

Contents

Volume 1

- Preface 5
Introduction 6
Abbreviations, terms 10
- Swans 16
Geese 20
Ducks 32
Loons 94
Grebes 102
Albatrosses 109
Petrels, shearwaters, storm petrels 112
Gannets 134
Cormorants, pelicans 138
Hérons, storks, flamingos, cranes 147
Vultures 176
Kites, harriers, accipiters, buzzards,
black-winged kites, ospreys 186
Eagles 232
Falcons 262
Rails 290
Bustards, partridges, grouse 302
Oystercatchers, stilts, stone-curlews,
pratincoles, coursers 320
Plovers 330
Sandpipers 358
Snipes, godwits, curlews, *Tringa* sandpipers 391
Phalaropes 434
Skuas 438
Gulls 452
Terns 520
Auks 554
Sandgrouse, doves 560
Cuckoos 570
Owls 576
Nightjars 590
Swifts 594
Kingfishers, bee-eaters, rollers, hoopoes 604
Woodpeckers 612
- Photo credits 625
Index 628

Volume 2

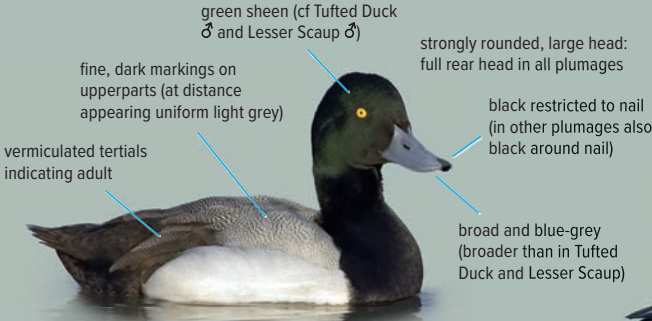
- Vireos
Orioles
Shrikes
Crows
Penduline tits, goldcrests
Tits, reedlings
Larks
Swallows
Reed warblers
Iduna and *Hippolais* warblers
Leaf warblers
Curruca and *Sylvia* warblers
Waxwings
Nuthatches
Treecreepers
Wrens
Dippers
Starlings
Thrushes
Robins, nightingales
Redstarts
Chats
Wheatears
Flycatchers
Wagtails
Pipits
Accentors
Sparrows
Finches
Buntings
American warblers
Non-native species

Greater Scaup *Aythya marila*

L 46cm 18" | summer N Europe; winter W and C Europe

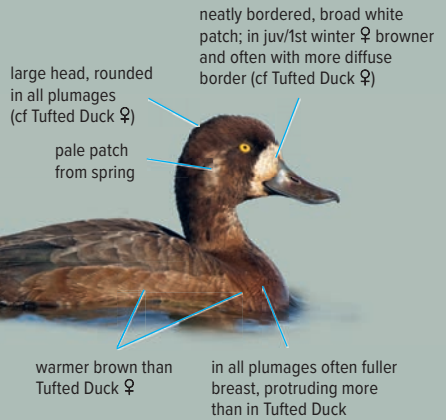
▼ Adult ♂ (January)

At a distance, the grey upperparts are typically not obviously darker than the flank, creating a complete pale area. The rounded head and restricted black on the bill-tip are typical. See also the very rare Lesser Scaup.



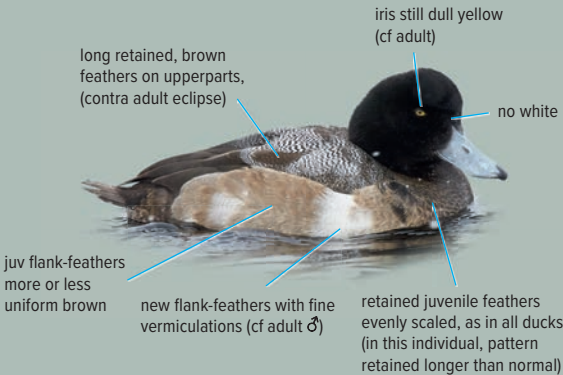
▼ ♀ (June)

In the summer the flanks and upperparts are considerably browner (less grey than in the winter); the pale ear-patch develops from late winter. There is little contrast between upper- and underparts (compare with Tufted Duck ♀), as in Lesser Scaup ♀.



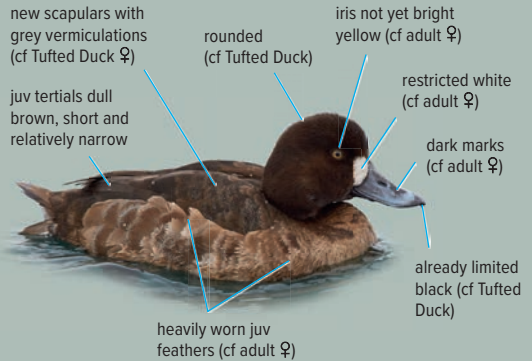
▼ 1st winter ♂ (February)

After the head moult in autumn most ♂♂ show no white around base of bill, contra all ♀ plumages. The moult timing is very variable and such immature plumages can still be seen into spring. This individual is of the subspecies *nearctica* (N America and E Asia). This subspecies typically has a more swollen forehead and coarser vermiculations on the upperparts in ♂♂, but is otherwise identical to nominate *marila*.



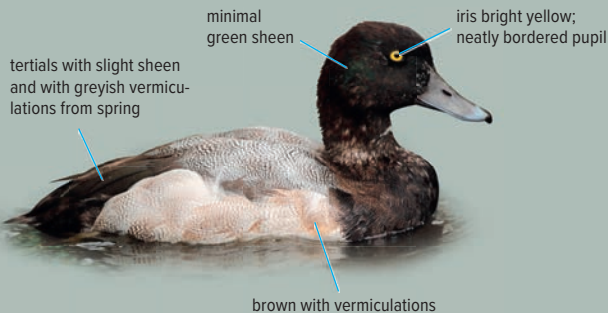
▼ 1st winter ♀ (February)

Immature ♀♀ look much like adult ♀ and Tufted Duck ♀, but see the highlighted differences.



► Adult ♂ eclipse (October)

This image shows differences from 1st winter ♂♂, which look very similar to this plumage type. The timing of when they show this plumage differs markedly between 1st winter and adult ♂♂. In October 1st years are mostly still in juvenile plumage; 1st winters reach a similar plumage from December (sometimes even later), when adults are already in breeding plumage.



► **Adult ♂ and ♀ (June, March)**



▼ **Adult ♂ (June)**

In flight similar to Tufted Duck ♂, but light grey upperparts, and see highlighted subtle differences in the upperwing. 1st year ♂♂ lack grey markings in the coverts until long into the spring, creating a stronger contrast with the light grey scapulars.

▼ **Adult ♀ (June)**

The differences from Tufted Duck ♀ in flight, in this plumage, are minimal.

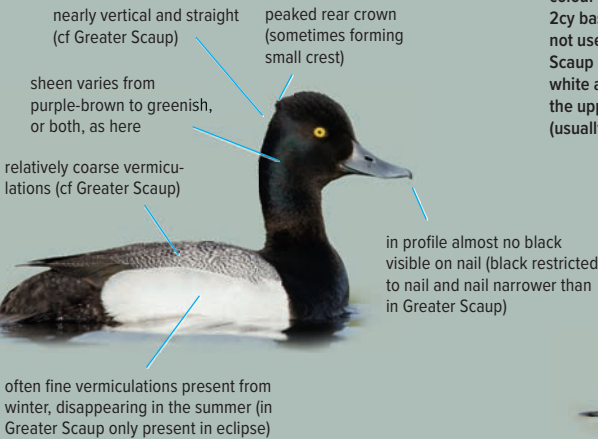


Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis*

L 42cm 16.5" | vagrant from N America

▼ **♂ (June)**

The headshape applies to all plumages, but start of small crest only in ♂.



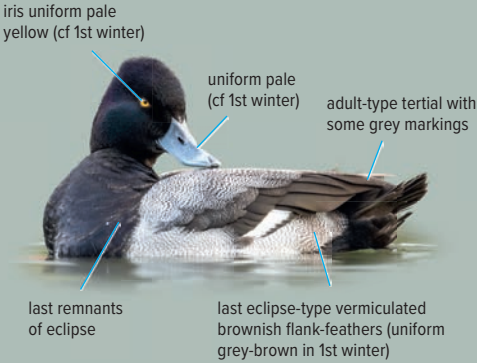
▼ **♀ (March)**

Individuals in this plumage need to be separated from both Greater Scaup ♀ and Tufted Duck ♀, and eventual hybrids, in which in addition to the highlighted features both upper- and underwing-patterns are important. The iris colour is less important in ageing than in Greater Scaup, but this is probably a 2cy based on moult contrast (the tertials have been moulted and are therefore not useful for ageing). The plumage in relation to age is identical to Greater Scaup ♀. The differences from a Tufted Duck ♀ with an extreme amount of white at the bill-base are head shape, bill-pattern, the grey vermiculations on the upperparts and the breast, which is on average a slightly warmer colour (usually only obvious when compared directly).



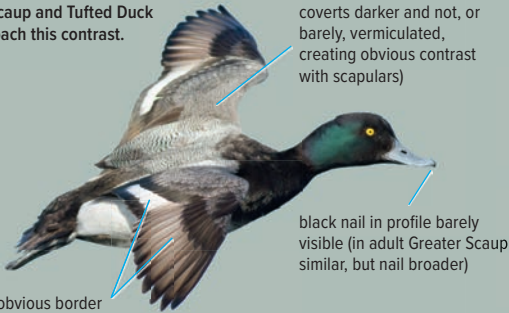
Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis*

▼ Adult ♂, last phase eclipse (December)



▼ Adult ♂ (March)

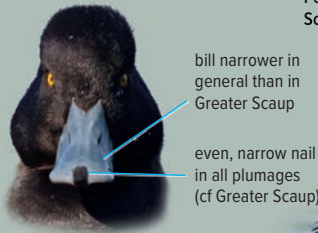
The relatively obvious contrast between white secondaries and grey-brown primaries is a useful difference from Greater Scaup and Tufted Duck. Note however that 1st years of Greater Scaup and Tufted Duck can approach this contrast.



relatively obvious border between white in secondaries and grey in primaries (cf Tufted Duck and Greater Scaup)

► Bill-structure and -pattern

The shape of the nail is diagnostically narrow and of even width compared with Greater Scaup (and hybrids). In 1st years and ♀♀ there can sometimes be dark markings on both sides of the black nail, but the shape of nail is still visible at close range. The head in general is (when seen from the front or behind), like the bill, narrower than in Greater Scaup (similar to Tufted Duck).



■ Greater Scaup, bill-structure and -pattern

More often shows variable, dark markings on both sides of the black nail than Lesser Scaup, especially in ♀♀ and 1st year ♂♂.



▼ 1st winter ♂ (January)

The differences from Greater Scaup 1st winter ♂ are small as regards plumage and the bill-pattern can be almost identical. The ID needs to be based on head shape, the shape of the nail, size, the wing-pattern (upper- and underwing) and the coarse vermiculations. This individual is straightforward to age as a 1st winter; see the highlighted features. Some 1st winters look more like adults as regards bill-pattern and head colour (less brown).



▼ ♀ (January)

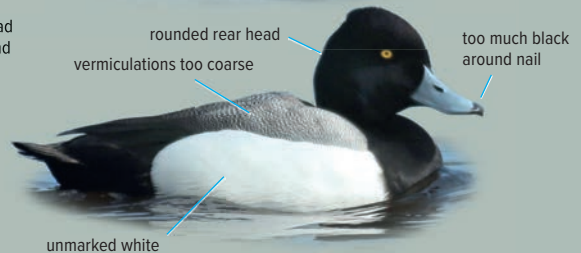
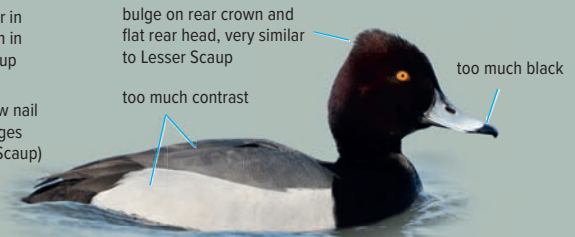
This underwing feature applies for all plumages.

often slightly more contrast than in Tufted Duck and Greater Scaup due to variable grey greater coverts which contrast with pure white median coverts and axillaries



■ Hybrid ♂♂, Lesser Scaup-like (April and March)

There are various hybrid combinations which could look like a Lesser Scaup. Often the most similar is Greater Scaup × Tufted Duck (bottom image). The upper individual is probably a Tufted Duck × Common Pochard because of, among other things, the orange iris. Almost all Lesser Scaup-like hybrids can be eliminated using the highlighted features.

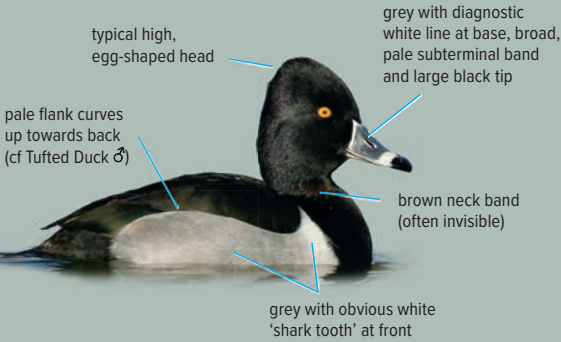


Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris*

L 42cm 16.5" | vagrant from N America

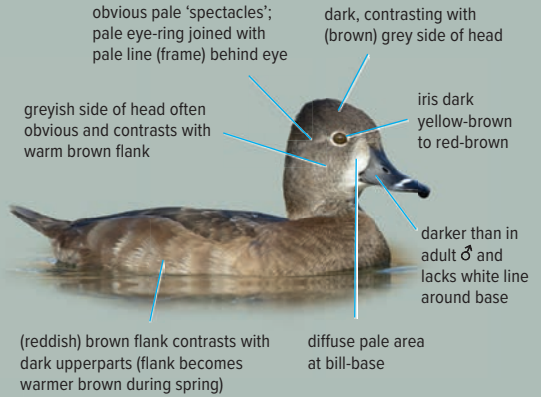
▼ Adult ♂ (January)

In this plumage a relatively straightforward species to identify, but some Ring-necked hybrids can be difficult to rule out. The tail is relatively long and is often held above water. There is an, often not visible (as here), white patch on the chin immediately against the base of the lower mandible, lacking on many hybrids.



