<u>52 Great white pelican</u>: (Pelecanus onocrotalus) also known as the eastern white pelican, rosy pelican or white pelican is a bird in the pelican family. It breeds from southeastern Europe through Asia and Africa, in swamps and shallow lakes.





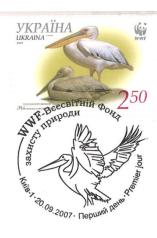


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53 Great grey owl : (Strix nebulosa) is a very large owl, documented as the world's largest species of owl by length, and it is the only species found in both Eastern and Western Hemispheres



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**<u>54 Redwing</u>** is most commonly encountered as a winter bird and is the UK's smallest true thrush. Its creamy strip above the eye and orange-red flank patches make it distinctive.



Redwing

Russet-hued visitor from the blustery northlands, spotted songster of the British grasslands.



### 55 Wet land birds of Australia

<u>Jabiru</u>: The black-necked stork (Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus) is a tall long-necked wading bird in the ... In Australia, it is sometimes called a jabiru although that name refers to a stork species found in the Americas.

<u>Brolga</u>: formerly known as the native companion, is a bird in the crane family. It has also been given the name Australian crane, a term coined in 1865 by well-known ornithologist John Gould in his Birds of Australia.

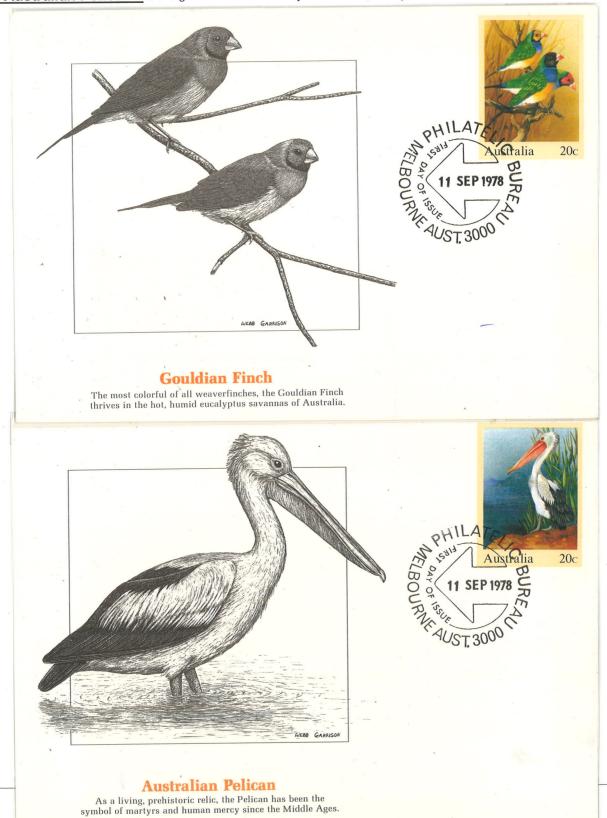


<u>Little Kingfisher</u>: The little kingfisher is found in open forest, woodland, swamps, and mangroves of Australia. The little kingfisher will make a small burrow on the bank of a river during the mating season.

**Jacana** (Irediparra gallinacea), also known as the lotusbird or lilytrotter, is the only species of <u>Jacana</u> in the genus Irediparra. Like other jacana species, it is adapted to the floating vegetation of tropical freshwater wetlands.

<u>56 Gouldian finch (Chloebia gouldiae</u>): also known as the Lady Gouldian finch, is a colourful passerine bird that is native to Australia. It is a seed eater and makes its nest in the tree holes.

57 Australian Pelican: is a large waterbird in the family Pelecanidae, widespread in Australia



58 Falco Columbarius: The Merlin (Falco columbarius) is a small species of falcon from the Northern Hemisphere, with numerous subspecies throughout North America and Eurasia.

