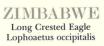
Many can also run, jump, swim, and dive. Some, like penguins, have lost the ability to fly but retained their wings. Birds are found worldwide and in all habitats. Everything about the anatomy of a bird reflects its ability to fly.

29 Eagle : is the common name for many large birds of prey of the familia Accipitridae. Eagles belong to several groups of genera, not all of which are closely related. Eagles are large, powerfully built birds of prey, with heavy heads and beaks.



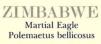
29 .1 Long crested Eagle





29.2 Martial Eagle







30 Gough Moorhen: The Gough moorhen (Gallinula comeri) is a medium-sized, almost flightless bird that is similar to the common moorhen. The Gough moorhen was originally endemic to Gough Island. On Gough Island, it appears that the bird's future is secure with the island being a nature reserve and a World Heritage Site.





TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Gough Moorhen Gallinula comeri

31 Silver Gull: The Silver gull (Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae or Larus novaehollandiae) is the most common gull of Australia. Silver Gulls will always be associated with the sea, beaches and harbours.





SAMOA Silver Gull Larus novaehollandiae

32 Avocet: The pied Avocet (Recurvirostra avosetta) is a large black and white wader in the avocet and stilt family, Recurvirostridae. The pied avocet was extirpated as a breeding species in Great Britain. The pied avocet is a striking white wader with bold black markings.





GREAT BRITAIN

Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta

33 Blue lorikeet: is a small lorikeet from French Polynesia and the Cook Islands. It is also known as the **Tahiti** lorikeet, violet lorikeet etc. They are active birds, feeding on nectar, insects, and ground forage





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34 Hollow Dove: (Columba oenas) is a species of bird in the family Columbidae, the doves and pigeons. It is widely distributed in the western palearctic. The stock dove is the scarcest of the wild European pigeons , and sometimes referred to as the Stock Pigeon.





BULGARIA Hollow Dove Columba Oenas

<u>35 Wood Pigeon</u>: (Columba palumbus) is a large species in the dove and pigeon family. In the colder northern and eastern parts of Europe and western Asia the common wood pigeon is a migrant, but in southern and western Europe it is a well distributed and often abundant resident. In Great Britain wood pigeons are commonly seen in parks and gardens^[8] and are seen with increasing numbers in towns and cities.





BULGARIA Wood Pigeon Columba palumbus

36 Golden Oriole: is one of the most beautiful birds inhabiting the Soviet Union's forests. It is the only member of the oriole family of passerine birds breeding in Northern Hemisphere temperate regions. It is a summer migrant in Europe and western Asia and spends the winter season in central and southern Africa.



37 Barn Owl: is the most widely distributed species of owl in the world and one of the most widespread of all species of birds In the Soviet Union it is a rather rare and sedentary bird, living mostly near populated areas where it can build nests in abandoned buildings, construction sites etc.



38 Lesser Curlew: It is a numerous medium-sized or large shorebird belonging to the genus Numenius (family Scolopacidae) and having a bill that is decurved, or sickle-shaped, curving downward at the tip. There are eight species. It is also called Whimbrel.





MALDIVES

Lesser Curlew
Numenius phaeopus

39 Gough Bunting:, is a critically endangered species of song bird. It is found on tiny Gough Island, part of the Atlantic island group.





TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Gough Bunting Rowettia goughensis

40 Brown pelicans: live year-round in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the southeastern coast. They also migrate to spend winters in central California and summers on the Northwest and mid-Atlantic coasts. They find habitats around coastal beaches and lagoons.







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40.1 Brown pelicans:





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41 Great frigatebird: The great frigatebird is a lightly built, large seabird up to 105 cm long with predominantly black plumage. The great frigatebird has a wide distribution throughout the world's tropical seas. Hawaii is the northernmost extent of their range in the Pacific Ocean





SAMOA Great Frigatebird Fregata minor

42 Wattle honeyeater : are a large and diverse family, Meliphagidae, of small to medium-sized birds. A great many Australian plants are fertilised by these honeyeaters .





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43 Polynesian starling (Aplonis tabuensis): is from the family Sturnidae. It is found in the Samoan Island.