▼ ♀ (January)

In both 1st years and adult ♀♀ there is a typical colour contrast between the greyish head and the (warm) brown breast and flanks. Often shows a whiter area at the front of the flank: a faint mirroring of ♂ plumage (but not in this individual).



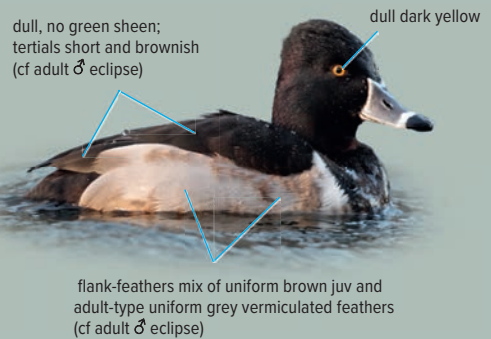
▶ Adult ♂ eclipse, in captivity (August)

In this plumage-type it can look similar to Tufted Duck adult ♂ eclipse, but the head shape is typical and the pale 'shark tooth' shows faintly on the flank.

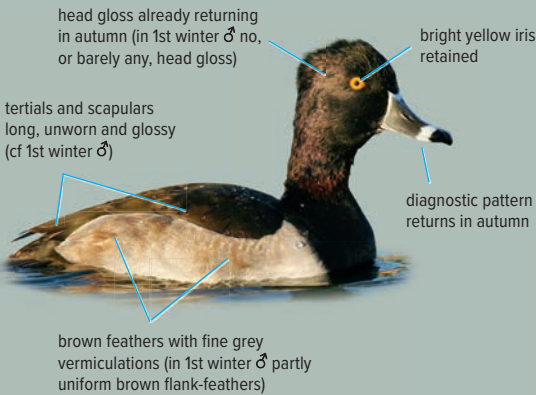


▼ 1st winter ♂ (January)

Very similar to adult ♂ eclipse, but see the highlighted features. The bill-pattern is already as an adult, but the iris is still a slightly darker yellow.



▼ Adult ♂, last phase eclipse (November)

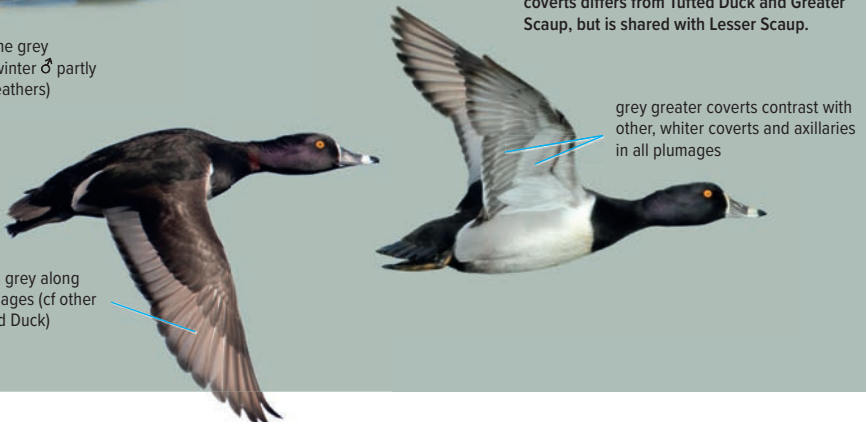


▼ Adult-type ♂ (April)

The contrast caused by darker greater coverts differs from Tufted Duck and Greater Scaup, but is shared with Lesser Scaup.

▶ Adult-type ♂ (December)

wingbar almost uniform grey along entire length in all plumages (cf other *Aythias* including Tufted Duck)

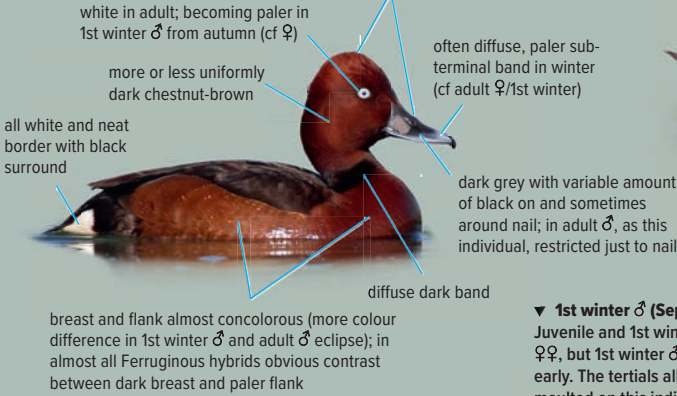


Ferruginous Duck *Ardea nyroca*

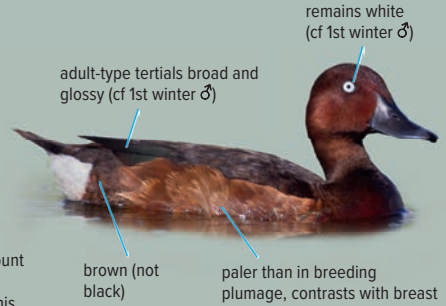
L 41cm 16" | C, E and SE Europe

▼ Adult ♂ (March)

Unmistakable in this plumage, but at distance or under poor viewing conditions the reddish colour does not always stand out.



▼ Adult ♂ eclipse (October)



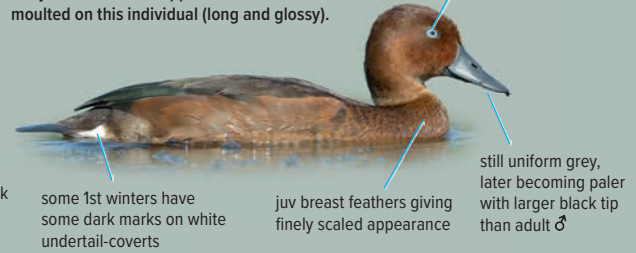
▼ Adult ♀ (March)

The general structure and neatly bordered white undertail-coverts are as in adult ♂.

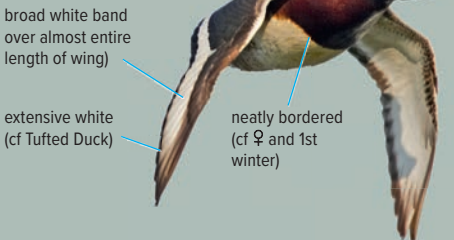


▼ 1st winter ♂ (September)

Juvenile and 1st winters look especially like ♀♀, but 1st winter ♂♂ develop a pale iris early. The tertials all appear to have been moulted on this individual (long and glossy).

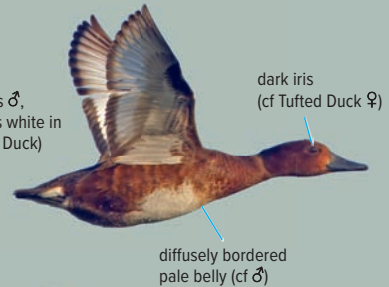


► ♂ (May)



► ♀ (May)

wing-pattern as ♂, but slightly less white in hand (cf Tufted Duck)



► 1st winter ♂ (December)

The dark markings on the belly and possibly undertail-coverts are differences between 1st winters and adult ♀♀.

relatively large paler area; dark tip relatively large and running diagonally (contra Ferruginous ♂)

iris not pure white



► Hybrid Common Pochard × Ferruginous Duck (January)

Some individuals of this hybrid-type have browner flanks and upperparts and therefore look more like a pure Ferruginous Duck, but the iris colour and bill-pattern remain typical. The undertail coverts, not visible here, are not completely pure white.



White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucorhynchos*

L 45cm 17.5" including tail | SW and SE Europe

▼ ♂ summer (July)

Unmistakable due to swollen blue bill, largely white head and more or less uniform warm brown body, but see Ruddy Duck.



▼ ♂ summer (May)

Some ♂♂ also have dark markings on the white head in spring/summer, possibly 2cy ♂♂. See also the dark markings around the nostril in this individual in the middle of the breeding season, compared with individuals which look completely as adult ♂ in May.



▼ Adult-type ♂ (January)

Plumage varies little throughout year, but the dark crown covers a broader area from autumn into the winter. The bill is dark in the autumn and becomes blue during the winter.



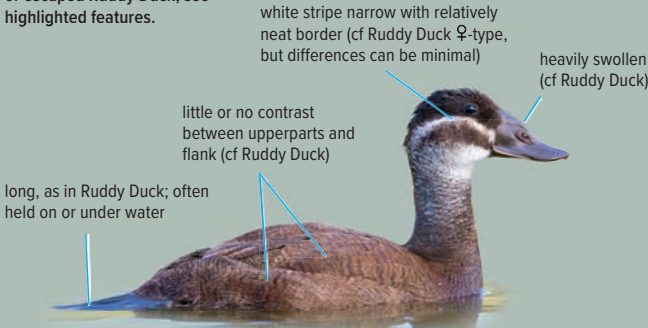
▼ ♂, probable 1st winter (January)

The complex, individual variation and still partly unknown moult strategies make accurate ageing of an individual like this difficult, unless obvious juvenile tail-feathers are visible.



▼ ♀ (May)

Quite similar to the introduced or escaped Ruddy Duck; see highlighted features.



▼ Tail-feathers

The extremely worn tail-feathers (from the individual above) are probably juvenile, but retained adult-type feathers cannot be completely ruled out as the protruding bare feather shafts are not (no longer?) present.

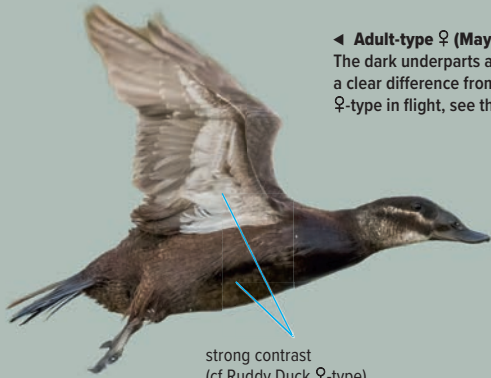


▶ 1st winter, probable ♀ (January)

Almost identical to adult ♀ in the winter, but this individual shows the typical juvenile tail-feathers. It is not certain what percentage of 1st winter ♂♂ attain a ♂-type head after the head moult; if this applies to all ♂♂, that would make this a ♀.

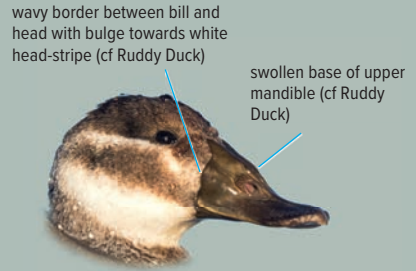


White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala*



◀ **Adult-type ♀ (May)**
The dark underparts are, at distance, a clear difference from Ruddy Duck ♀-type in flight, see there.

▼ **♀-type (January)**
See the diagnostic differences in bill-structure from Ruddy Duck.



■ **Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*, ♀ or 1st winter (October)**

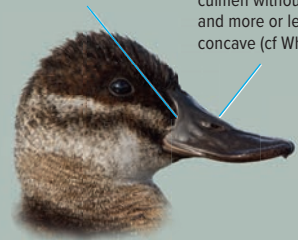
The general structure and pattern of both upper- and underwing are identical to White-headed, but the pale underparts make separation in flight relatively straightforward.



pale; no obvious contrast with underwing-coverts (cf White-headed ♀-type)

■ **Ruddy Duck, ♀ (May)**

bulge of feathering towards bill (cf White-headed)
culmen without bulge and more or less evenly concave (cf White-headed)



■ **Ruddy Duck, adult-type ♂ summer (May)**

The most important differences from White-headed ♂ are shown. Unlike many other ducks, stifftails (*Oxyura*) attain summer plumage in the spring, whereas most other ducks are in breeding plumage from late autumn.



HYBRID WHITE-HEADED DUCK × RUDDY DUCK

Hybrids occurred especially on the Iberian Peninsula due to hybridisation with feral/introduced Ruddy Ducks. Hybrids generally have a less swollen base to the upper mandible. 1st generation hybrids are often identifiable due to intermediate features, which are easier to see in ♂♂. But hybrids are fertile, creating back-crosses which can be very difficult to separate from pure individuals. To prevent White-headed Ducks from going extinct due to genetic 'pollution' successful projects were carried out on the Iberian Peninsula to remove the Ruddy Ducks.

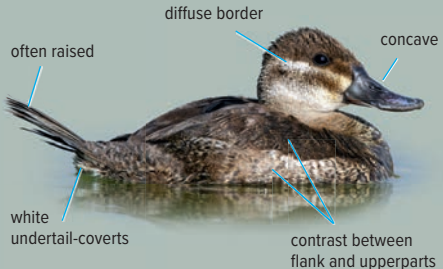
■ **Ruddy Duck, ♂ winter (January)**

♂♂ in the winter look like ♀♀, but with an all-white cheek. Summer plumage develops from the spring.



■ **Ruddy Duck, ♀ (January)**

In the image the most important differences from White-headed ♀ or 1st winter.



