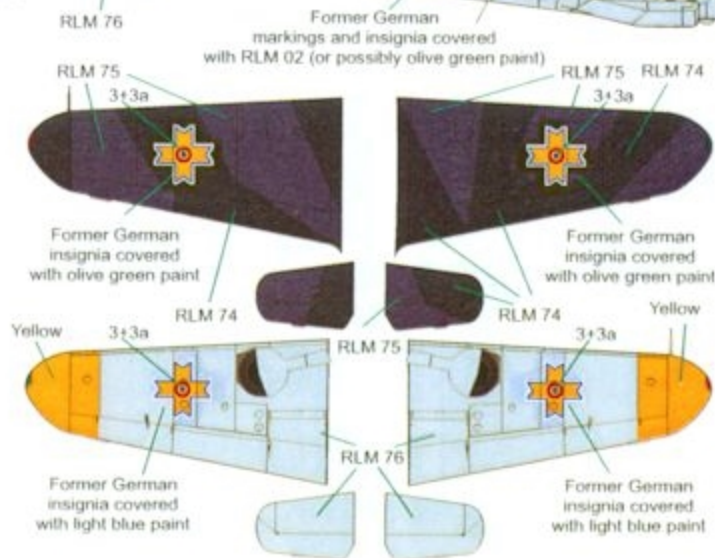
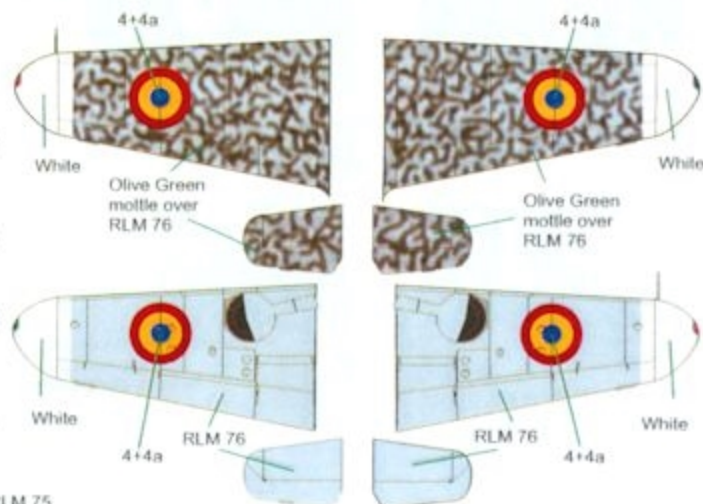
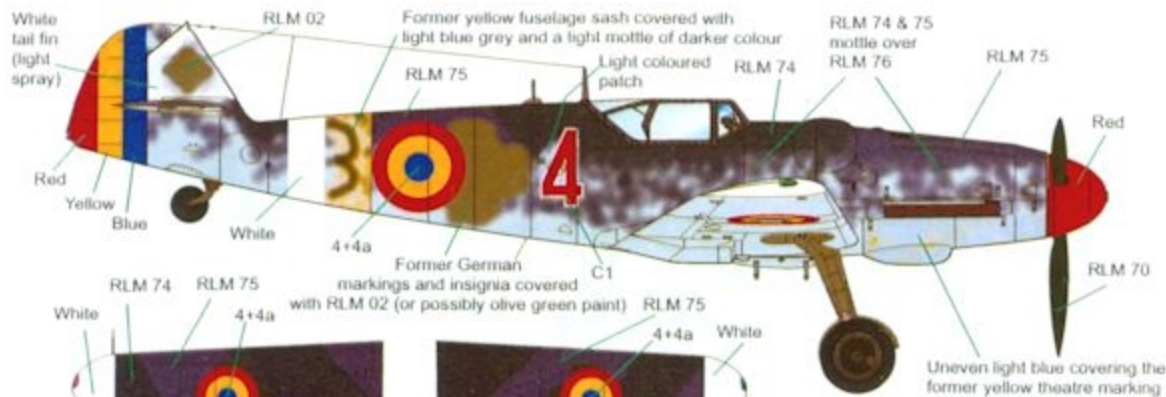


