

Chapter 1 : Owls of Europe - The Owl Pages

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Updates in the January revision , line 9: Map of Lappet-faced vulture deleted. New text, Lappet-faced vulture: Tawny Eagle new illustration, new position of caption: Dark Chanting Goshawk new illustration: Lanner Falcon, feldeggii amended text: Slender billed Curlew record status should be: Eagle Owls and Fish Owl new illustration: White-rumped Swift amended text: Alauda leucoptera amended plate: Siberian Accentor, Black-throated Accentor amended caption: Black-throated Accentor new intro text: Nightingales, Redstarts, Wheatears, " Calliope calliope new illustration, amended caption: Oenanthe melanura amended text: Stonechat and Eastern Stonechat amended caption and text: Eastern Stonechat, hemprichii amended text: Blue Rock Thrush the first six lines amended text: Zoothera aurea Red-throated Thrush: N and S Europe " amended text: Dusky Warbler " amended text: Nile Valley Sunbird new illustration: Linnet shortened and Twite new Variation text new plate: Linnet, Twite, Redpoll, Arctic Redpoll amended captions: Linnet, Twite new species text: Setophaga americana, Setophaga coronata, Setophaga striata, Setophaga petechia, Parkesia noveboracensis new species text: Lavivora cyane new species name: Oreothlypis peregrina , column 1: Winner of numerous awards, this is the first guide that he has illustrated. Bestsellers in this subject.

Chapter 2 : All-Europe Families - Avian Review

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

These pale, nearly worldwide birds are closely associated with man through their traditional use of barn lofts and church steeples as nesting sites. The species name "alba" refers to the colour white. The facial disc is white with a brown edge, and with a brownish wash between the lower edge of the eyes and the base of the whitish-pink bill. The crown and upperparts are yellowish-brown to orange-buff, covered partly by a pale ashy-grey veil marked with scattered white spots surrounded by black. The tail is similar, with a few darker bars and with white dots near the tips of the feathers. Underparts are whitish or pure white with a few small, dark drop-shaped spots often more on females. Legs are feathered white nearly to the base of the mostly bare toes, which are pale greyish-brown and dirty yellowish underneath. Claws are brownish-black. Size: Females often heavier than males. Generally nocturnal, although it is not uncommon to see this species emerge at dusk or be active at dawn, occasionally being seen in flight during full daylight. Flight is noiseless, with wingbeats interrupted by gliding. The Barn Owl calls infrequently, the usual call being a drawn-out rasping screech. The courtship call of male at nest is a shrill repetitive twittering. Adults returning to a nest may give a low, frog-like croak. When surprised in its roosting hollow or nest, it makes hissing and rasping noises and snapping sounds that are often called bill snapping, but possibly made by clicking the tongue. Barn Owls specialise in hunting small ground mammals, and the vast majority of their food consists of small rodents. Voles field mice are an important food item, as well as pocket gophers, shrews, mice and rats. Barn Owls breed rapidly in response to mouse plagues. Other prey may include baby rabbits, bats, frogs, lizards, birds and insects. Prey are usually located by quartering up and down likely looking land - particularly open grassland. They also use low perches such as fence posts to seek quarry. Barn Owls will breed any time during the year, depending on food supply. In a good year, a pair may breed twice. Rodent plagues cause Barn Owl numbers to increase dramatically. During courting, males may circle near the nest tree, giving short screeches and chattering calls. The majority of Barn Owls nest in tree hollows up to 20 metres high. They will also nest in old buildings, caves and well shafts. The eggs are mm x mm and will be incubated for 30 to 34 days. Chicks are covered in white down and brooded for about 2 weeks, and are fledged in 50 to 55 days. After this, they will remain in the vicinity for a week or so to learn hunting skills and then rapidly disperse from the nest area. Young birds are able to breed at about 10 months. Barn Owls are short-lived birds. Many die in their first year of life, with the average life expectancy being 1 to 2 years in the wild. In North America the oldest known Barn Owl in the wild lived to be 11 years, 6 months. In Holland, a wild barn owl lived to be 17 years, 10 months old. In England, a captive female barn owl was retired from breeding at 25 years old! The Barn Owl is found in virtually all habitats but much more abundantly in open woodland, heaths and moors than forested country. They usually roost by day in tree hollows but have also been found in caves, wells, out-buildings or thick foliage. The Barn Owl is one of the most wide-spread of all land birds. They are found on all continents except Antarctica and large islands and occur over the whole of Australia, including Tasmania. In South America they are found in areas of suitable grassland, as well as on oceanic islands such as the Galapagos. They were introduced to Hawaii in 1882. Generally common, varies with continent. Annus I- V Historio-Naturalis, p.

Chapter 3 : Collins Field Guides: Great Britain and Europe

This list of birds of Great Britain comprises all bird species which have been recorded in a wild state in Great Britain. The general avifauna of Britain is similar to that of the rest of Europe, although with fewer breeding species.