Harlequin Duck *Histrionicus histrionicus*

L 41cm 16" | Iceland

▼ Adult ♂ (May)

Unmistakable due to unique markings and colour-pattern. The fresh wing with glossy secondaries and the dark belly of this individual are typical for an adult (3cy+). A 2cy in spring/summer has an almost adult ♂-like body, but the wing and central underparts are still juvenile (brown, worn and faded).



▼ Adult ♂ eclipse (August)

Predominantly brown as ♀ (this individual is starting to moult out of eclipse), but the large white patch on the face is retained, among other features.



▼ 1st winter/2cy ♂ (February)

The underwing is all dark and the silhouette in flight is characterised by an attenuated and pointed rear end in all plumages. ♂♂ in an advanced stage of body moult are identifiable from their 1st winter. Ageing is straightforward due to the presence of faded, juvenile body-feathers, which are retained until the summer of 2cy.



pale, juv belly feathers

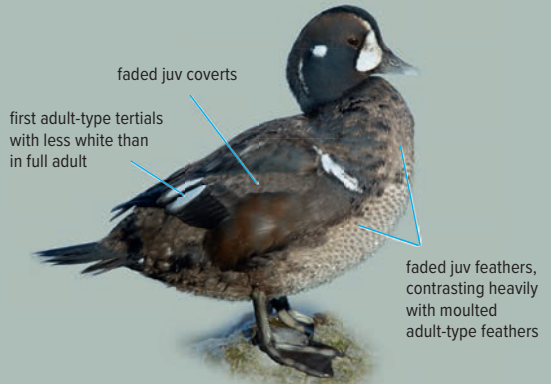
▼ Adult ♀ (June)

The juvenile, immature ♀ and adult ♀ plumages all have the same general features: almost completely uniformly dark brown, but with a whitish patch on the side of the head, a large pale patch on the face and dark lores. Compare with Velvet Scoter ♀, which bears a superficial resemblance.



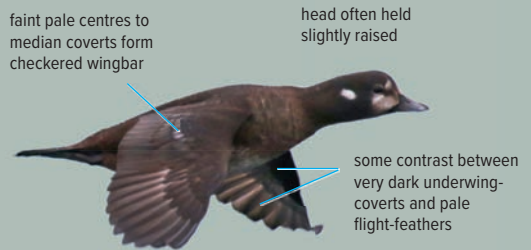
▼ 1st winter ♂ (February)

The post-juvenile moult usually starts with the head, breast-sides, scapulars and flank-feathers, as can be seen here. The juvenile wing and central underparts are retained until the complete moult in the summer and will wear and bleach further until the rest of the plumage has moulted to adult-type.



▼ ♀ (February)

Uniform brown, but with obvious head markings and attenuated rear end. Contrast on the underwing is less obvious under poor viewing conditions, and species like Common Scoter show a similar contrast.



Common Eider *Somateria mollissima*

L 64cm 25" | N and W Europe

▼ Adult ♂, nominate *mollissima*, breeding plumage (March)

Unmistakable, owing to the combination of the white upperparts and black underparts. The elongated, triangular head shape is characteristic in all plumages.



▼ Adult ♂ eclipse (July)

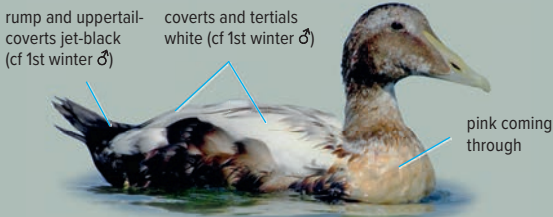
In full eclipse typically almost completely dull black. Some 1st winter ♂♂ are also mainly dull black at a certain stage, but the white coverts (just visible here) show this to be an adult. Also, the newly growing tertials are white, contra 1st winter ♂♂.



white coverts indicating adult ♂

▼ Adult ♂ eclipse, nominate *mollissima* (September)

This individual is in a later stage of eclipse.



rump and uppertail-coverts jet-black (cf 1st winter ♂)

coverts and tertials white (cf 1st winter ♂)

pink coming through

▼ 1st winter ♂, nominate *mollissima* (April)

This plumage is very variable, among other things due to very variable moult timing in each individual. This individual is more or less average. The dark coverts and tertials are always characteristic for this age-class until summer of the 2cy.



juv rump feathers still present and typically heavily worn, as in many ducks in 1st winter (cf adult ♂ eclipse)

variable amount of white, sometimes completely dark

usually black as here, but can show variable white markings

sometimes already yellowish

coverts and tertials dark (cf adult ♂ eclipse)

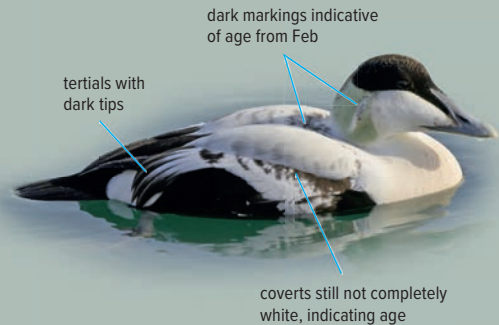
usually uniform white as here, but sometimes darker

▼ 1st winter ♂, nominate *mollissima* (December)

This individual is a good example of how the body moult progresses: the head (except the crown), breast and flank are moulted first while the central underparts are still juvenile. A roughly similar moult progress is shown by many ducks and geese, where the central underparts retain juvenile feathers the longest, often until long into spring. The retained juvenile feathers have a different structure (shorter and narrower) and often a different colour and pattern, but in many species this is not as visible as in Eider.



▼ 2nd winter ♂/3cy, nominate *mollissima* (April)



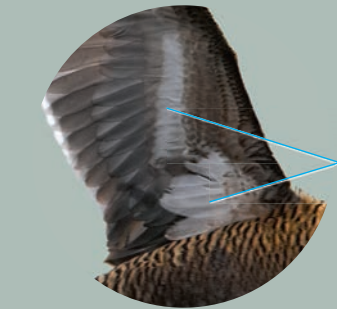
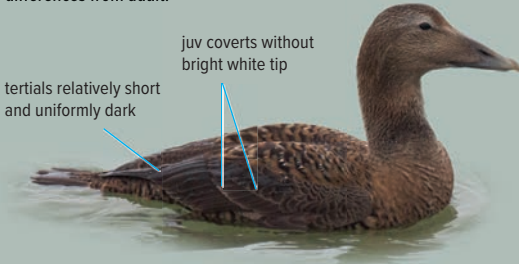
dark markings indicative of age from Feb

tertials with dark tips

coverts still not completely white, indicating age

▼ **1st winter ♀ (January)**

Already similar to adult ♀, but the wing is still juvenile; see highlighted features for differences from adult.

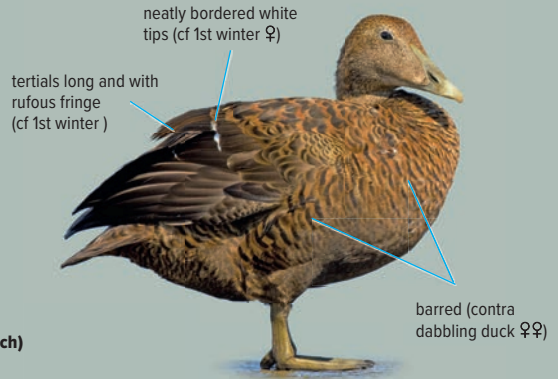


◀ **Underwing, adult ♀ (March)**

pale areas in coverts and axillaries restricted and isolated (cf King Eider ♀)

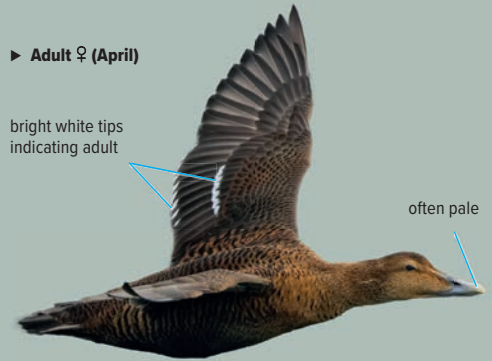
▼ **Adult ♀ (September)**

♀♀ are uniform brown with a heavily barred flank. The colour varies from warm brown when fresh (autumn/winter), as in this individual, to greyer during spring and early summer. The bill-tip becomes darker in the spring.



▶ **Adult ♀ (April)**

bright white tips indicating adult



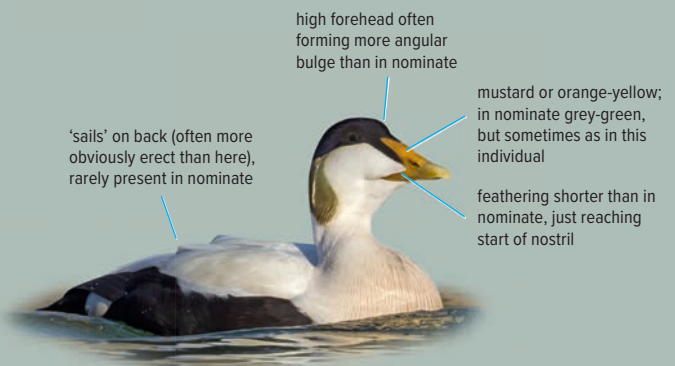
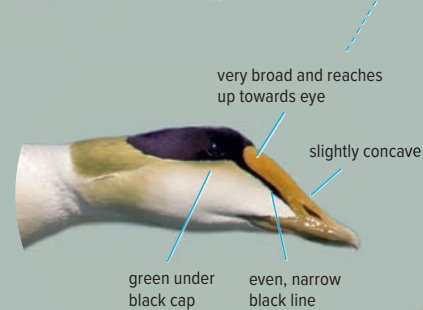
▼ **Adult ♂, American Eider *dresseri* (June)**

Adult ♂♂ of all (sub)species unmistakable in flight. An American Eider has been recorded once in Europe. The differences between *dresseri* and the European subspecies are highlighted.



▼ **Adult ♂, Northern Eider *borealis* (June)**

For the ID of an individual outside the normal distribution zone all features need to be confirmed. In addition to variation in nominate *mollissima* there is a zone of individuals with intermediate features, e.g. on the Faroe Islands. The higher, more angular forehead is also shown by American *dresseri* and Pacific Eider *v-nigrum* (and exists due to a more developed organ for filtering out higher concentrations of salt).



King Eider *Somateria spectabilis*

L 57cm 22.5" | extreme N Europe

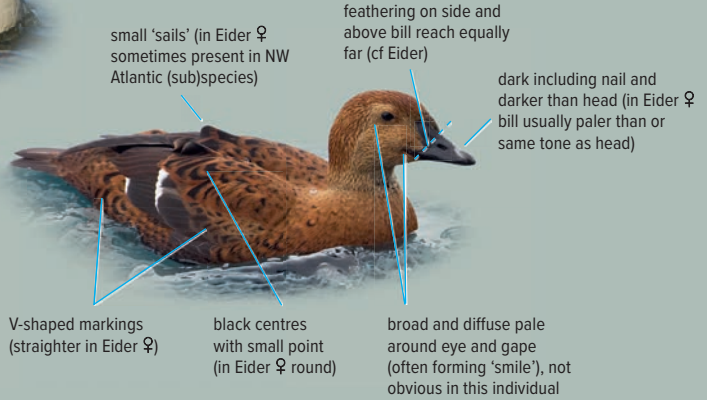
▼ Adult ♂ (July)

Unmistakable due to the black upperparts, the uniquely patterned and coloured head and the bill-shape and -colour. An adult ♂ (after 3cy) has a large yellow-orange knob, with a vertical front edge on the bill.



▼ Adult ♀ (March)

The ground colour is a warmer reddish-brown than in Eider ♀-type (but a newly moulted Eider adult ♀ is often also relatively reddish-brown). In worn/faded plumage (midsummer) some individuals are considerably less reddish and their general colour barely differs from Eider ♀. The structure differs from Eider due to the shorter bill and shorter, thicker neck (especially obvious in flight). The neatly bordered, bright white tips to the greater coverts and secondaries indicate an adult.



▼ 1st winter ♂ (March)

The breast can be darker, especially early in the winter and again later in the spring of 2cy when heading towards first eclipse.

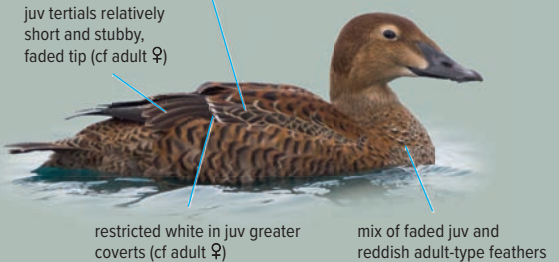


▼ 1st winter ♀ (March)

The (variable) mix of juvenile and adult-type body-feathers is typical for this age-class. The dull juvenile wing is sandwiched between moulted, reddish flank and scapulars. See the uniform reddish-brown plumage of adult ♀.

juv wing with relatively narrow feathers and faded fringes compared with adult-type scapulars and flank-feathers

typical head-pattern in all ♀ plumages: bill darker than head, broad, pale eye-ring and pale 'smile'



▼ 2nd winter/3cy ♂ (March)

Both the head-pattern and bill-shape are still developing. This individual is slightly delayed: most 2nd winters in March look more like an adult ♂ as regards head-pattern, and the knob on the bill is usually more developed. A large variation in moult timing and progression is normal in ducks; this individual is no exception.

developed 'sails' and presence of a few white coverts contra advanced 1st winter



▼ **Adult ♂ eclipse, in captivity (August)**

The body is almost completely blackish-brown, but the large white wing-patch (hidden here between the flank and scapulars) is retained in adult. The knob on the bill withers after the breeding season.

