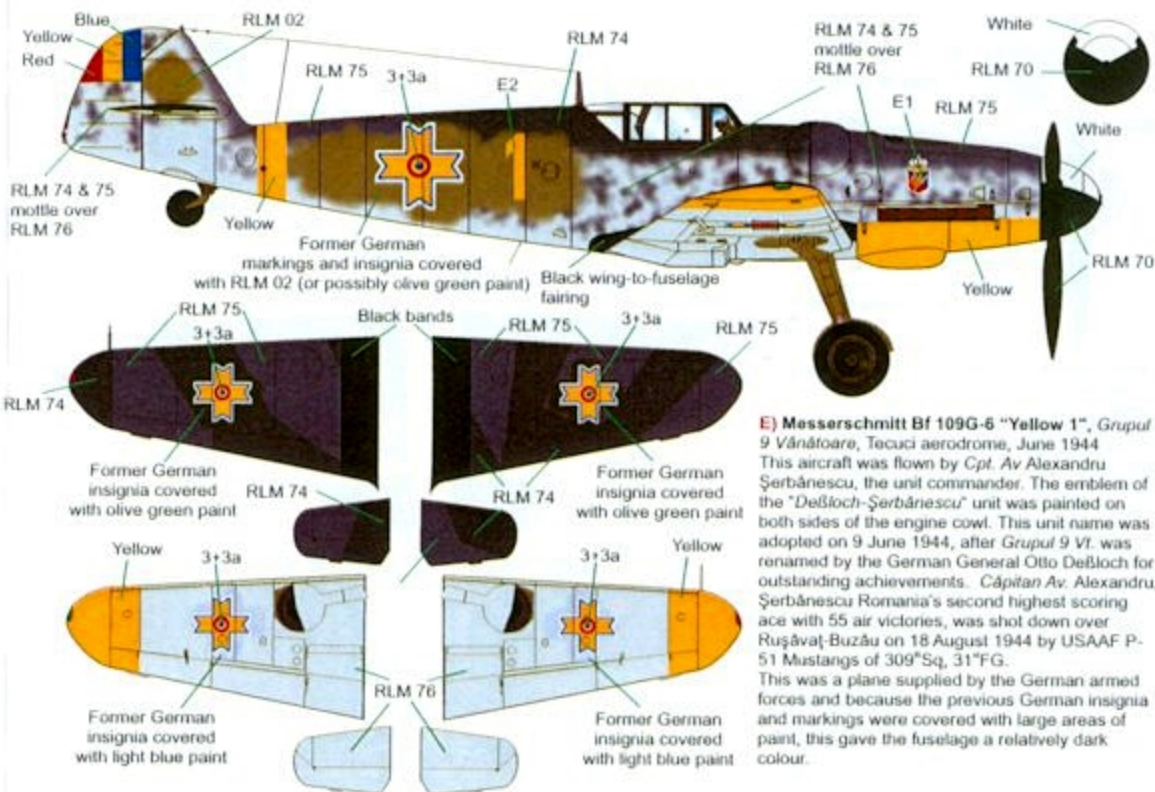


**D) Messerschmitt Bf 109 G-6 "White 43a"**  
Flown by Adjutant Av. Constantin Nicoară, Grupul 9 Vânătoare, Tecuci airfield, April 1944.