A) Messerschmitt Bf 109 G-6 "Red 8" ["umpi Bumpi Floștomok"]
 Flown by Locotenent Av. Dumitru Baciu of Grupul 1 Vânătoare, May 1945, Czechoslovakia.
 This aircraft was part of a display organised in the late-spring of 1945 - the camouflage was pieced together from a number of film still-frames recording 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. "Umpu" may be a childish word for "Scumpu" [little darling]. "Bumpi" means nothing and may be just a rhyming onomatopoeic and "Floștomok" may be related to the slang word "Floșină" [Floozy].



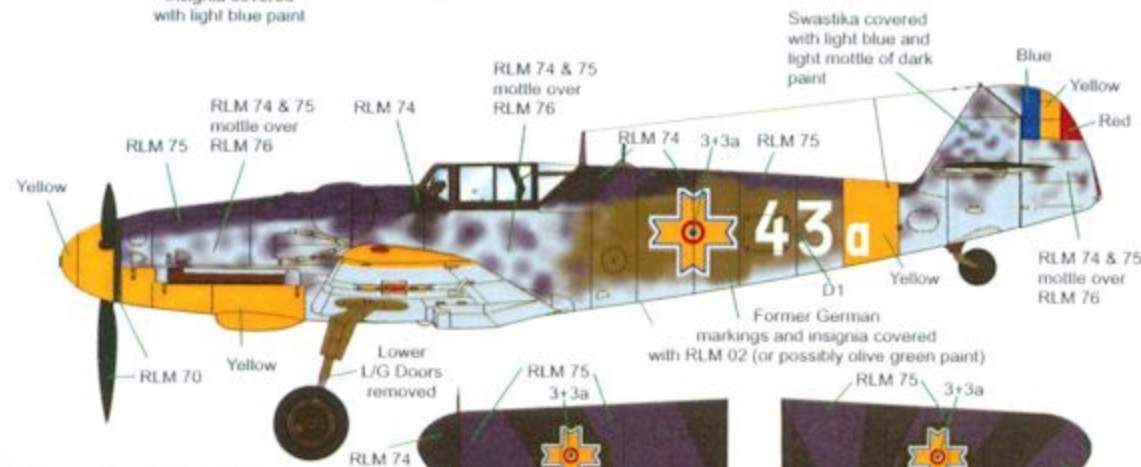
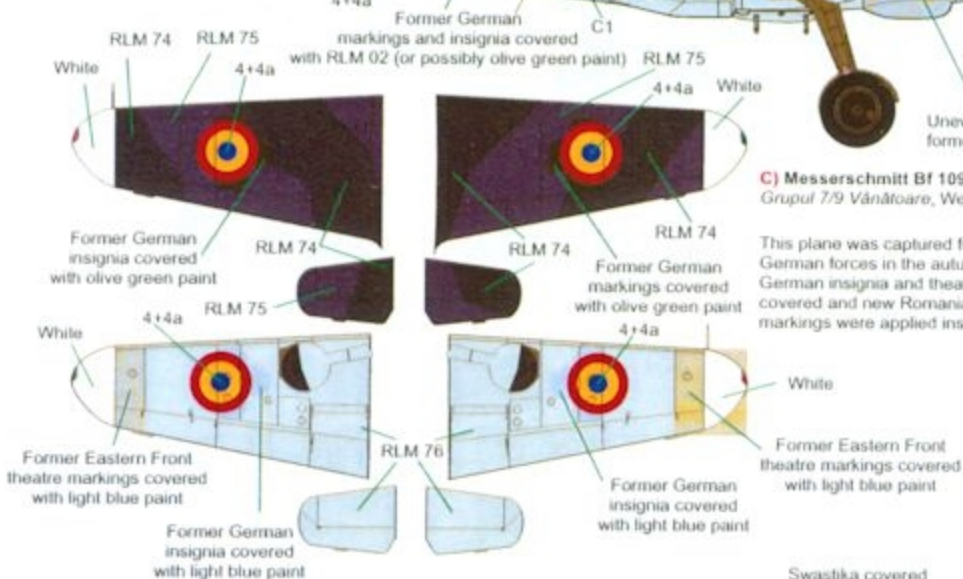
B) Messerschmitt Bf 109G-6 "White 2"
 Flown by Căpitan Av. Gheorghe "Ciocănel" Popescu, Commander of Escadrila 47, Grupul 9 Vânătoare, Tecuci airfield, July 1944.