Taxonomy[edit] The storm petrels , Hydrobatidae, are one of the four major families of the Procellariiformes or "tubenoses", an order of seabirds that also includes the albatrosses , the Procellariidae , and the diving petrels. The Hydrobatidae are often divided into two subfamilies, the mainly southern hemisphere Oceanitinae and the northern Hydrobatinae; [3] cytochrome b DNA sequence analysis suggests that these might be full families. The suggestion that the word refers to St Peter walking on the waves is a later invention. Old illustrations, such as this by John Gould , were painted from skins, and showed petrels in improbable standing positions. Juveniles in fresh plumage can also show a narrow white bar on the upperwing. The plumage becomes dark brown rather than black as it becomes worn. Northern populations start replacing their plumage after those further south, reflecting the later start to their breeding season. Birds in a Welsh colony commenced moulting in early August, while populations in northern Spain and the Balearics started in early July and mid-June respectively. Breeding birds moult later than non-breeders. Birds will sometimes settle on the sea. This chattering, staccato call is highly variable in pitch, stress and length. The details of the vocalisation vary geographically, including between the Atlantic and Mediterranean populations, and birds recognise calls from their own breeding area. It has the first two notes running into each other, and the final element is sometimes doubled. This latter form also breeds in North Africa; definitely in Tunisia, probably in Algeria and possibly in Morocco. A colony was discovered as recently as , on Lampedusa. It otherwise frequents mid-depth waters away from the coastal zone, but not over the ocean deeps. It is strictly oceanic outside the breeding season, [16] [34] although it is described as regularly seen from land in West Africa. Birds mostly head south from the breeding islands between September and November, reaching West Africa by mid-November and the south Atlantic by the end of the year. The return passage starts in April, with late records from the tropics and further south probably representing sub-adult birds that will not breed that year. Breeding happens in colonies and normally begins in late May or June. Some near-adult birds may pair up and occupy a hole at the same time, prior to breeding in the following year. The birds less commonly nest in walls, under buildings or down rabbit burrows. Disused or occupied burrows of Atlantic puffins and Manx shearwaters are sometimes used, and the petrel pair may share a common entrance with those seabirds, rabbits or other pairs of its own species. Where other occupants are present, the petrels dig a side burrow or use an existing low-roofed tunnel which the larger birds or rabbits cannot easily enter. Even so, puffins and shearwaters will sometimes access and destroy nests, and adult petrels may be killed by their larger neighbours. The nest chamber is typically unlined, although pairs may bring in some grass, bracken or seaweed. Although the storm petrel is generally non-territorial when breeding, a pair will defend the nest chamber itself after the eggs have been laid. MHNT The clutch is a single egg, usually pure white, sometimes with some reddish brown spots that soon disappear. This is very unusual for tubenoses. Tubenoses and swifts have generally secure nest sites, but their food sources are unreliable, whereas passerines are vulnerable in the nest but food is usually plentiful. The storm petrel will also eat offal and oily food, often located by smell, and will follow ships. During digestion, the plankton is quickly converted to an oily orange liquid that owes its colour to carotenoids. Larger prey items take longer to digest. Petrels also catch opossum shrimps from waters close to the colony. An apparently empty ocean will soon fill with hundreds of birds attracted by the smell. The attraction of the fishy odour is sometimes enhanced by the addition of dimethylsulphide DMS a chemical also naturally produced by some planktonic organisms, although there are doubts about the safety of this possible carcinogen. The yellow-legged gull is a particular problem in the Mediterranean, and great skuas were estimated to kill 7, petrels a year on St Kilda , an unsustainable number. These blood-sucking parasites slow the growth rate of nestlings and may affect their survival rate. Given its high numbers, this petrel is therefore classified by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as being of Least Concern. The perceived decline may be due

increased predation from gulls, skuas and introduced mammals. Keulemans , Its association with storms makes the storm petrel a bird of bad omen to mariners; they are said to either foretell or cause bad weather. The Stormy Petrel Burevestnik was the title of the magazine of the Anarchist Communist Federation in Russia around the time of the revolution , [79] and is still an imprint of the London group of the Anarchist Federation Britain and Ireland. The Russian name for the European storm petrel, according to the same dictionary, is kachurka, rather than an adjective phrase with burevestnik.

Chapter 4 : Booko: Comparing prices for Birds of Britain & Europe

Owls of Britain and Europe by A A Wardhaugh and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at calendrierdelascience.com