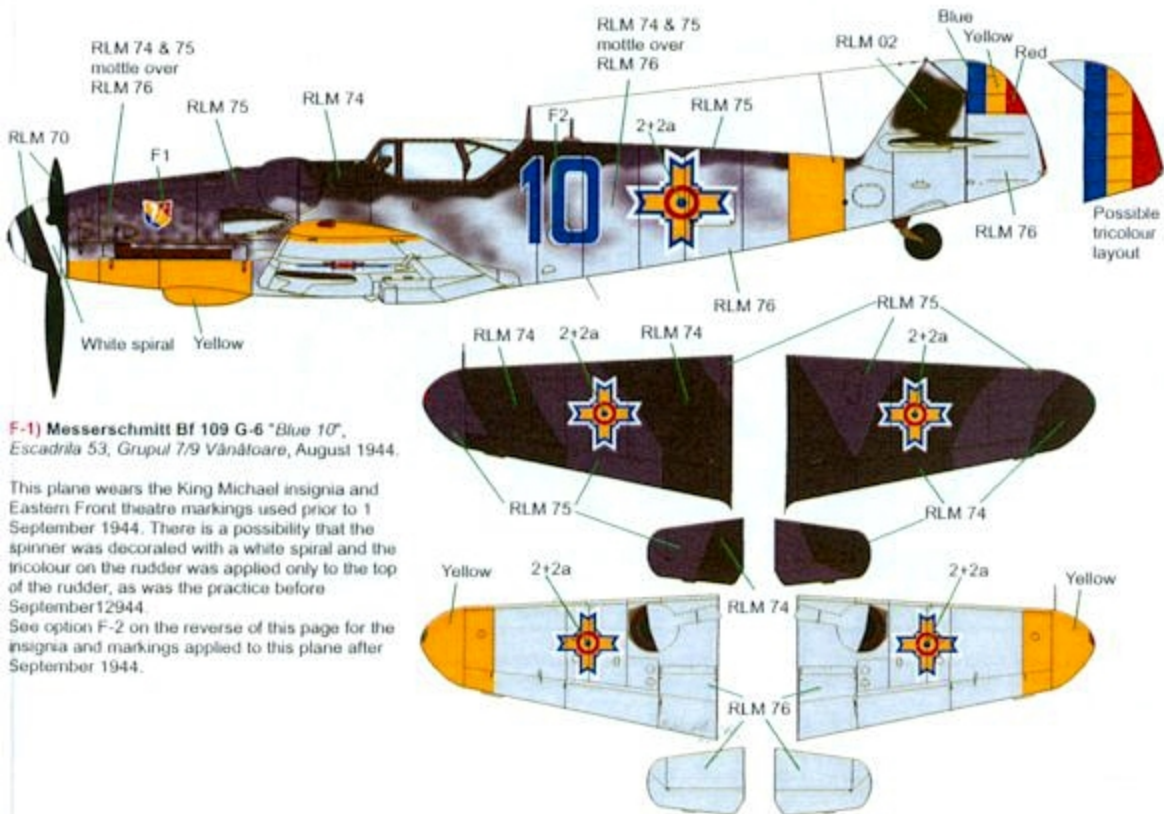
The suffix "a" after the digits indicates that this was a replacement for the original aircraft coded "43". Constantin Nicoară was the preferred wingman of Căpitan Alexandru. Șerbănescu. Nicoară survived the war with 5 confirmed and 2 unconfirmed victories. His last victory was a German Bf 109K shot down over Slovakia on 1 April 1945. This was a plane supplied by the German armed forces and because the previous German insignia and markings were covered with large areas of paint, this gave the fuselage a relatively dark colour. The lower landing gear doors were removed to prevent clogging on muddy airfields.