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.



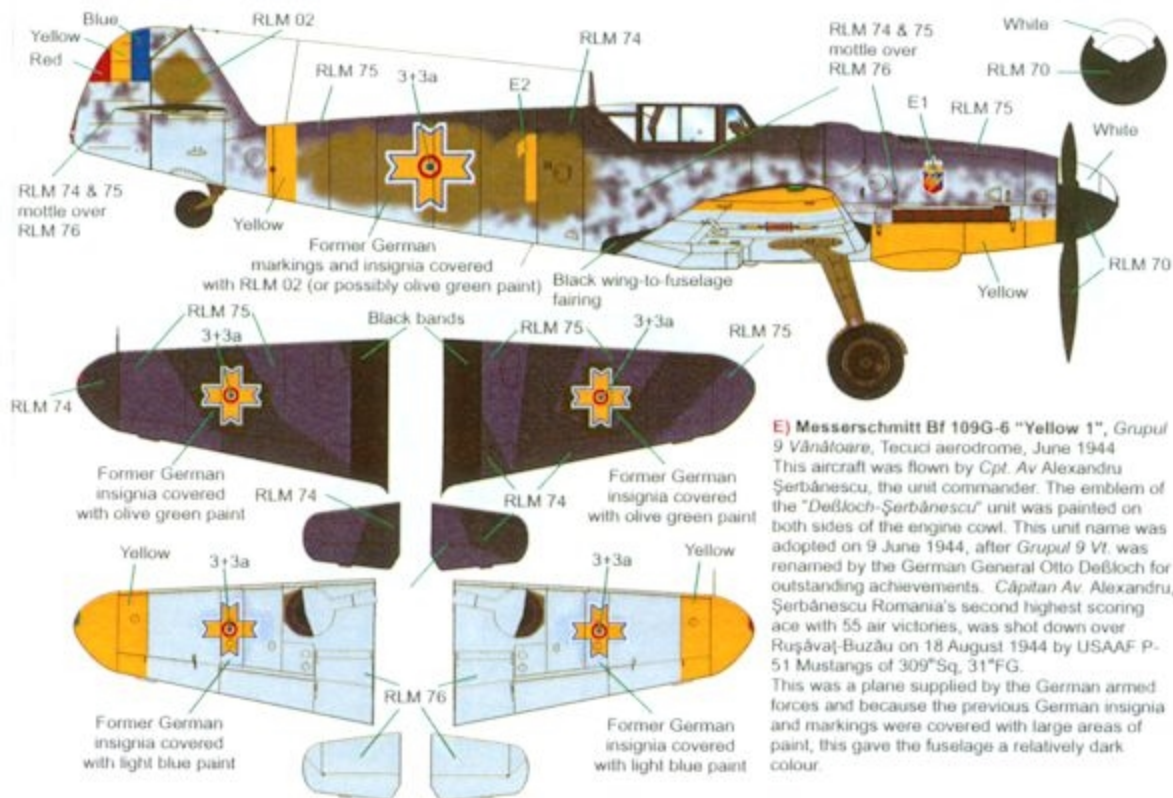
C) Messerschmitt Bf 109 G-6 "Red 4"
Grupul 7/9 Vânătoare, Western Front, Spring 1945

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.