Whittet "The book reveals all sorts of curious and unexpected facts about the owls found in Britain, and also some oddities about those species found elsewhere. The book gives readers helpful advice on how to observe and count their local owls and how to assist in protecting them. It even has a section on the design and construction of nest-boxes and where best to position them This amazingly informative book has now been redesigned and republished as the first volume in The British Natural History Collection. Sadly Chris Mead died in so the original text has been brought right up to date by his former colleague and friend Mike Toms. A feature of the book is the beautiful and accurate line drawings and cartoons by renowned wildlife artist Guy Troughton. This special edition also features an eight-page gallery of stunning colour images by bird photographer Mark Hancox. From an upbringing in the Lake District, the author developed a deep interest in natural history which became an all-consuming passion. He reveals how and why he later graduated to barn owl conservation. Although there is a funny side to most situations, there are also the inevitable disasters and disappointments of conservation work, such as the accidental or deliberate sabotaging of releases or the killing of released birds. However, there are descriptions of more enjoyable activities such as bird ringing, watching home-grown birds metamorphose from ugly pink scraps into creatures of ethereal beauty, and the seemingly limitless energy and enthusiasm of countless landowners and volunteers who are totally committed to the reintroduction of the barn owl. After almost 20 years, there is now evidence of a marked increase in barn owl numbers in areas where the author has worked. During this period, he bred and released around birds, put up nest boxes and advised on barn owl-friendly approaches to land management. These activities helped to reverse the decline in population as areas were repopulated and also created reservoirs of wild breeding barn owls, whose offspring colonised other under-populated parts of the country. Final Report D. This approach also permitted the collection of data on breeding success and, through the ringing that occurred at the majority of sites, on survival and dispersal of young and adult birds. This species is poorly monitored by other BTO surveys, such as the Breeding Bird Survey, because it is largely nocturnal, is not vocal and occurs at low densities. To overcome these problems, BOMP methodology asks participants to visit known nest sites on an annual basis to determine whether Barn Owls are breeding and to collect information on breeding success. These data are collated at the BTO each year and analysed, with the aim of producing annual trends in occupancy rates and breeding parameters. This report presents an analysis of the first nine years of BOMP data Yalden 4th edition "This booklet will not only enable you to identify what you find in the pellets of British owls but also shows how the data may be usefully presented and how to estimate the actual weight of food the birds have eaten.

Chapter 5 : Birds of Britain & Europe by Ian Dawson

Birds of Britain and Europe with North Africa and the Middle East: Over 3, Colour Illustrations (Collins Pocket Guide) May 1, by Hermann Heinzl and Richard Fitter.

Collins "The book is unique because for every species entry at least one image shows the bird in question, or the head and bill in the case of large species, depicted life size. As many plumage variations as possible have been included. Annotations highlight key identification features that are discussed in the text. For each species the main text contains descriptions of plumage and structural features that are useful for identification, plus further information about habits and behaviour. Common name; Scientific name; Length an average, measured from bill tip to the end of the tail; Wingspan an average, measured from wingtip to wingtip ; Habitat or habitats, if these differ seasonally ; Food; Status; and Voice. The book has been written and illustrated as much with the beginner in mind as the experienced birdwatcher. But for the benefit of the reader, in some instances the running order has been juggled subtly so that potentially confusing species are placed side by side. Throughout the book there are special pages that describe the key features needed for separating different families, and groups of birds that share the same habitat. More than 1, photographs are featured and many are seen here for the first time. They have been chosen carefully to show not only important identification features but also to give clues to the usual habitat favoured by the bird, and its typical posture. Song and call are useful aids to identification, and reference is made to vocalisation for each species. The average size of each bird is included; in most species this is the length, measured from the tip of the bill to the tip of the tail, but in birds that are seen most frequently in flight such as raptors , the given measurement is wingspan. Relative abundance maps are shown for every species. The darker shading shows where a species is most abundant, and the lighter shades where it is less so. It covers all the rare and scarce birds that have occurred in Britain and Ireland four times or more, as of February Species descriptions comprise the bulk of the book, and the text and photographs describe and illustrate the key features needed to identify these birds with confidence. Confusion species are included, as are vocalisation details for species whose identification it aids. The photographs have been chosen carefully to show key features that are described in the accompanying text; they also give clues to the usual habitat favoured by the bird and its typical posture. Many of the photographs are seen here for the first time. Where relevant, these feature pages also highlight identification pitfalls. An important tool of a birdwatcher is a good identification guide. Most cover the birds of Europe and few deal exclusively with Ireland. This first photographic identification guide to the birds of Ireland has over 1, photos of more than species, in an easy, quick-reference format. With eight to fifteen images per species, the key identification features of each bird are shown, with concise descriptions and pointers to indicate important features.

Chapter 6 : List of birds of Great Britain - Wikipedia

The Birds of Britain & Europe DVD For more information visit: calendrierdelascience.com+

Chapter 7 : Books About Owls of Great Britain and Europe

Owls of Europe Go to genus: Tyto ~ Otus ~ Bubo ~ Strix ~ Surnia ~ Glaucidium ~ Athene ~ Aegolius ~ Asio See also: Owls of The World, North America, Central America, South America, Africa, Middle East, Asia, Oceania.

Chapter 8 : RSPB Birds of Britain and Europe by Rob Hume

Birds of Britain & Europe has 24 ratings and 2 reviews. Emily said: This was a pretty good reference book, though slightly dated. I particularly loved th.

Chapter 9 : European storm petrel - Wikipedia

Welcome to the Aviary Introduction - Species list - Links - Reference Sources. An illustrated guide to more than 80 of Britain's wild birds of mountains, lowlands, rivers, lakes and shores.