**Bonnelis Eagle**: The Bonelli's eagle (Aquila fasciata) is a large bird of prey. The common name of the bird commemorates the Italian ornithologist and collector Franco Andrea Bonelli. Bonelli is credited with gathering the type specimen, most likely from an exploration of Sardinia. Some antiquated texts also refer to this species as the crestless hawk-eagle



#### SPAIN



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### 59 Bermuda Wildlife

White tailed tropic bird: or longtail as Bermudians know is a traditional harbinger of spring and one of the most beautiful features of Bermudas coastline during the summer months. They do their feeeding far out on the open occan.

White eyed vireo: or the "chick of the village" as the Bermudians call it in imitation of its cheery song which is sung throughout the year. It has the distinction of being an endemic sub-species, charecterized by shorter wings and duller plumage in comparison with its American counterpart.

**Eastern Blue bird (sialia sialis):** Bluebird carries the sky on its basck and earth on its breast.Bermuda is fortunate indeed to be able to claim this beautiful, useful and confiding songbids amongst its native land bird fauna.

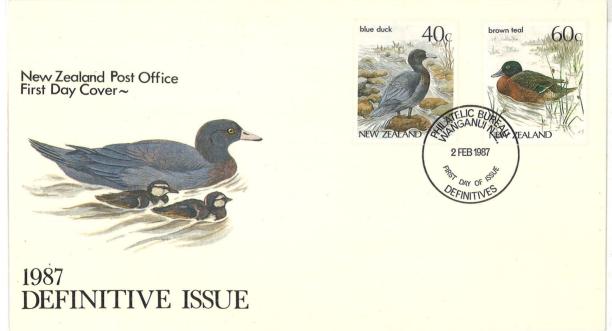


<u>Cardinal</u>: or redbird as Bermudians know it, was probabaly first introduced to Bermuda as a cage bird from Virginia. Because of its bright plumage, loud cheery sound and its attraction to birds feeders where it shows preference for sunflower seeds.

<u>Bermuda petrel:</u> Commonly known in Bermuda as the **cahow**, a name derived from its eerie cries, this nocturnal ground-nesting seabird is the national bird of Bermuda and can be found pictured on Bermudian currency. It is the second rarest seabird on the planet and a symbol of hope for nature conservation

**60 Blue duck:** is a member of the duck, goose and swan family endemic to New Zealand, most closely related to the tribe Anatini, the dabbling ducks.

**Brown teal:** is a species of dabbling duck of the genus Anas native to New Zealand.



61 Fischreiher or Grey Heron: is a long-legged predatory wading bird of the heron family.

Rohrdommel: (Botaurus stellaris) is a wading bird in the bittern subfamily of the heron family and it is endemic to parts



### 62 Jersey Sea birds

**Common Tern:** is a seabird in the family Laridae. This bird has a circumpolar distribution, its four subspecies breeding in temperate and subarctic regions of Europe, Asia and North America.

**Storm petrel**: is a seabird in the northern storm petrel family, Hydrobatidae.. The small, square-tailed bird is entirely black except for a broad, white rump and a white band on the under wings, and it has a fluttering, bat-like flight.



**Brent Goose**: is a small goose of the genus Branta. The Brent System, a major oilfield, was named after the species It feeds on sea weed and sea lettuce.

**Shag**: (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) is a species of cormorant. It breeds around the rocky coasts of western and southern Europe, southwest Asia and north Africa.

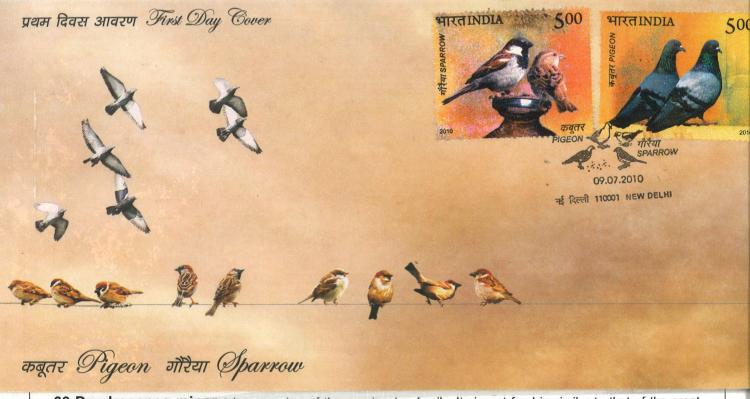
**63 Great Indian Bustard:** (Ardeotis nigriceps) is a bustard found on the Indian subcontinent. It is a large bird and is among the heaviest of the flying birds.