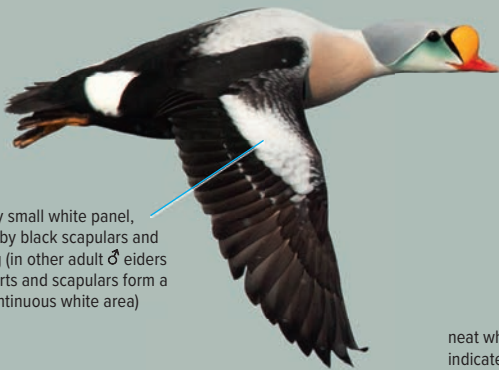


▼ **♂♂ eclipse (October)**



▼ **Adult ♂ (March)**

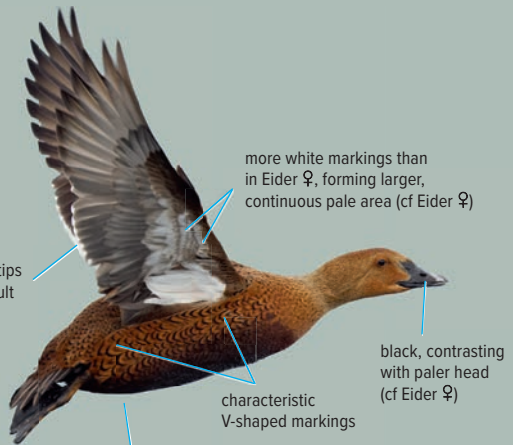
Also unmistakable in flight. Some individuals, otherwise looking fully adult, have a few patches in the white covert-panel.



relatively small white panel, isolated by black scapulars and forewing (in other adult ♂ eiders the coverts and scapulars form a large continuous white area)

▼ **Adult ♀ (March)**

The slightly shorter and thicker neck can stand out in flight in a group of Common Eiders, in addition to the shorter bill and smaller size.



more white markings than in Eider ♀, forming larger, continuous pale area (cf Eider ♀)

neat white tips indicate adult

black, contrasting with paler head (cf Eider ♀)

characteristic V-shaped markings

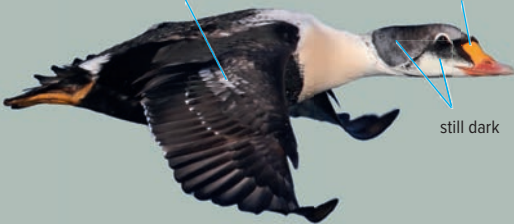
lowest point of underside is often around vent (cf Eider ♀ in flight)

▼ **2nd winter/3cy ♂ (March)**

white covert-panel not, or barely, developed

knob not yet fully developed

still dark



▼ **Adult ♀ (April)**

Upperwing similar to that of Common Eider.



Steller's Eider *Polysticta stelleri*

L 46cm 18" | extreme N Europe

▼ Adult ♂ (March)

Unmistakable due to the orange-brown underparts with black patch on the side of the breast, the white head with a green tuft on the rear crown and the black neck-band and chin.



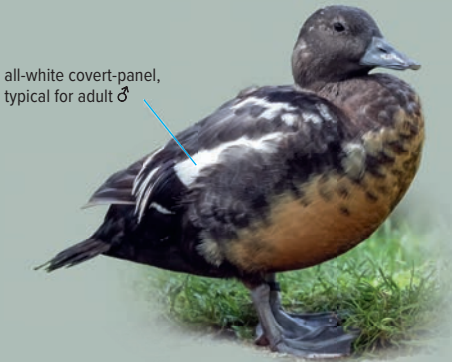
▼ Adult ♀ (March)

At distance almost uniformly dark brown.



▼ Adult ♂ eclipse, in captivity (July)

Very different from full breeding plumage, but still unique. The adult-type tertials are almost the same in eclipse as in full breeding plumage (compared with the scapulars). The large, white covert-panel is retained and readily separates individuals in this plumage from ♀♀.



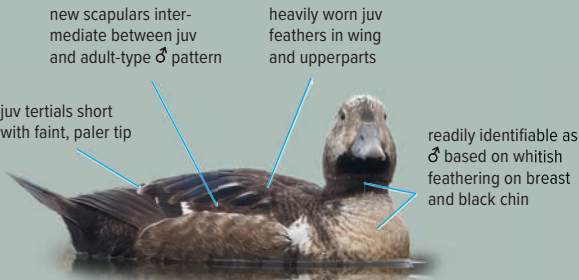
▼ 1st winter ♂ (April)

Superficially similar to adult ♀, but see the highlighted features. The moult from juvenile to 1st winter is slow with much individual variation. A proportion of 1st winter ♂♂ have a paler breast in April, as well as some white in new scapulars and more white on the side of the head.



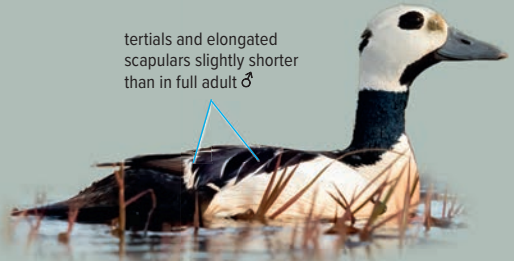
▼ 1st summer/ 2cy ♂ (May)

The advancing moult makes this individual straightforward to identify as a ♂.



▼ 3cy ♂ (June)

tertials and elongated scapulars slightly shorter than in full adult ♂



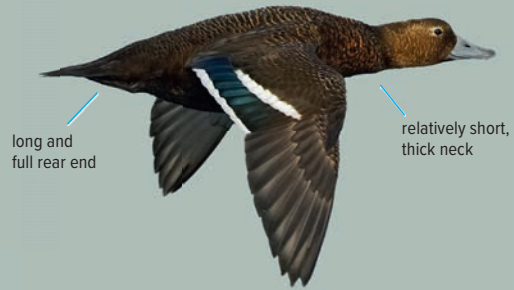
▼ **Adult ♂ (April)**

Also unmistakable in flight due to unique markings. Full adult ♂♂ (from autumn 3cy) have all-white (secondary) coverts, also in eclipse.



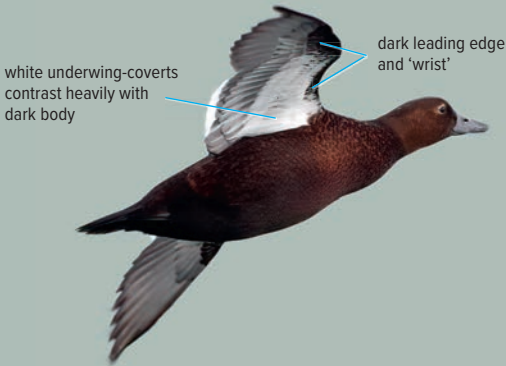
▼ **Adult ♀ (March)**

♀♀ look uniform brown in flight, but adults have a more obvious secondary pattern. The rear end looks obviously bulky, especially the rump, and the neck is short and thick. This individual lacks the obvious adult-type tertials, possibly indicating 3cy.



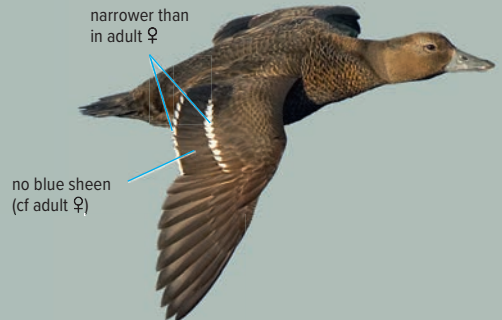
▼ **Adult ♀ (March)**

This image applies to all ♀-types (adult ♀, juvenile and 1st winters).



▼ **1st winter (April)**

Similar to adult ♀, but see the highlighted features. The upperwing-pattern looks superficially like that of a Mallard ♀-type.



► **3cy ♂ (June)**

Almost as full adult ♂. The highlighted dark markings are somewhat variable, but always very limited compared with other 3cy ♂♂ eider species and only visible under good conditions.

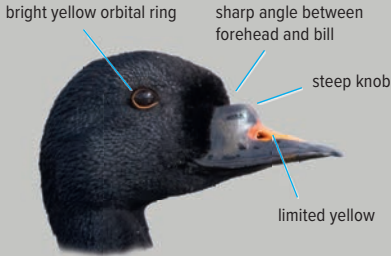


Scoter heads

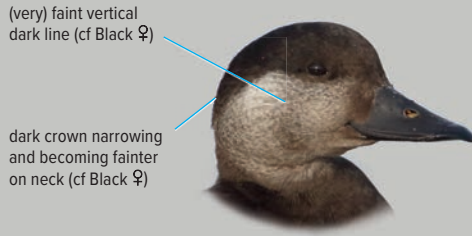
SCOTER HEADS

Scoter heads and bills differ from each other in both pattern and structure where individuals of the same sex are compared (except ♀♀ Common and Black), making these the most important ID features. Species other than Common and Velvet Scoter are vagrants in Europe, although some occur fairly regularly. A frequent problem with observing scoters (swimming on the sea) is often the viewing conditions, which means that seeing details can be very difficult. Adult-type heads are shown. See species accounts for immature individuals.

▼ Common Scoter ♂ (May)



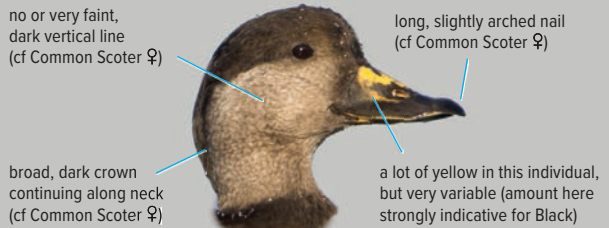
▼ Common Scoter ♀ (February)



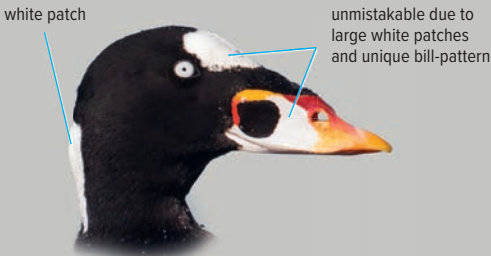
▼ Black Scoter ♂ (November)



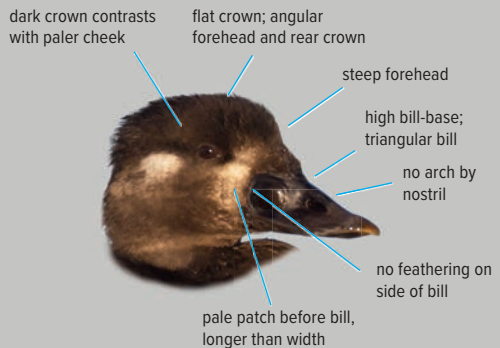
▼ Black Scoter ♀ (November)



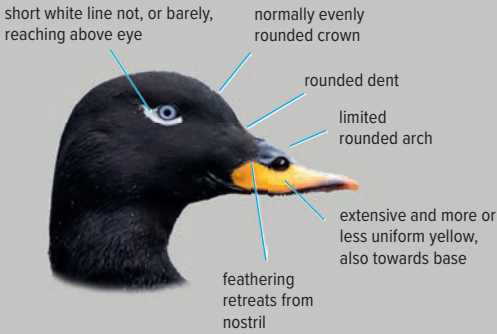
▼ Surf Scoter, adult ♂ (December)



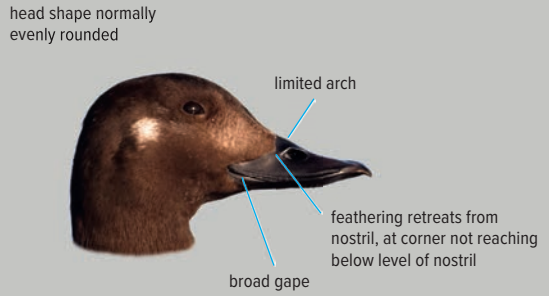
▼ Surf Scoter ♀ (December)



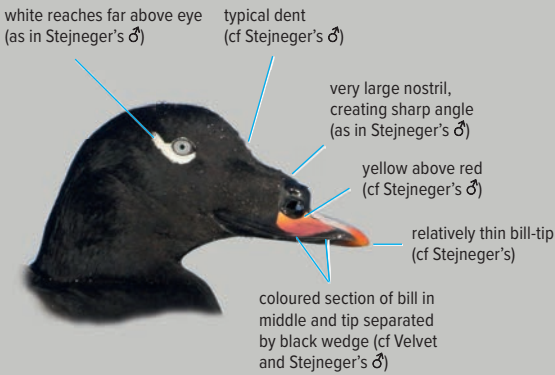
▼ **Velvet Scoter, adult ♂ (January)**



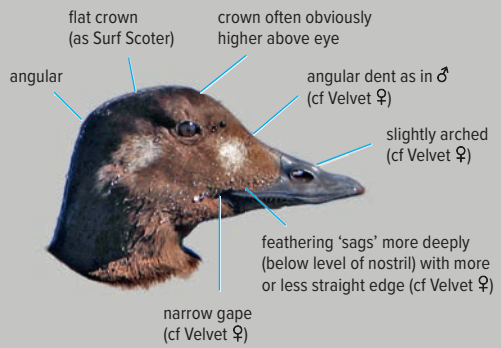
▼ **Velvet Scoter, adult ♀ (May)**



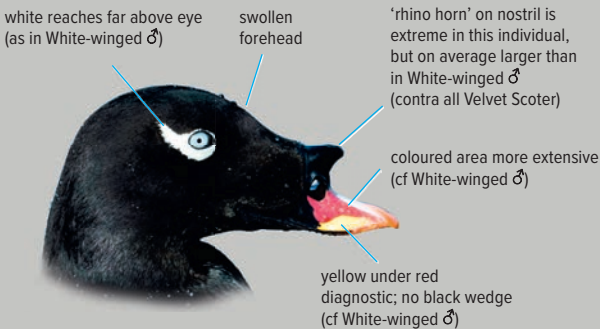
▼ **White-winged Scoter ♂ (November)**



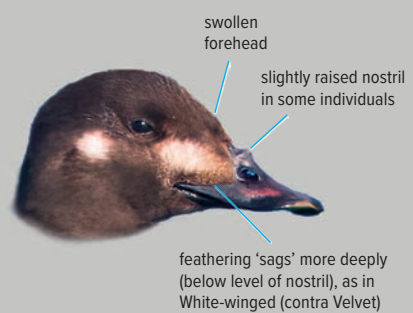
▼ **White-winged Scoter ♀ (October)**



▼ **Stejneger's Scoter, adult ♂ (April)**



▼ **Stejneger's Scoter, adult ♀ (April)**



Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*

L 49cm 19" | summer N Europe; winter NW and SW Europe

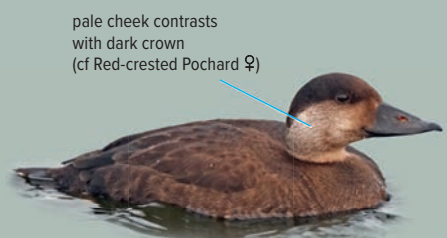
▼ Adult ♂ (June)

All-black plumage. The amount of yellow (sometimes orange) on the culmen is variable; in individuals with relatively large amounts of yellow, it reaches above the knob as far as the forehead and partly over the sides. In rare cases where a 1st winter ♂ has a lot of yellow, such an individual could be confused with Black Scoter as the knob on bill is also less developed in younger individuals.



