

jorn ebner
notes
for impending
unrest
2010

orientation **facilitators**

Fully updated
and beautifully
illustrated

THE HIDDEN LANDSCAPE

THE HIDDEN
LANDSCAPE
RICHARD

THE

THE ROBIN



female in the process of gathering nesting material if we made a supply of stuff more easily available to her. To this end, Martin went around the hedge bottom gathering leaves, which he piled in what he hoped would be an attractive heap conveniently close to the nest-site. She ignored them, of course, probably because they were slightly damp, and continued to forage further afield.

The timing of nest-building is undoubtedly influenced by the prevailing weather conditions. In his notes, Mike, while observing the birds at the kettle nest-site in late February states:

16th: A warm day. The female spent the day building her nest in the kettle. Only two...

'Robin sporting handlebar moustache'? Female gathering nest material, actually. The base of the nest is usually made from coarse materials, especially dead leaves.

SEABIRDS
an identification guide
PETER HARRISON



THE EBC
ATLAS OF
EUROPEAN
BREEDING
BIRDS

Their distribution
and abundance

COURTSHIP TO NEST-BUILDING



While bringing back nest material, this bird suddenly became aware of the photographer's presence. It before flying to the nest, it made a couple of false starts which it briefly adopted

the nest with nesting material: the large

Young sakers at rack

Young gyrfalcons at rack in Wales, wearing



THE ROBIN

or beside some p...
2-3 eggs are incubated for 27-28
to fly when 7-8 weeks old.

MIGRATION

Northern breeders move south-west in winter.

WHEN SEEN



All year.

WHERE SEEN

Breeds on coasts of Iceland,
Ireland, Britain, Sweden,
Norway, Denmark, Finland,
locally NW France.

HABITAT AND INFO



RSPB
COMPLETE

BIRDS



BIRDS OF BRITAIN AND EUROPE



BIRDS OF THE WORLD

Author and
of the British Birds
and consultant to
the South African Rarities
very links with the
African Ornithology at
worked for several years.
study of seabird
various research visits
the South Atlantic and
Green and runs an

photographer who runs the
in, in Somerset, East.
of Britain's leading
collected widely throughout
is the author of the
colours, 1980.

BIRDS OF BRITANNIA



COCK



Shows species with
includes comparisons with
attention to common identifi-
how to avoid them

PETER
HARRISON
an
identification
guide

SEABIRDS

...should
...small
...order who
...traveller and
...every
...should
...pass
...er



SCALE v Pigeon

LENGTH / 84-78cm (25-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ in)
WINGSPAN / 1.5-1.7m (5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft)
WEIGHT / 1-2.1kg (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb)

■ STATUS / Secure

The largest of the world's gulls, the Great Black-back is a fearsome, yet handsome bird. The adult is one of the most contrasted of the gulls, really black-and-white in fresh plumage. Immatures are boldly chequered, but often best distinguished by their size and especially the weight of their bills. The Great Black-backed Gull has a more restricted breeding habitat than the more widespread Herring Gull. Where nesting, Herring Gulls are often numerous along the upper edges of sea cliffs on wide, grass-fringed slopes or steep crags. Great Black-backs are typically more scattered, with each pair occupying some prominent promontory. Pairs may nest on ledges, or the ground, but their first choice is a tree. In the North Atlantic, the biggest, most distinctive breeding colonies they move to a few hundred metres from the shore. In England the numbers of wintered back, advantage of the birds over some species, Herring Gulls did not decline, but Great Black-backs outnumber them.

FEEDING

Great Black-backs like eating almost any food. They are opportunistic, feeding on carrion, refuse, fish and shellfish, and also on small invertebrates. They are also known to eat other birds, including Herring Gulls, and even to eat their own young.

REPRODUCTION AND NESTING

Great Black-backs are monogamous, and the pair usually stays together for life. They breed on the ground, often in colonies. The eggs are white with brown spots. The young are white with brown spots.

DISPLAY AND VOICE

Great Black-backs have a variety of calls. They are known to make a 'caw' sound, which is similar to the call of a crow. They also make a 'gull' sound, which is similar to the call of a gull.

ADULTS

Adults have a black head and neck, and a black back. They have a white underparts, and a white bill. They are known to make a 'caw' sound, which is similar to the call of a crow.

IMMATURES

Immatures have a brown head and neck, and a brown back. They have a white underparts, and a white bill. They are known to make a 'caw' sound, which is similar to the call of a crow.



SCALE v Pigeon

LENGTH / 31-35cm (12-14in)
WINGSPAN / 82-95cm (32-37in)
WEIGHT / 10-150g (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz)

■ STATUS / Secure

Terns are generally smaller, neater, more streamlined, longer-winged, and longer-tailed than gulls. The Common terns, which include the Common and Arctic Terns, are distinguished by pale grey wings, and jet black caps in summer. They are streamlined birds, with long, straight bills. Their legs are very short. Near the sea, Common Terns like shallow lagoons in sandy or shingly places, or even quite near to the shore. In central Europe, they have increased in recent years by colonizing flooded gravel pits with gravelly or sandy islands. In places, they may with their nest on riverbank shingle. In places, they may with their nest on riverbank shingle. In places, they may with their nest on riverbank shingle.

FEEDING

Common Terns are essentially fish-eaters, catching them in the air and bringing them to the surface to swallow. Immature Common Terns however, feed on a wide range of food, including insects, small crustaceans, and small molluscs. They are known to make a 'caw' sound, which is similar to the call of a crow.

REPRODUCTION AND NESTING

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The biggest gull, always the typically pale-headed. Previously it was numbers with

A typical grey sea tern. It is greyer than Roseate, fractionally broader-winged than the Arctic Tern, with a tail

First summer: Pale grey wings, black cap, black bill. Second summer: Black cap, black bill, black wings.

Adults: Black head and neck, black back, white underparts, white bill.





































**end of
notes**