**64 White winged wood duck:** is a large species of duck, formerly placed in the genus Cairina (Muscovy duck) and allied with the dabbling ducks. This is one of the largest species of duck.



**65 Pigeons and sparrows:** Pigeon is a subspecies that was derived from the rock dove and it has contributions of considerable importance to humanity, especially in times of war as messengers. The **Sparrow** is not only among the most commonly found bird species in urban cities, but also the most loved.



**66 Dendrocopos minor :** is a member of the woodpecker family. Its insect food is similar to that of the great spotted woodpecker.



**67 Cape parrot:** Levaillant's parrot is a large, temperate forest dwelling parrot of the genus Poicephalus endemic to South Africa. The Cape parrot is a short-tailed moderately large bird with a very large beak used to crack all sorts of hard nuts and fruit kernels, especially those of African yellowwood trees.

<u>Hyacinth Macaw</u>: is a parrot native to central and eastern South America. Its diet is Brazil nuts, from native palms, such as acuri and bocaiuva palms.

**Lesser sulphur crested cockatoo:** is found in wooded and cultivated areas of East Timor and Indonesia's islands of Sulawesi and the Lesser Sundas. It nests in tree cavities. The eggs are white and usually two in a clutch.

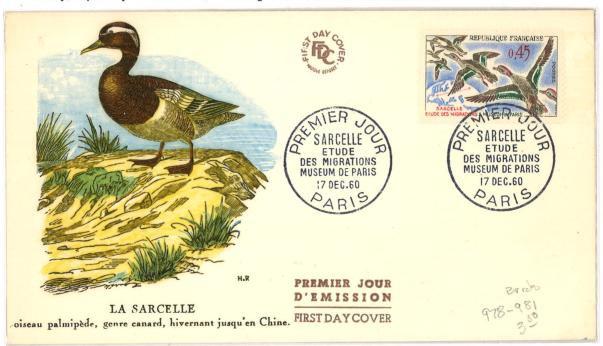


<u>Blue throated Macaw</u>: also known as the Caninde macaw or Wagler's macaw, is a macaw endemic to a small area of north-central Bolivia. It is not a forest dwelling bird. This species is one of the rarest in the world.

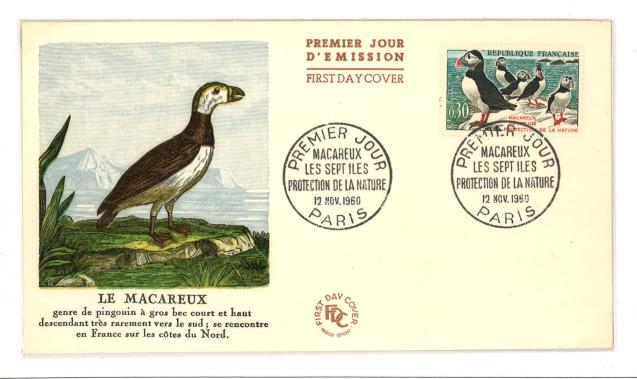
**Sun Conure:** also known in aviculture as the sun parakeet, is a medium-sized, vibrantly colored parrot native to northeastern South America. The adult male and female are similar in appearance.

**Magnum Amazon**: The yellow-headed amazon, also known as the yellow-headed parrot and double yellow-headed amazon, is an endangered amazon parrot of Mexico and northern Central America.