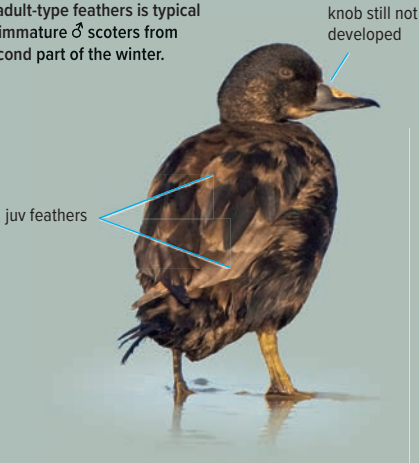
▼ Adult ♀ (January)

The combination of brown plumage and typical head-pattern usually make the ID straightforward. The uniform plumage (including lack of old tertials) and the relatively extensive brown wash on the pale cheek are good indicators for an adult ♀. For the subtle differences with Black Scoter ♀, see there.



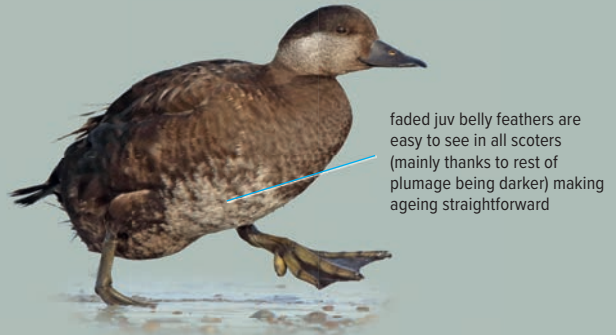
▼ 2cy ♂ (February)

The mix of brown juvenile and black adult-type feathers is typical for all immature ♂ scoters from the second part of the winter.



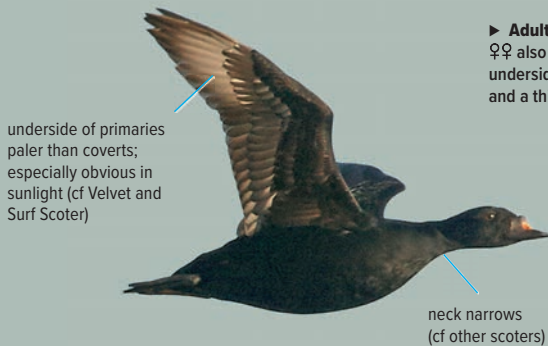
▼ 2cy ♀ (February)

1st year ♀♀ look like adult ♀♀, but still have (some) juvenile belly feathers which become more faded during the winter. A 1st year ♀ often also has a more contrasting greyish cheek than an adult ♀. The juvenile belly feathers are retained for longer in all duck species, but in many species the belly is pale in all plumages and does not stand out.



▼ Adult ♂ (May)

Ageing based on the all-dark belly.



► Adult ♀ (May)

♀♀ also have a paler underside of the primaries and a thin neck.

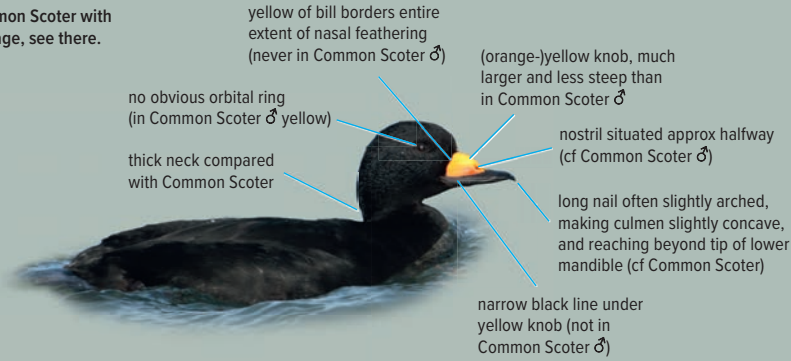


Black Scoter *Melanitta americana*

L 49cm 19" | vagrant from N America

► **Adult ♂ (February)**

All plumages as in Common Scoter with regard to both sex and age, see there.

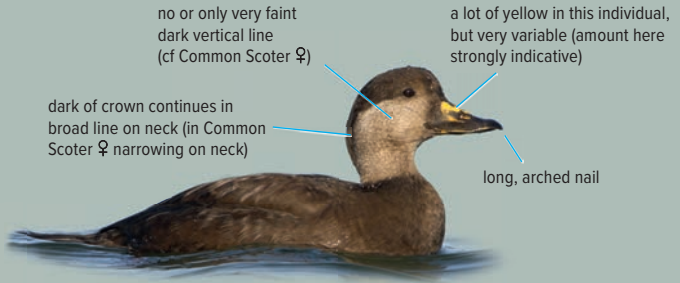


▼ **Adult ♀ (November)**

The differences from Common Scoter ♀ are subtle and partly overlapping. This individual shows all known features.

▼ **1st winter ♂ (autumn/winter)**

The bill-pattern is already diagnostic and develops earlier in the year than the typical bulge and the ♂ plumage (here still a mainly ♀-type head-pattern). The yellow is duller earlier in the autumn, often greenish. Some Common Scoter ♂ appear to have more yellow on the knob, sometimes due to light reflection, but the differences are obvious when seen well.



▼ **♀ (February)**

The same features of head and bill in the swimming individual also apply to this individual. Coupled with the thick neck this gives a strongly indicative combination.

▼ **Adult ♂ (February)**

The thick neck is especially obvious in flight (compare Common Scoter in flight).



Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca*

L 54cm 21" | summer N Europe; winter W and C Europe

▼ Adult ♂ (May)

Straightforward to identify based on the combination of black plumage, bill-pattern and the white eye-patch. The white secondaries are often invisible at rest, as here.



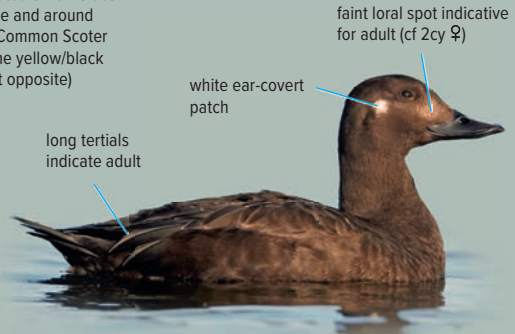
pale iris and white 'hook' behind eye

thick neck

yellow concentrated on bill-sides and nail; bill-base and around nostril black (cf Common Scoter adult ♂ where the yellow/black pattern is almost opposite)

▼ Adult ♀ (May)

The dark brown plumage with pale patch on the ear-covers and lores is characteristic for all ♀-type 'white-winged' scoters. The white secondaries are often only visible when an individual is active (e.g. diving/flying).

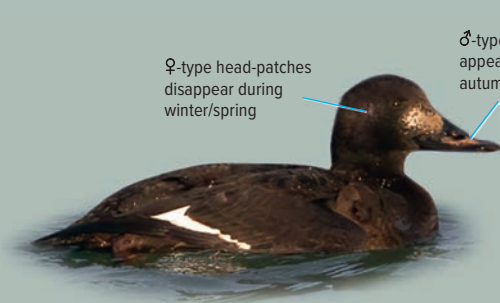


faint loreal spot indicative for adult (cf 2cy ♀)

white ear-cover patch

long tertials indicate adult

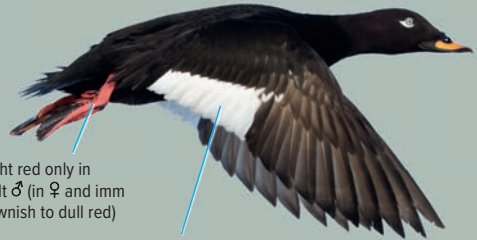
▼ 1st winter ♂ (February)



♀-type head-patches disappear during winter/spring

♂-type bill-pattern appearing during autumn/winter

▼ Adult ♂ (May)



bright red only in adult ♂ (in ♀ and imm brownish to dull red)

white secondaries and greater covert tips characteristic for all adult-type 'white-winged' scoters

▼ 2cy ♂ (May)

Straightforward to identify as immature due to the pale belly, the mix of a brown juvenile wing, black adult-type body-feathers and still pale lores, but the bill-pattern is already well-developed. The iris is becoming paler and the white 'hook' under the eye is starting to develop. In individuals more advanced than this the 'hook' is always smaller than in adult ♂.



▼ 2cy ♀ (May)

In addition to the white secondaries, the pale underwing-coverts can also stand out in all plumages. Ageing is straightforward here based on the pale (juvenile) belly feathers. For the differences in upperwing-pattern between individuals with an adult-type or juvenile wing, see White-winged Scoter.



White-winged Scoter *Melanitta deglandi*

L 53cm 21" | vagrant from N America

▼ Adult ♂ (November)

For the diagnostic differences in head shape and bill-pattern, see SCOTER HEADS (p. 54).



typically brownish (sometimes becoming obviously paler in spring/summer)

▼ 1st winter ♂ (December)

Typically still mostly ♀-type plumage long into the winter, but the first ♂ features are starting to show. Separation from Velvet Scoter is still difficult, but note the 'sagging' nasal feathering creating a narrower gape, as shown in the adult ♀.



head becoming blacker, ♀-type patches disappear

♂ pattern starting to show through

▼ 1st winter ♀ (October)

The diffuse and limited pale tips to, at most, some of the greater coverts apply for all 'white-winged' scoters with juvenile greater coverts (until autumn of 2cy). The head shape in this image is very similar to Stejneger's. Prolonged observation in the field will usually allow the differences to be seen.

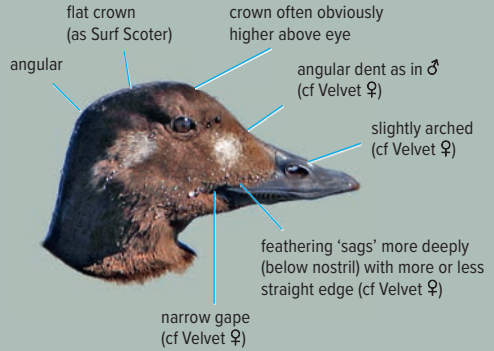


dark tip(s) to outer web of outer secondaries in some 1st winters

greater covert tips limited and more diffuse (cf adult)

▼ Adult ♀ (October)

Apart from the highlighted features in structure and nasal feathering, identical to Velvet Scoter ♀. See also SCOTER HEADS (p. 54) for direct comparisons with the other species.



flat crown (as Surf Scoter)

crown often obviously higher above eye

angular

angular dent as in ♂ (cf Velvet ♀)

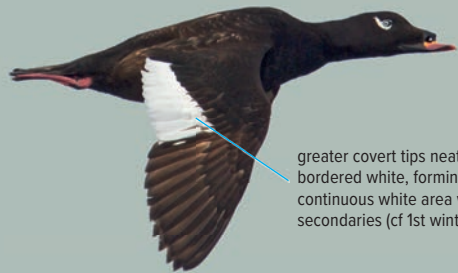
slightly arched (cf Velvet ♀)

feathering 'sags' more deeply (below nostril) with more or less straight edge (cf Velvet ♀)

narrow gape (cf Velvet ♀)

▼ Adult ♂ (June)

The large white tips to all greater coverts apply for all 'white-winged' scoters with adult-type greater coverts (from the autumn of 2cy).



greater covert tips neatly bordered white, forming continuous white area with secondaries (cf 1st winter)

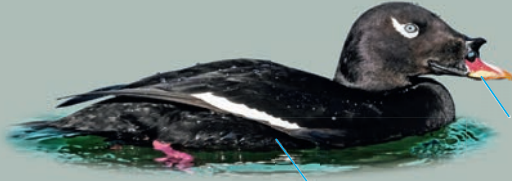
Stejneger's Scoter *Melanitta stejnegeri*

L 53cm 21" | vagrant from E Asia

▼ Adult ♂

Individuals in this plumage-type are relatively straightforward to identify (when seen well) using the highlighted features, compared with both Black and Velvet Scoter.

diagnostic head shape caused by almost straight swollen forehead and 'rhino horn' on large nostril



flank jet-black, as in Velvet (cf White-winged ♂)

diagnostic colour distribution (cf White-winged ♂)

▼ Adult ♀ (April)

A typical 'white-winged' scoter ♀ based on the place and shape of the head patches. The head-structure with a flat (or sometimes swollen) forehead, is typical. The bill often shows orange, pink or red patches, as in a young immature ♂.

flat forehead line in this individual

slightly coloured patches (rare in White-winged ♀, never in Velvet ♀)

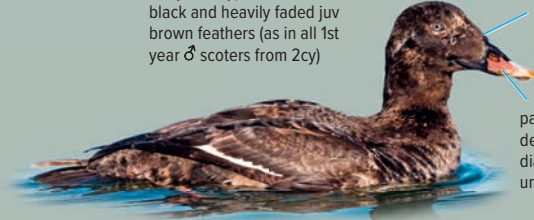


▼ 2cy ♂ (second half of winter to summer of 2cy)

A typical individual in transitional plumage. The red on the bill is already different to any Velvet Scoter, but the ID from White-winged Scoter in 1cy is still difficult if the bill-pattern has not yet developed. The ID needs to be based on the head shape: see White-winged Scoter 1st winter ♂ in December.

body with typical mix of new black and heavily faded juv brown feathers (as in all 1st year ♂ scoters from 2cy)

almost straight line from forehead to bill (cf White-winged)



pattern and colour developing; already diagnostic yellow under red

▼ 2cy ♂ (July)

This individual is more advanced than the individual next to it, but the bill around the nostril is still flat. The bill-pattern (the colour distribution of yellow under red) is already diagnostic.