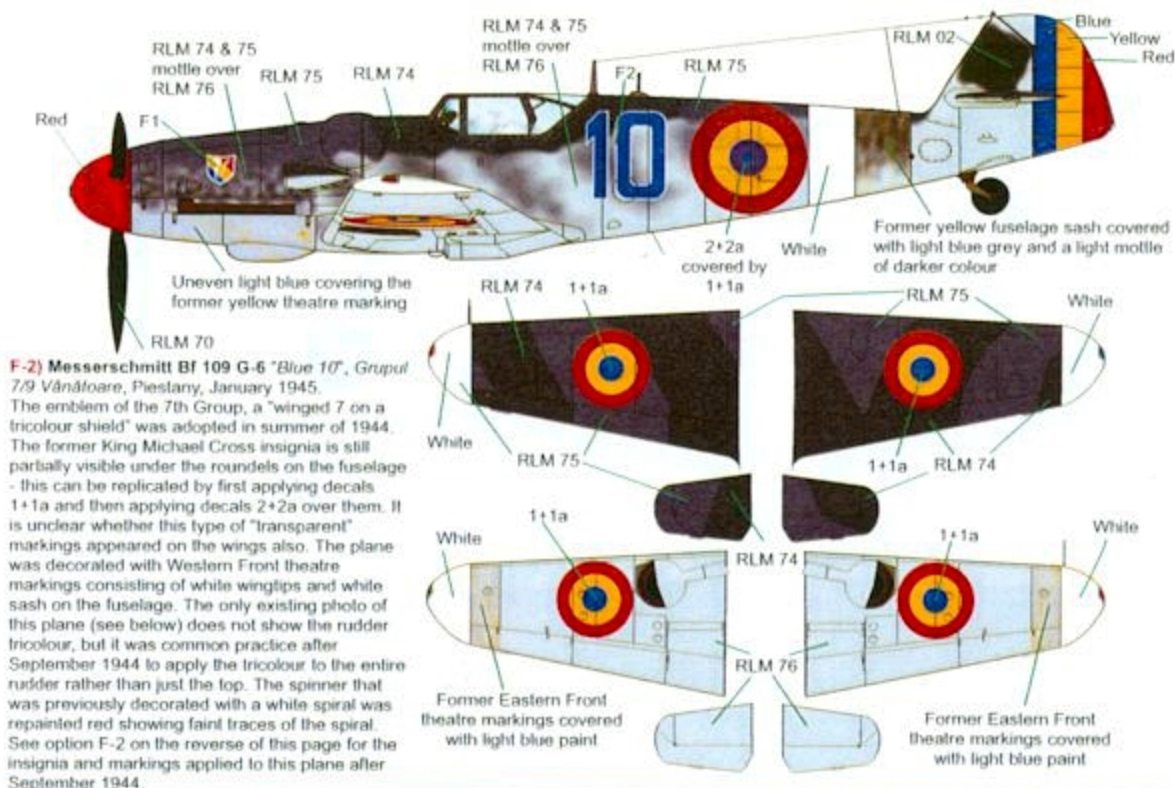
**E) Messerschmitt Bf 109G-6 "Yellow 1", Grupul 9 Vânătoare, Tecuci aerodrom, June 1944**  
 This aircraft was flown by *Cpt. Av. Alexandru Șerbănescu*, the unit commander. The emblem of the "Deblösch-Șerbănescu" unit was painted on both sides of the engine cowl. This unit name was adopted on 9 June 1944, after Grupul 9 VI. was renamed by the German General Otto Deblösch for outstanding achievements. *Căpitan Av. Alexandru, Șerbănescu* Romania's second highest scoring ace with 55 air victories, was shot down over Rușăvaț-Buzău on 18 August 1944 by USAAF P-51 Mustangs of 309<sup>th</sup>Sq, 31<sup>st</sup>FG. This was a plane supplied by the German armed forces and because the previous German insignia and markings were covered with large areas of paint, this gave the fuselage a relatively dark colour.



**F-1) Messerschmitt Bf 109 G-6 "Blue 10", Escadrila 53, Grupul 7/9 Vânătoare, August 1944.**

This plane wears the King Michael insignia and Eastern Front theatre markings used prior to 1 September 1944. There is a possibility that the spinner was decorated with a white spiral and the tricolour on the rudder was applied only to the top of the rudder, as was the practice before September 1944. See option F-2 on the reverse of this page for the insignia and markings applied to this plane after September 1944.





Photos of some of the aircraft included on this decal sheet - all planes included on this sheet are pictured in reference No.1 recommended below



#### References:

1. "Romanian Fighter Colours 1941 - 1945", Teodor Liviu Morosanu and Dan Alexandru Melinte, MMP Books, 2010
2. "Aviația Română în Timpul Celui de-al Doilea Război Mondial", Medin Robănescu & Teodor Liviu Moroșanu, Editura AeroMagazin, Bucharest, 2005
3. "Romanian Aeronautics in the Second World War", Cristian Crăciunoiu and Jean Louis Roba, Editura Modelism, Bucharest 2003
4. "222 Best Romanian Royal Air Force Pictures 1941 - 1945", Cristian Crăciunoiu & Ion Dobran, Editura Modelism, Bucharest, 2008