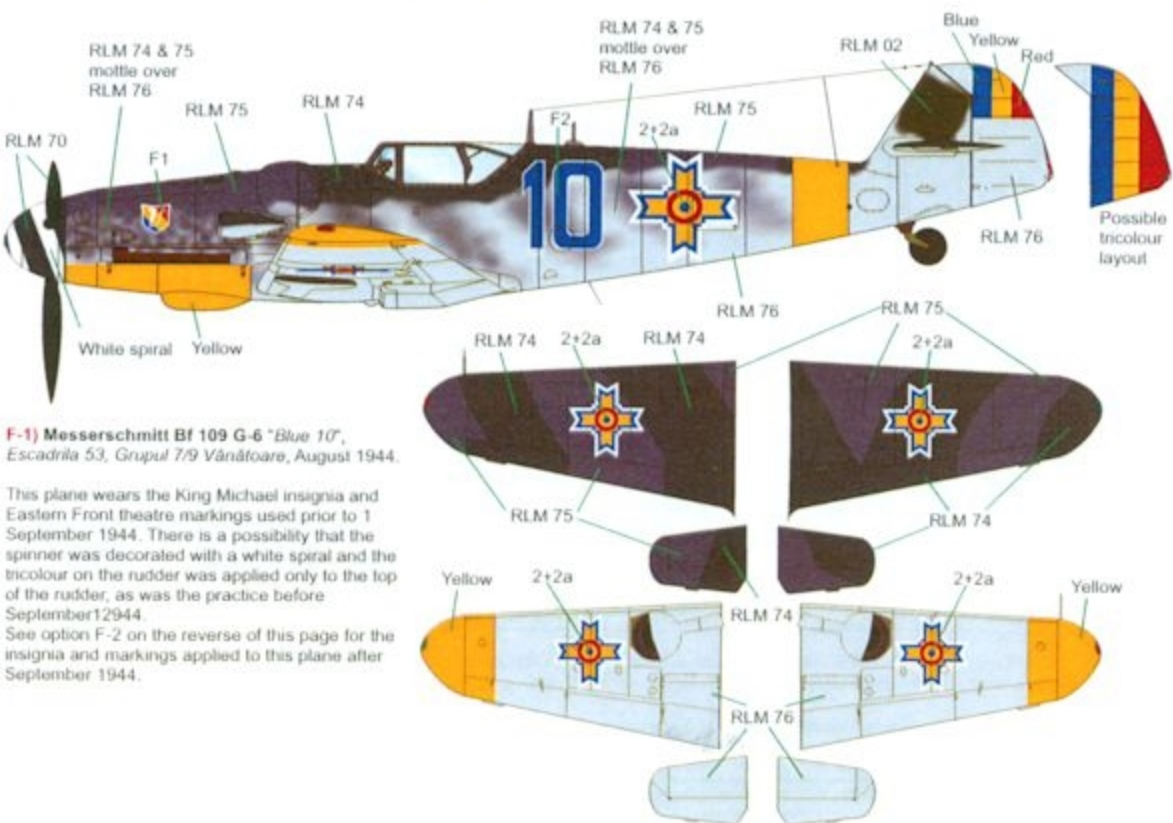


D) Messerschmitt Bf 109 G-6 "White 43a"
Flown by Adjutant Av. Constantin Nicoară was the preferred wingman of Căpitan Alexandru. Șerbănescu. Nicoară survived the war with 5 confirmed and 2 unconfirmed victories. His last victory was a German Bf 109K shot down over Slovakia on 1 April 1945.

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.