Surf Scoter *Melanitta perspicillata*

L 51cm 20" | vagrant from N America

▼ Adult ♂ (December)

In this plumage unmistakable due to the pale, multi-coloured bill and white patches on both the forehead and neck, see p. 61.

this size forehead-patch with point towards bill from second half of 3cy

large, triangular bill creating typical head shape



red legs

▼ Adult ♀ (January)

Some, possibly older, individuals develop more white on the neck and have a paler iris.

dark crown contrasts with paler cheek, but less obvious than in Common Scoter ♀-type

white feathers suggest 3cy+

typical head shape with steep forehead and flat crown

more or less vertical, oval patch (cf Velvet Scoter ♀-type)



uniform, fresh wing indicates 3cy+ (cf 1st winter ♀)

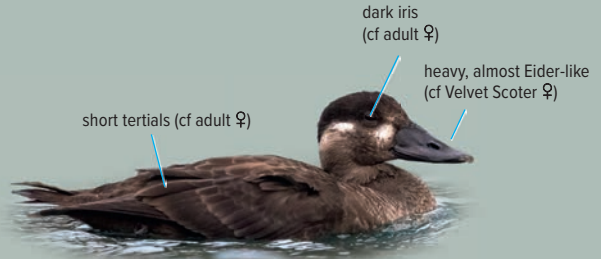
▼ **2cy ♂ (April)**

The bill-shape and colour are still developing (compare with the adult ♂). Also the iris is still greyish instead of white in an adult. Individuals of this age (both sexes) have a paler belly (not visible here).



▼ **Juvenile (October)**

As an adult ♀, but note the highlighted features. The general colour is often slightly paler brown. The cheek is paler than in Velvet Scoter ♀-types (contrasting slightly with the dark crown), but darker than in Common Scoter ♀-type.



► **3cy ♂ (February)**

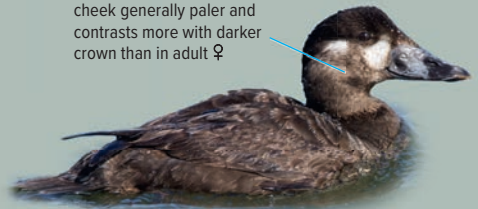
The white forehead-patch and the bill-colour and structure are not yet fully developed. Some individuals still lack the forehead-patch completely until 3cy spring.



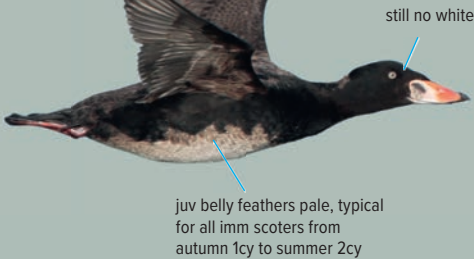
▼ **2cy ♀ (April)**

As an adult ♀, but with worn plumage and without white markings on the neck. The difference between the juvenile wing and the moulted flank and scapulars is more difficult to see than in 2cy ♂. The paler bill-base occurs regularly in 2cy ♀.

cheek generally paler and contrasts more with darker crown than in adult ♀



▼ **1st winter/2cy ♂ (February)**

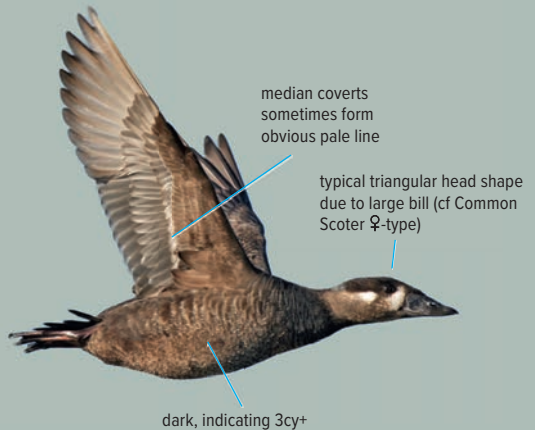


▼ **Adult ♀ (March)**

Compare the head-pattern and shape with ♀-type Common and Velvet Scoters, which both show similarities, but Velvet Scoter can be ruled out even at distance due to the lack of white secondaries.

▼ **Adult ♂ (February)**

Also identifiable in flight at distance due to bill-pattern and white head patches.

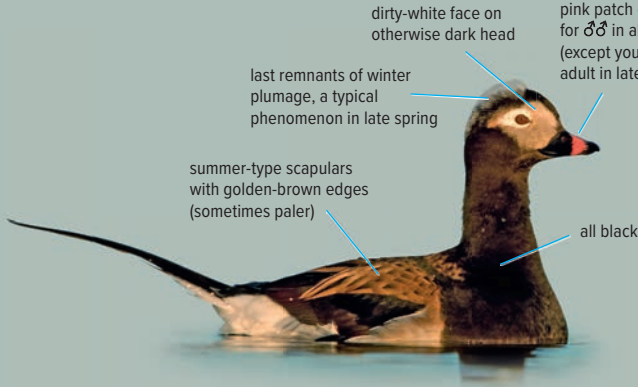


Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*

L 44cm 17.5" (excl central tail-feathers adult ♂) | summer N Europe; winter NW Europe

▼ Adult ♂ summer (May)

Unmistakable. Has very long central tail-feathers from 3cy (also in winter plumage). This species has an actual summer and winter plumage, as opposed to most other duck species who acquire a breeding plumage in the autumn/early winter after eclipse.



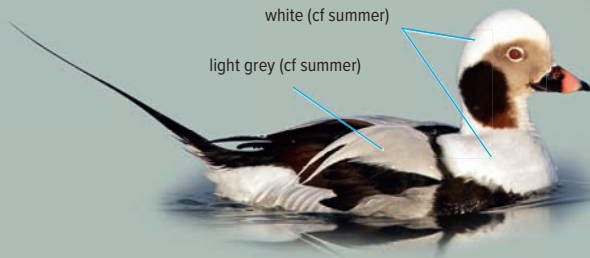
▼ ♀ summer (July)

♀♀ typically show a strong contrast between dark upperparts and whitish underparts, dark breast-band and variable pale areas on the head. The reddish-brown tertial and scapular fringes, as well as the still black primaries, are indicative for an adult.



▼ Adult ♂ winter (March)

Unmistakable. The lack of brown in the plumage, the very long central tail-feathers and the clean, white crown indicate an adult ♂ (compare 1st winter ♂).



▼ 1st winter ♂ (March)

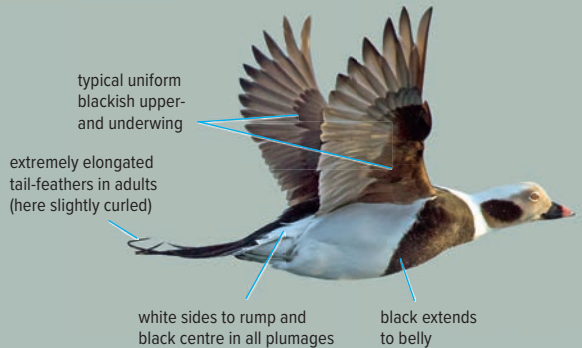


▼ Adult ♂ winter (March)

Unmistakable. The extremely elongated tail-feathers can be shorter or absent.

▼ ♀ winter (March)

More compact than adult ♂ in flight, but the uniformly dark wings and pied plumage are typical. An individual at distance could be confused with an auk species, e.g. with Atlantic Puffin.



VARIATION IN ♀♀

♀♀ in the winter are extremely variable in scapular colour and the amount of dark on the crown, breast and cheek/neck. This is caused by a slow and complex moult, variable individual moult timing, age and individual variation.

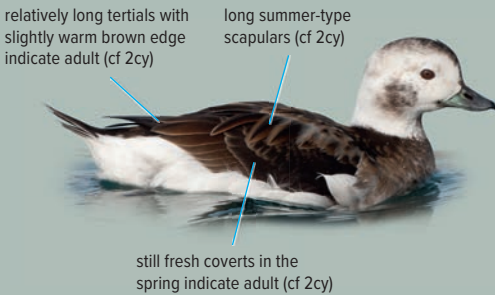
▼ Adult ♀ winter (December)

This is an image of a classic adult ♀ at the start of the winter. The upperpart feathers have reddish edges and the tertials are relatively long, contra 1st winter ♀. The scapulars can have more faded edges.



▼ Adult ♀ still mainly in winter (April)

The moult to summer plumage has started; see the scapulars with new summer-type feathers.



▼ ♀, probable 2cy (June)

An adult ♀ in summer plumage is usually less worn and has more reddish-brown edges to the upperpart feathers, especially the scapulars. The head lacks contrast in this individual, but the head-pattern of ♀♀ is extremely variable throughout the year.



▼ 1st winter ♀ (October)

This individual is probably still mainly in juvenile plumage. In addition to the wing and breast the whole head and neck are probably still fully juvenile, easiest to see due to the finely patterned breast. The longer scapulars are post-juvenile.



▼ 1st winter ♀ (March)

A typical individual based on the combination of uniformly dark bill (contra ♂), grey-brown (not reddish) feather edges on the upperparts and new, grey scapulars with a dark centre.



▼ 1st winter ♀ (March)

Ageing of ♀♀ can be problematic. The combination of short tertials without warm brown edge, diffuse dark scapular centres and the slightly worn greater coverts in this individual are strongly indicative for a 2cy. Many 1st winter ♀♀ in their 2cy, though, have greyish scapulars, forming a pale panel on the upperparts (see above), highlighting the variation. This individual only has a faint dark patch on the cheek/neck, which fits the normal variation.

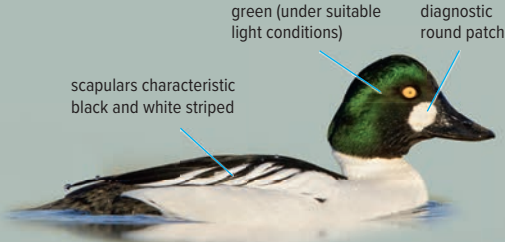


Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*

L 44cm 17.5" | summer N Europe; winter NW, W and C Europe

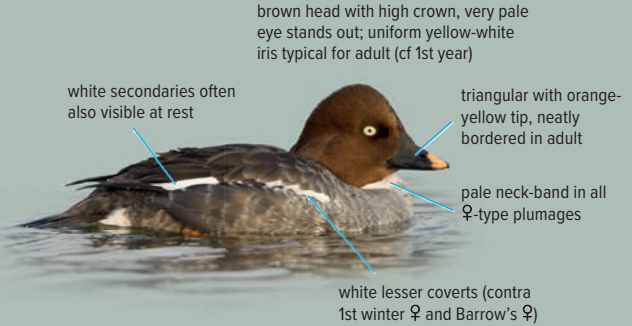
▼ Adult ♂ (December)

Unmistakable in this plumage. No other duck shows this combination of highlighted features.



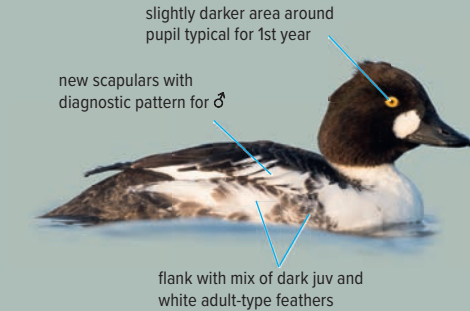
▼ Adult ♀ (January)

The combination of grey body and brown head is typical for all ♀-type plumages. In Europe only confusable with the very rare (outside Iceland) Barrow's Goldeneye (see there for the differences).



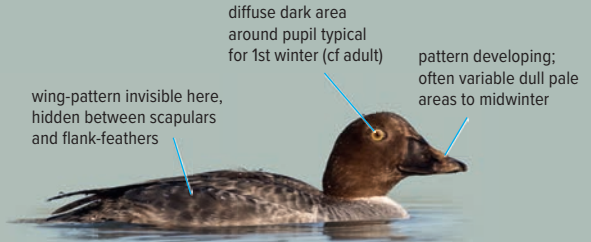
▼ 1st winter ♂ (February)

Advanced individuals, as here, are usually straightforward to identify from the second half of the winter based on the already-developed, diagnostic head-pattern. At distance a similar individual could cause confusion with Barrow's Goldeneye ♂ due to dark juvenile feathers on the foreflank; likewise some individuals in this plumage show a longer white face-patch. The pattern of the new scapulars is then important. Many 1st winter ♂♂ have a more ♀-like plumage long into the spring (see the flying individual next page).