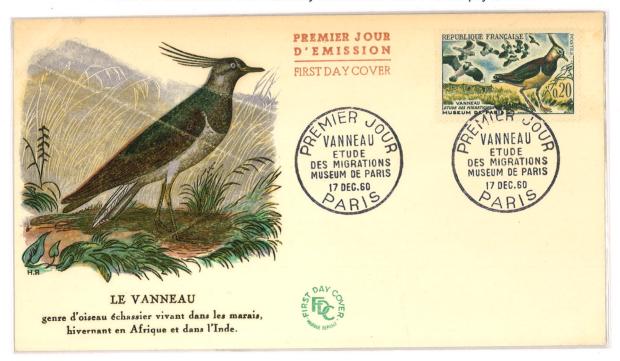
**68 Sarcelle:** is a small perching duck which breeds in Asia, Southeast Asia extending south and east to Queensland where they are sometimes called white-quilled pygmy goose. They are strong fliers and are known to disperse widely, especially in winter. Their breeding season coincides with the rains.



**69 Macareux :** also known as the common puffin, is a species of seabird in the auk family. Puffin is most commonly found on the Westman Islands, Iceland. Although it has a large population and a wide range, the species has declined rapidly, at least in parts of its range.



**70** Le Vanneau: is an Asian lapwing or large plover, a wader in the family Charadriidae. Like other lapwings they are ground birds that are incapable of perching. Their characteristic loud alarm calls are indicators of human or animal movements and the sounds have been variously rendered as 'did he do it or pity to do it'.



**71 Le Guepier**: Aslo called bee eaters. They are characterised by richly coloured plumage, slender bodies, and usually elongated central tail feathers. They predominantly eat flying insects, especially bees and wasps, which are caught on the wing from an open perch.



72 Branta: Canada goose (Branta canadensis) is a large wild goose species

Luscinia Svecia: Luscinia is a genus of smallish passerine birds...

Anas querquedula: is a small dabbling duck. It breeds in much of Europe and across the Palearctic



**73 Cigogne Blanche**: is a large bird in the stork family, Ciconiidae. Its plumage is mainly white, with black on the bird's wings.



<u>74 Troglodytes</u>: is a genus of small passerine birds in the wren family, mostly found in the mountains from Mexico to northern South America.

**Podiceps** *cristatus*: The great crested grebe is a member of the grebe family of water birds noted for its elaborate mating display.

**Anser albiforns:** It belongs to the true geese and swan subfamily (Anserinae).

Falco perogrinus: also known as the peregrine, and historically as the duck hawk in North America.



75 Aigrette Garzette: It is a white bird with a slender black beak, long black legs and, in the western race, yellow feet. As an aquatic bird, it feeds in shallow water and on land, consuming a variety of small creatures



## **Exotic Birds**

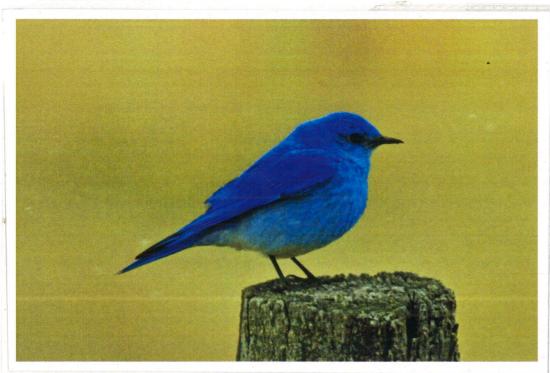
#### 28 Ecological roles of birds

Many birds are important in plant reproduction through their services as pollinators or seed dispersers. Birds also provide critical resources for their many host-specific parasites, including lice that eat only feathers, flies adapted for living on birds, and mites that hitchhike on birds from plant to plant and even between countries.

Many species of birds are economically important as food for human consumption and raw material in manufacturing, with domesticated and undomesticated birds being important sources of eggs, meat, and feathers. Songbirds, parrots, and other species are popular as pets. Guano (bird excrement) is harvested for use as a fertiliser. Birds figure throughout human culture. About 120 to 130 species have become extinct due to human activity since the 17th century, and hundreds more before then. Human activity threatens about 1,200 bird species with extinction, though efforts are underway to protect them. Recreational birdwatching is an important part of the ecotourism industry.

Some birds are considered keystone species as their presence in (or disappearance from) an ecosystem affects other species indirectly





"The chirping of birds is not for one, but for entire human kind. So save that voice"