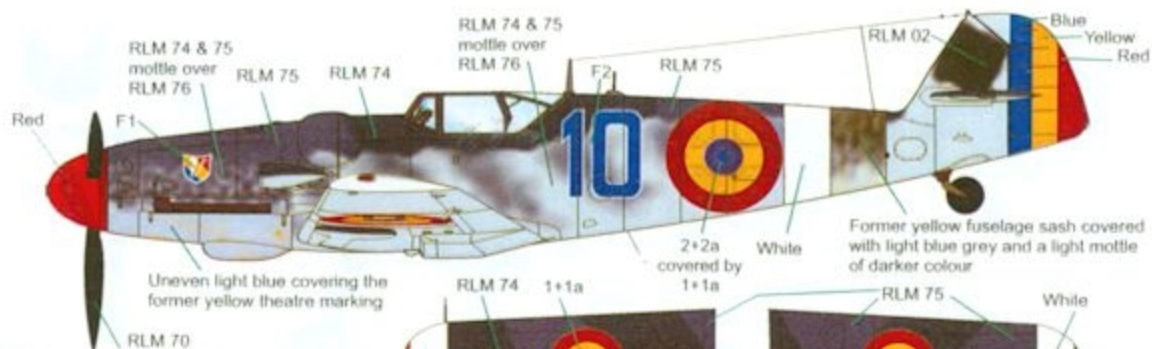


E) Messerschmitt Bf 109G-6 "Yellow 1", Grupul 9 Vânătoare, Tecuci aerodrome, June 1944
 This aircraft was flown by *Cpt. Av Alexandru Șerbănescu*, the unit commander. The emblem of the "DeBloch-Șerbănescu" unit was painted on both sides of the engine cowl. This unit name was adopted on 9 June 1944, after *Grupul 9 VI* was renamed by the German General Otto DeBloch for outstanding achievements. *Căpitan Av Alexandru Șerbănescu* Romania's second highest scoring ace with 55 air victories, was shot down over Rușavaț-Buzău on 18 August 1944 by USAAF P-51 Mustangs of 309thSq. 31stFG. 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.

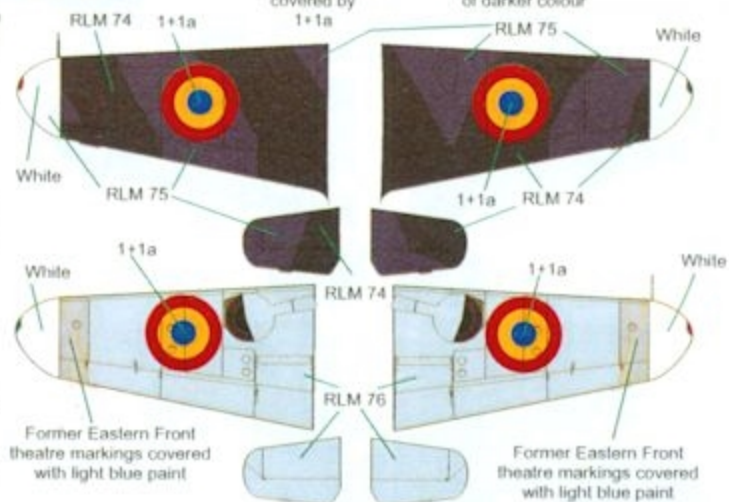


F-1) Messerschmitt Bf 109 G-6 "Blue 10", Escadrila 53, Grupul 7/9 Vânătoare, August 1944.

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.



F-2) Messerschmitt Bf 109 G-6 "Blue 10", Grupul 7/9 Vânătoare, Piestani, January 1945.
 The emblem of the 7th Group, a "winged 7 on a tricolour shield" was adopted in summer of 1944. The former King Michael Cross insignia is still partially visible under the roundels on the fuselage - this can be replicated by first applying decals 1+1a and then applying decals 2+2a over them. It is unclear whether this type of "transparent" markings appeared on the wings also. The plane was decorated with Western Front theatre markings consisting of white wingtips and white sash on the fuselage. The only existing photo of this plane (see below) does not show the rudder tricolour, but it was common practice after September 1944 to apply the tricolour to the entire rudder rather than just the top. The spinner that was previously decorated with a white spiral was repainted red showing faint traces of the spiral. 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