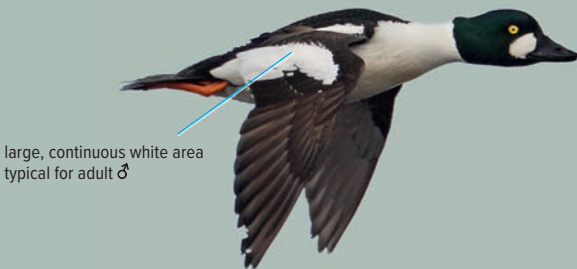


▼ 1st winter ♀ (December)

Similar to adult ♀, but note the highlighted features. An individual actively diving often flattens the crown feathers, losing the high-crowned appearance.



▼ Adult ♂ (April)



▼ Adult ♂ eclipse (October)

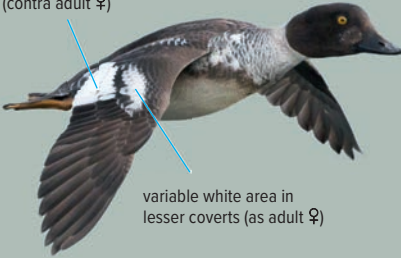
The adult wing-pattern is retained and is a straightforward difference from ♀♀, this applies to individuals earlier in the autumn, when the white face-patch is lacking.



▼ **1st winter ♂ (February)**

Many 1st winter ♂♂ have a ♀-type plumage. Typical for 1st years are the minimal dark tips to the greater coverts (often appear to be lacking), creating a continuous white area across the secondaries and greater coverts. Only 1st year ♂♂ have some white lesser coverts, creating a variable white area on the front of the wing (usually smaller than in adult ♀).

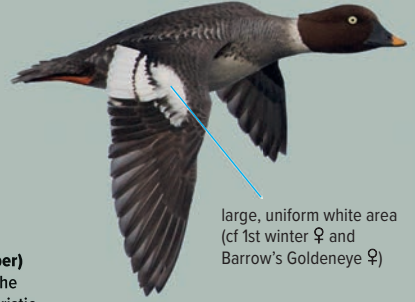
minimal dark tipped greater coverts (contra adult ♀)



variable white area in lesser coverts (as adult ♀)

► **Adult ♀ (April)**

Adult ♀♀ show 3 white areas on the upperwing, separated by 2 black lines (large black tips to the greater and median coverts). The underwing is all dark in all plumages.



large, uniform white area (cf 1st winter ♀ and Barrow's Goldeneye ♀)

▼ **1st winter ♀ (December)**

The absence of white in the lesser coverts is characteristic for this plumage-type, compare with 1st year ♂ and adult ♀.

white secondaries and greater coverts forming 1 (nearly) uniform white area (cf adult ♀ and 1st winter ♂)



all dark (cf adult ♀ and 1st year ♂)

Barrow's Goldeneye *Bucephala islandica*

L 47cm 18.5" | Iceland

▼ **Adult ♂ (May)**

Straightforward to identify when seen well. Away from Iceland be aware of Common Goldeneye 1st winter ♂, because some individuals at distance can be surprisingly (but superficially) similar due to a long and narrow white face-patch, dark breast-side with white flank and shorter white patches on the scapulars.

purple (in Common Goldeneye ♂ green) vertical white patch pointed and reaches above bill (cf Common Goldeneye adult ♂)

row of lozenge-shaped patches (cf Common Goldeneye adult ♂)

black reaches further down neck than in Common Goldeneye adult ♂

black line (absent in Common Goldeneye adult ♂)



▼ **Adult ♀ (June)**

Many individuals from the Icelandic population have little orange/yellow on the bill, as in this individual. This colour mainly disappears in the summer. Very similar to Common Goldeneye ♀, but note in addition to the highlighted features the disproportionate 'large head—small bill', which applies to all plumages. The upperwing-pattern is specific and characteristic in all plumages, but often only visible in flight.

dent created by obvious transition between short crown feathers and long feathers on rear of head (cf Common Goldeneye ♀)

highest part of crown approx above eye and rounded (cf Common Goldeneye ♀)

long feathers create 'bulbous' rear head

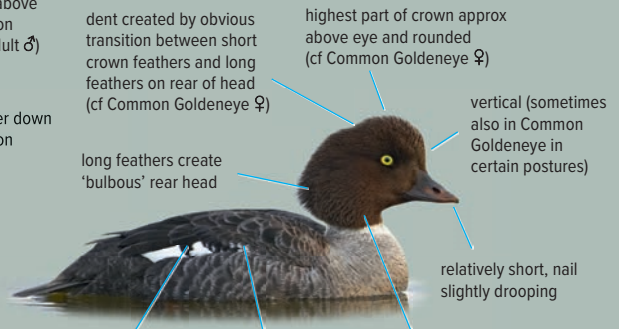
vertical (sometimes also in Common Goldeneye in certain postures)

relatively short, nail slightly drooping

large black tips indicate adult-type (cf imm ♀)

very little white (cf 1st winter ♀ and Common Goldeneye ♀)

long, dark head feathers cover upper part of neck (cf Common Goldeneye ♀)



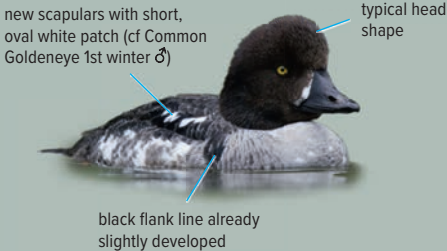
Barrow's Goldeneye *Bucephala islandica*

▼ Adult ♂ eclipse (October)

A ♀-type plumage (as in many adult ♂ ducks in eclipse), in part due to lack of the diagnostic full breeding plumage scapulars. In this plumage can also look like Common Goldeneye adult ♂ in eclipse and both adult ♀ and 1st winter ♂ Common Goldeneye. The latter 2 plumage-types of Common Goldeneye also have a similar pattern of white in the wing, see there. A 1st winter in October (both species) still lacks a bright yellow iris with strongly demarcated pupil and a ♀ (both species) lacks white in front of the bill.

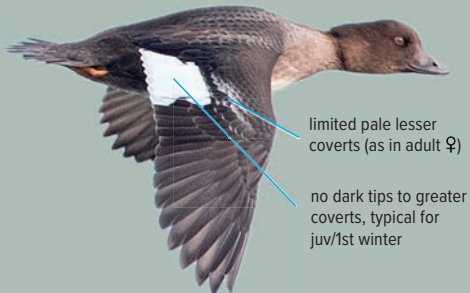


▼ 1st winter ♂ (February)



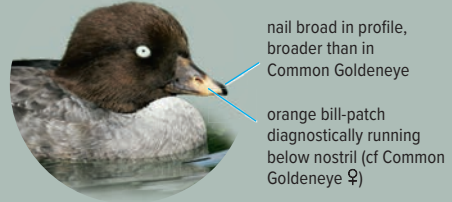
▼ Juvenile/1st winter (September)

The highlighted features in combination are characteristic for this plumage-type. The still-dull yellow iris is also typical for a 1st year. Unlike Common Goldeneye, 1st winters are not easy to sex based on the upperwing-pattern. The already fairly obvious white markings on the lesser coverts, all-black bill and already slightly paler iris are indicative for a ♂ (♀♀ often already have a faint yellow-brown bill-band). Later in winter the scapulars have roundish white patches in ♂♂ and the white facial crescent starts to develop.

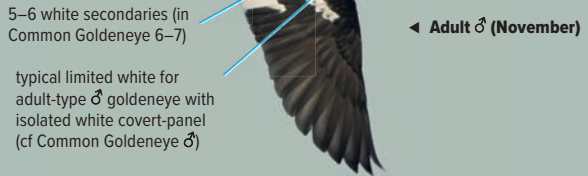
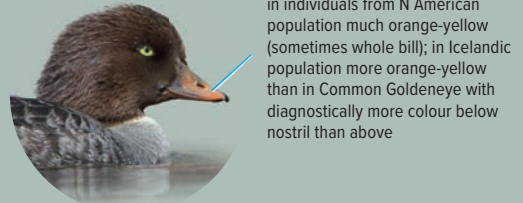


▼ Adult ♀ (November)

Typical bill-pattern with more yellow below nostril than above. In Common Goldeneye ♀ the yellow usually runs above the nostril towards the bill-base rather than below it.



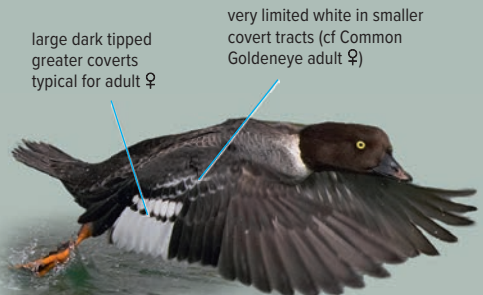
▼ ♀ (N America, May)



◀ Adult ♂ (November)

▼ Adult ♀ (June)

The ID in flight is relatively straightforward based on obvious differences in upperwing-pattern compared with Common Goldeneye when comparing similar plumage-types. The plumage-types which look the most similar are Barrow's Goldeneye adult ♀ and Common Goldeneye 1st winter ♂, but the latter does not show (or barely) dark tips to the greater coverts.



Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*

L 36cm 14" | vagrant from N America; also escapes from waterfowl collections

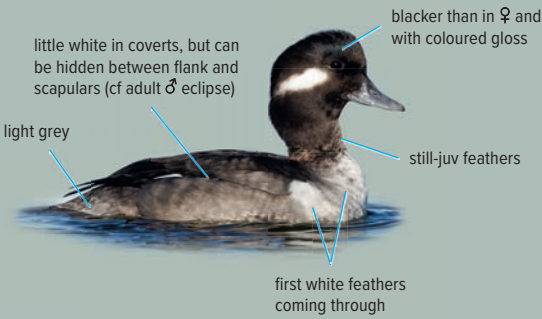
▼ Adult ♂ (February)

Unmistakable due to unique head-pattern. In the right light a rainbow of colours can be seen in the black areas of the head.



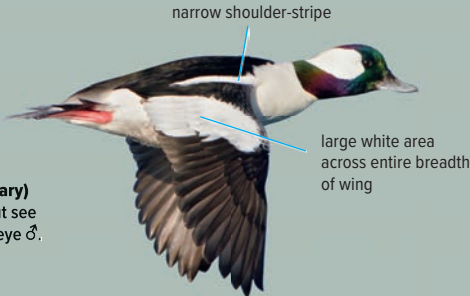
▼ 1st winter ♂ (December)

This plumage-type looks like both adult ♀ and adult ♂ in eclipse, but note the highlighted features. In December an adult ♂ will have been in full breeding plumage for some time.



► Adult ♂ (January)

Unmistakable, but see Common Goldeneye ♂.



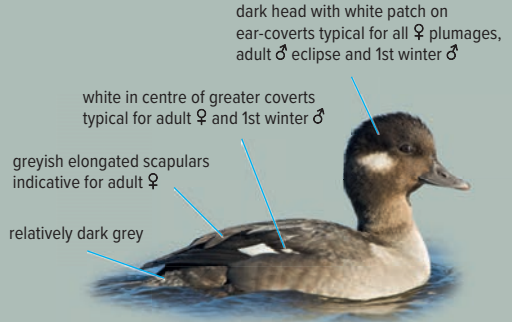
► ♀ (March)

slight contrast between paler coverts and very dark underside to flight-feathers in all plumages (cf both goldeneyes)



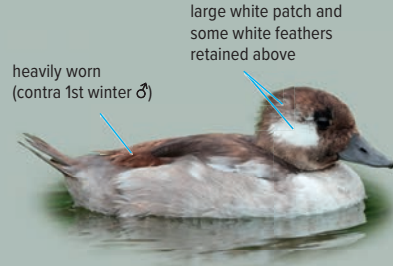
▼ Probable adult ♀ (November)

1st winters of both sexes look like this plumage-type, but a 1st winter ♀ lacks white in the greater coverts. A 1st winter ♂ usually has light grey uppertail-coverts and already has a longer white patch on the ear-coverts, but some individuals are very similar.



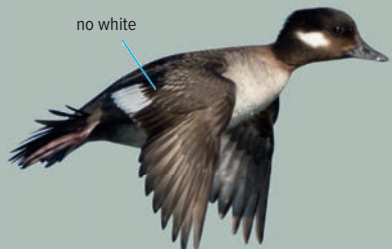
▼ Adult ♂ eclipse, in captivity (June)

In addition to the highlighted features the white covert-panel is sometimes visible, and is diagnostic for an adult ♂. This individual is in complete wing moult, where the primaries, among other feathers, have been dropped.



▼ 1st winter ♀ (March)

Here it is similar to an adult ♀ except for the absence of white in the greater coverts. The lifted head is typical in flight.



Smew *Mergellus albeillus*

L 41cm 16" | summer N Europe; winter NW, W and C Europe

▼ Adult ♂ (February)

Unmistakable. One of many uniquely patterned ducks in adult ♂ full breeding plumage.



▼ ♂ eclipse (July)

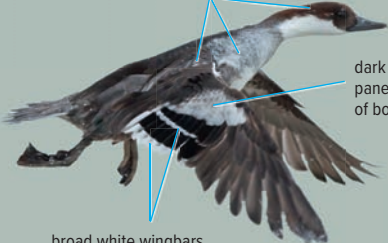
This individual is in a relatively early stage of eclipse. Gradually a mainly ♀-type plumage develops, but some white feathers are normally retained in the crown and on the upperparts, while the dark areas of the head become blackish instead of red-brown in ♀♀.