44 Polynesian triller (Lalage maculosa): is a passerine bird found in the islands of the south-west Pacific.



Polynesian Starling Aplonis tabuensis SAAAOA

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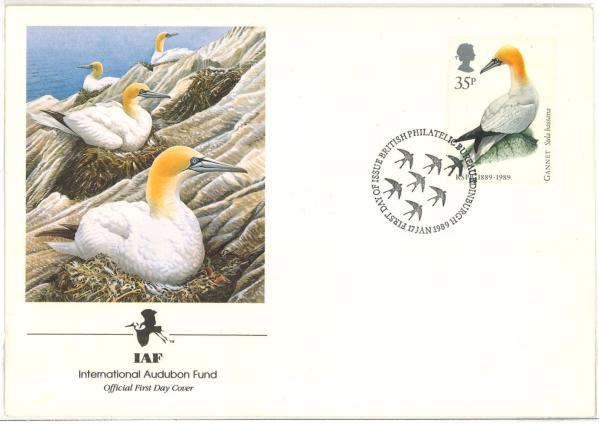
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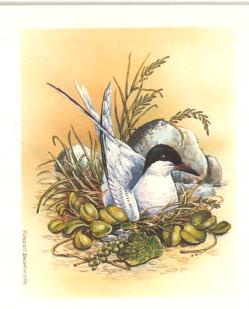
45 Wood peckers: are the drummers of the bird world. The Red headed wood pecker is omnivorus eating fruits, and flying insects.

46 Gannets: are seabirds, in the family Sulidae, closely related to boobies. They hunt fish by diving into the sea.





47 Sterna: is a genus of terns in the bird family Laridae. Sterna is derived from Old English "stearn" which appears in the poem The Seafarer; a similar word was used to refer to terns by the Frisians





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48 Megapode (Megapodius): Tongan megapode is a species of bird in the megapode family, Megapodiidae, currently endemic. The species itself once had a more widespread distribution, occurring across most of Tonga, Samoa and Niue.







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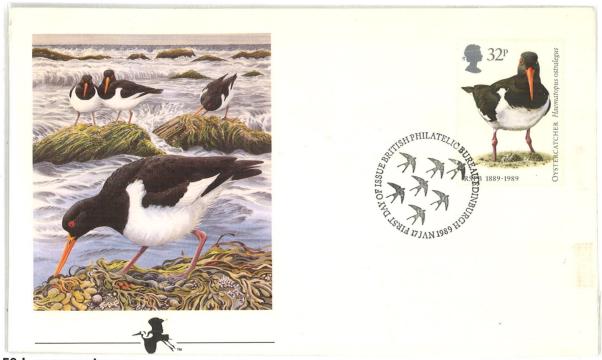


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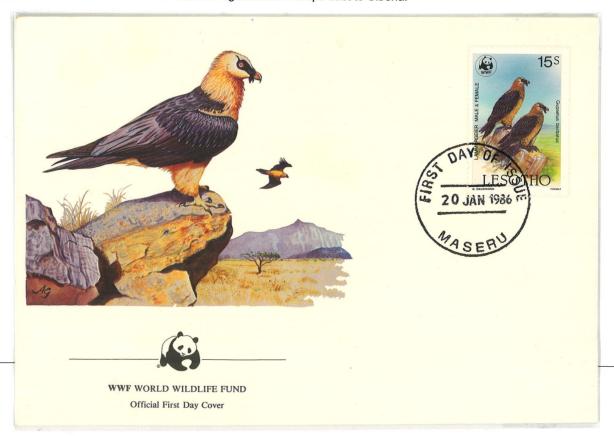
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49 Oyster Catchers: are a group of waders from the family Haematopodidae found worldwide apart from the polar regions and some tropical regions of Africa and South East Asia.



50 Lammergeier: The bearded vulture (Gypaetus barbatus), , is a bird of prey and the only member of the genus Gypaetus. It can be found in mountainous regions from Europe east to Siberia.



<u>51 House Sparrows:</u> There are many different kinds of sparrows. But, the house sparrow—the little brown bird we see hopping boldly on city streets—is the most widespread and most often in conflict with people. In fact, house sparrows are one of the most widespread animals on this planet. Likely this is because they are excellent at taking advantage of the opportunities we supply.











