

# Buteo buteo

## Common Buzzard

Most common large hawk in many areas, often seen soaring. Favors woodland and forest edge, farmland with hedges; locally in towns with larger trees and wooded parks.

Mainly seen as singles or pairs, circling over fields and woodlands with wings slightly raised. Rather stocky hawk with broad wings and fairly short, square-tipped tail (rounded when spread).





# Chroicocephalus ridibundus

## Black-headed Gull

Fairly small gull, common and widespread across Eurasia. All plumages have big white blaze on leading edge of wing. Juvenile has mottled brownish back, which molts to pale gray by winter. Can be found in essentially any wet habitat, from duck ponds and farm fields to wild wetlands and seacoasts. Locally occurs in flocks of hundreds, sometimes thousands.





# Ardea cinerea

## Gray Heron

Generally quite common and conspicuous in wetland habitats from marshes and tidal flats to small ponds, ditches, and wet fields; nests colonially in tall trees. Mainly seen as singles or in small groups, standing quietly in or at the edge of water. Plumage mostly gray, with paler neck; adult has white crown, black eyebrows, black shoulder patch. Flies with neck pulled in to form a bulge.





# Picus viridis

## Eurasian Green Woodpecker

Fairly large, mostly green woodpecker. Note red crown, pale eyes, and black face (male has red whisker mark). Yellowish rump shows mainly in slightly undulating flight. Juvenile is extensively barred and spotted all over. Inhabits open woodland, heathland, gardens, and farmland with hedges and scattered larger trees. Feeds mainly on the ground and moves with an odd, shuffling gait.





# Passer domesticus

## House Sparrow

Widespread and abundant in cities, neighborhoods and farms. Avoids dense woods. Flocks cluster in dense bushes, bustling around and chattering to one another. Males have smart black bibs, bright rufous napes, and stunningly patterned wings with brilliant buffs and browns. Underparts are pale pearly-gray. Females are plain brown with cute face and lighter eyebrow.





# Columba livia

## Rock Pigeon

Fairly large pigeon with wild and feral populations throughout the world. True wild birds nest on cliffs and in caves from western Europe to central Asia. Pale gray overall with two bold black wingbars and iridescent purple and green on neck. Feral varieties are common in cities and farmland, often in large flocks. Variable plumage.





# Columba palumbus

## Common Wood Pigeon

Distinctive, large bulky gray pigeon with a pale neck patch (lacking on juvenile in late summer–autumn). Bold white wing band striking in flight; tail broadly tipped black. Inhabits wooded and semiopen habitats, including towns/gardens. Forms flocks, especially in winter. Crashes noisily and clumsily out of hedges and bushes. Display flight consists of a climb followed by a descending glide.





# Fulica atra

## Eurasian Coot

The Eurasian Coot reaches wingspans of up to 80 cm, and similar birds are found all over the world.

Coots breed in freshwater lakes and ponds, and can be very territorial during breeding season. Coots have also been known to lay their eggs in the nests of other Coots, if they are no longer able to maintain a nest themselves.





# Dendrocopos major

## Great Spotted Woodpecker

Widespread black and white woodpecker. Big white shoulder patches, extensive red on vent, black crown. Male has red nape patch; juvenile (both sexes) has red cap. Inhabits almost all types of forest/woodland/parkland. Feeds mainly on trunks and larger branches. Drums, often giving a short, fast series that trails off quickly.





# Corvus corone

## Carrion Crow

Quintessential big black crow, without obvious field marks. Juvenile Rook has longer, more pointed bill with more extensive feathering on base. Smaller than Common Raven. Typically flaps continuously. Common in varied open and semi-open habitats from towns and farmland to open woodland and moorland. Found in pairs/small groups; large flocks only at roosts.





# Cyanistes caeruleus

## Eurasian Blue Tit

Brightly-colored inhabitant of wooded and forested habitats, parks, gardens, and hedges in farmland. Plumage distinctive, with blue cap, white face with dark line through eyes, yellow underparts. Smaller and more active than Great Tit. Juvenile (seen in summer–early autumn) has yellowish wash to face, drabber plumage overall.





# Parus major

## Great Tit

Conspicuous inhabitant of woods, forests, parks, gardens, and hedges. Plumage distinctive, with white cheeks and black cap/bib. Male has broader black stripe down belly than female, and juvenile (seen in summer–early autumn) has yellowish wash to face and drabber plumage overall. Underparts often bright yellow. Larger/more boldly patterned than Eurasian Blue Tit.





# Aegithalos caudatus

## Long-tailed Tit

Active little bird with minute stubby bill. Distinctive: tiny and fluffy with pinkish, black, and white plumage and long tail. Juveniles (seen in summer–early autumn) have brown head sides; become like adult by winter. Often travels in groups, at times joining with flocks of other tits and small woodland birds. Inhabits wooded /forested habitats, parks, gardens, and hedges.





# Psittacula krameri

## Rose-ringed Parakeet

Bright green parakeet, frequently found in woodland, parks, and gardens, feeds mainly in trees. Nests in cavities, including holes in buildings. Note the long slender tail and bright red bill; male has narrow black-and-pink neck ring. Raucous and social, often appearing in noisy groups giving sharp screeching calls. Native to Africa and South Asia, introduced locally around the world.





# Branta canadensis

## Canada Goose

Large brown goose with a black neck and white chinstrap. Occurs in any open or wetland habitat, from city parks and golf courses to pristine marshes and Arctic tundra. Typically in flocks or family groups. Often seen in mixed flocks with Cackling Goose, especially in central and western North America. Introduced and widely established in Europe.





# Erithacus rubecula

## European Robin

Little bird with bright orangey face and breast. Juvenile with bold pale buffy spotting on back and breast. Found in wide range of wooded habitats, including forests, gardens, hedges, and heathland. Hops on the ground, pausing to look around, often flicking its wings and cocking its tail. Feeds by dropping to ground from low perches, snatching up prey and flying back up to a shady perch.





# Regulus regulus

## Gold Crest

Tiny bird, with distinctive combination of black-edged golden crown stripe, big dark eye, and white wingbar offset by black wing patch. Resides in coniferous/mixed woodland, forest, plantations, and gardens with conifers; migrants in hedgerows and areas without conifers. In autumn/winter, often travels with foraging flocks of tits and other small woodland birds.