▼ 2cy ♂ (January)

In contrast to most other duck species many 1st year ♂♂ retain a ♀-type plumage for longer. 1st year ♂♂ look like ♀♀ often long into the spring when other features, highlighted here, are not visible.

first white feathers appearing on head, breast-side and scapulars



dark markings in covert-panel indicating 1st years of both sexes

broad white wingbars characteristic for 1st years of both sexes



▲ Adult ♂ (March)
In this plumage also unmistakable in flight.

▼ Adult ♀ (February)

All ♀-types look similar due to same basic pattern. The combination of the uniform white covert-panel and the blackish lores is typical for an adult ♀.

typical red-brown crown and neck and white throat/cheek of 1st winters, adult ♀ and adult ♂ eclipse

unbroken clean white covert-panel (cf imm/2cy ♀)

dark lores (cf imm/2cy ♀)



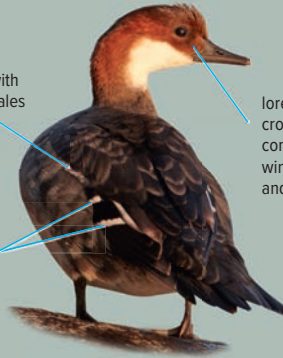
▼ 2cy ♀ (May)

The highlighted features also apply to 1st winters and are retained in 1st year ♀♀ until the summer of 2cy.

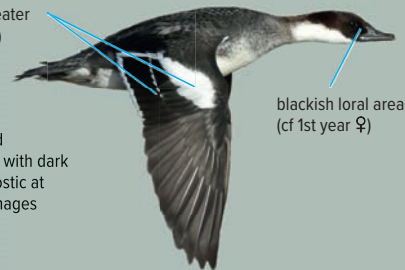
covert-panel with grey-brown scales (cf adult ♀)

lores not darker than crown, denoting age in combination with sex in late winter/spring (in adult ♀ and 2cy ♂ lores blackish)

broad white, typical for imm

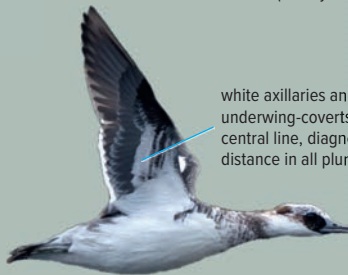


characteristic wing-pattern for adult: uniform white covert-panel and narrow wingbar across greater coverts (cf 1st year)



blackish loreal area (cf 1st year ♀)

white axillaries and underwing-coverts with dark central line, diagnostic at distance in all plumages



▲ Adult-type ♂ (November)

The underwing-pattern is diagnostic compared with other fast-flying 'small, black and white ducks', such as Common Goldeneye and especially useful at long range when other features are difficult to ascertain due to fast wingbeats. ♂♂ retain remnants of eclipse long into the autumn.

▲ Adult ♀ (February)

The wing-pattern is similar to that of an adult ♂ and is a useful difference from 1st year ♀/♂. The white throat and dark secondaries are a useful difference at distance from Common Goldeneye, but note also the underwing-pattern.

Hooded Merganser *Lophodytes cucullatus*

L 46cm 18" | vagrant from N America; frequently escapes from waterfowl collections

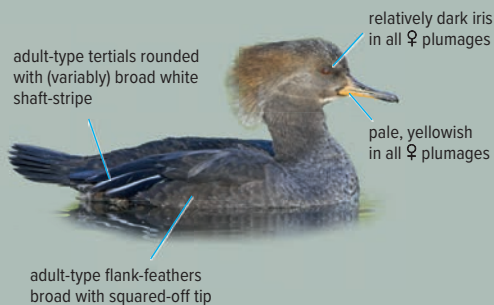
▼ Adult ♂ (November)

Unmistakable. The long crown feathers can be raised or flattened.



▼ Adult ♀ (November)

In ♀♀ the crown is also very flexible giving a characteristic head shape in all postures.



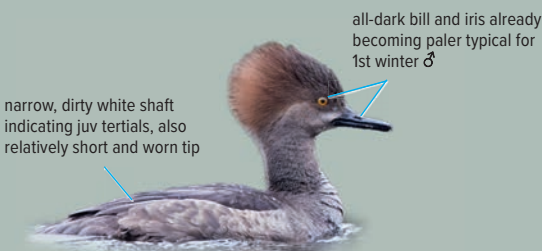
▼ Adult ♂ eclipse, in captivity (June)

An individual in complete wing moult; all secondaries and primaries have been dropped, as have the tertials. Characteristic for a ♂ are the pale iris and the (mainly) dark bill. Some new feathers with ♂ features are appearing (vermiculated grey feathers on foreflank and the white line on the breast-side).



▼ 1st winter ♂ (February)

Many 1st winter ♂♂ already show ♂ plumage features in the flank and head among other features. 1st winter ♀♀ are virtually identical, but have a dark iris and a yellow lower mandible.

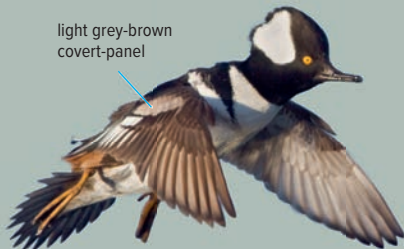


▶ Juvenile/1st winter (September)



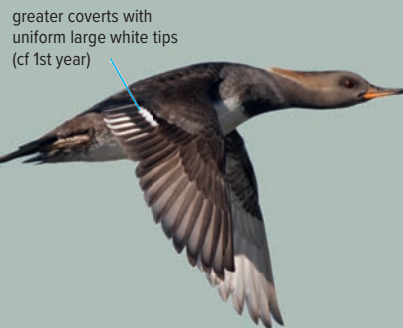
▼ Adult ♂ (December)

Unmistakable. The wing-pattern in eclipse is an important difference from 1st year ♂♂ and all ♀♀ plumages, which barely (adult ♀) or never (1st year ♀/♂) have a pale panel on the median and lesser coverts.



▼ Adult ♀ (November)

The wing-pattern of 1st year ♀/♂ is similar to this pattern, but the white tips to the greater coverts are smaller, and especially in ♀♀, split into 2 small white patches per feather.

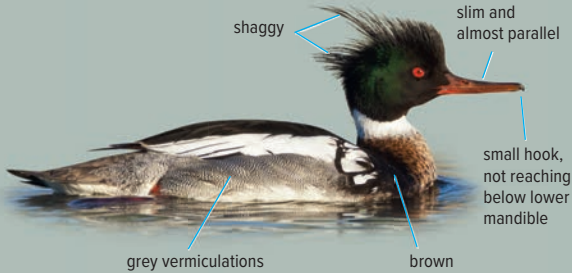


Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*

L 55cm 21.5" | summer N Europe; winter NW, W and S Europe

▼ Adult ♂ (March)

Straightforward to separate from Goosander adult ♂ based on shaggy crest, brown breast and grey flank. The bill-shape applies to all plumages.



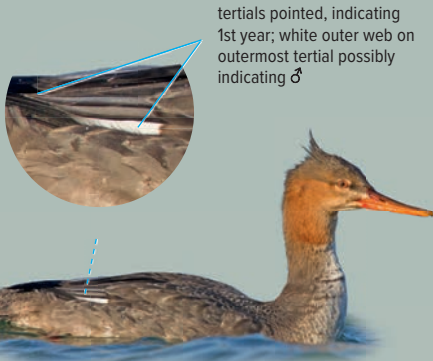
▼ Adult ♀ (November)

All ♀-types (adult ♀, 1st year ♂/♀ and adult ♂ eclipse) have the same basic pattern and therefore look very similar to each other. See the highlighted features for subtle differences between an adult ♀ in the autumn/winter compared with 1st year (note that the white outermost tertial of this adult ♀ is hidden here).



▼ 1st winter (December)

In this plumage very similar to an adult ♀ due to a similar tertial-pattern, but adult-type tertials are rounder tipped. The short crest and orange-brown iris are typical for a 1st winter in addition to the pointed tertials.



► Adult ♀ (March)

Some ♀♀ develop darker areas around the eye, the bill and sometimes on the throat from the second half of the winter. Later in the spring these disappear again.



▼ 2cy ♂ (March)

Still similar to adult ♀, but the typical ♂ features are starting to show. The mainly white tertials are freshly moulted. The iris is already pure red (brown in 2cy ♀ and orange-red in adult ♀).



▼ Adult ♂ (May)

Straightforward to identify based on the brown breast and the largely white inner-wing separated by black wingbars into 3 white sections (compare Goosander adult ♂).



► Adult ♀ (June)

obvious black bases to secondaries separate the 2 white sections (cf 1st year)



A

Accipiter brevipes 208
Accipiter gentilis 204
Accipiter nisus 206
Actitis hypoleucos 419
Actitis macularius 420
Aegolius funereus 577
Aegyptius monachus 184
African Swamphen 297
Alca torda 556
Alcedo atthis 604
Alectoris barbara 310
Alectoris chukar 309
Alectoris graeca 308
 graeca 308
 saxatilis 308
 whitakeri 308
Alectoris (graeca) whitakeri 308
Alectoris rufa 309
Alle alle 558
Allen's Gallinule 298
Alopochen aegyptiaca 33
Alpine Swift 603
American Bittern 148
American Black Duck 79
American Black Tern 523, 548
American Coot 301
American Eider 49
American Flamingo 169
American Golden Plover 335
American Herring Gull 496
American Northern Hawk Owl 581
American Wigeon 76
Amur Falcon 270
Anarhynchus alexandrinus 342
Anarhynchus asiaticus 349
Anarhynchus atrifrons 347
 atrifrons 347
 pamirensis 347
 schaeferi 347
Anarhynchus leschenaultii
 columbinus 343, 345
 crassirostris 343, 345
 leschenaultii 343, 345
Anarhynchus mongolus 346
Anarhynchus veredus 350
Anas acuta 82
Anas carolinensis 85
Anas crecca 84
Anas cyanoptera 90
Anas discors 89
Anas platyrhynchos 78
Anas rubripes 79
Anatolian Greater Sand Plover 343, 345
Anser albifrons 30
 albifrons 30
 flavirostris 31
Anser anser 26
 rubrirostris 26
Anser brachyrhynchus 27
Anser caerulescens 20
 atlanticus 20
 caerulescens 20
Anser canagica 20
Anser erythropus 31
Anser fabalis 28
Anser rossii 21
Anser serrirostris 28
Antigone canadensis 173

canadensis 173
 tabida 173
Apus affinis 599
Apus apus 594
Apus caffer 600
Apus pacificus 601
Apus pallidus 596
Apus unicolor 598
Aquila adalberti 251, 252
Aquila chrysaetos 254
Aquila fasciata 259
Aquila heliaca 248
Aquila nipalensis 245
Aquila pennata 257
Aquila rapax 241
Arctic Skua 441
Arctic Tern 522, 540
Ardea alba 154
 alba 154
 modesta 154
Ardea cinerea 158
Ardea herodias 160
Ardea purpurea 162
Ardenna gravis 127
Ardenna grisea 118
Ardenna tenuirostris 119
Ardeola ralloides 152
Arenaria interpres 390
Armenian Gull 502
Asio flammeus 589
Asio otus 588
Athene noctua 579
 lilith 579
 noctua 579
 saharae 579
 vidalii 579
Atlantic Great Cormorant 138
Atlantic Puffin 559
Atlantic Yellow-legged Gull 501
Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross 111
Atlas Long-legged Buzzard 220
Audouin's Gull 466
Aythya affinis 41
Aythya americana 36
Aythya collaris 43
Aythya ferina 35
Aythya fuligula 38
Aythya marila 40
Aythya nyroca 44
Aythya valisineria 37

B

Baikal Teal 86
Baillon's Crake 295
Baird's Sandpiper 375, 383
Balearic Shearwater 122
Baltic Gull 484
Barbary Falcon 281
Barbary Partridge 310
Barnacle Goose 23
Barolo Shearwater 121
Barrow's Goldeneye 65
Bar-tailed Godwit 406
Bartramia longicauda 415
Bean Goose 28
Bearded Vulture 176
Belted Kingfisher 607
Bewick's Swan 19
Black-bellied Sandgrouse 560

Black-billed Cuckoo 575
Black Brant 25
Black-browed Albatross 109
Black-crowned Night Heron 150
Black Duck 79
Black Francolin 310
Black Grouse 317
Black Guillemot 557
Black-headed Gull 458
Black Kite 186
Black-legged Kittiwake 455
Black-necked Grebe 105
Black-necked Stilt 321
Black Scoter 54, 57
Black Stork 164
Black-tailed Godwit 404
Black Tern 523, 546
Black-throated Loon 95
Black-winged Kite 229
Black-winged Pratincole 326
Black-winged Stilt 321
Black Woodpecker 616
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater 609
Blue-winged Teal 89
Bonaparte's Gull 459
Bonelli's Eagle 259
Booted Eagle 257
Botaurus lentiginosus 148
Botaurus stellaris 148
Boyd's Shearwater 121
Branta bernicla 24
 bernicla 24
 hrota 25
Branta canadensis 22
Branta hutchinsii 22
 hutchinsii 22
 minima 22
Branta leucopsis 23
Branta ruficollis 23
Bridled Tern 525
Broad-billed Sandpiper 376
Brown Booby 136
Brown Fish Owl 583
Brünnich's Guillemot 555
Bubo bubo 584
Bubo scandiaca 582
Bubo semenowi 583
Bubulcus ibis 151
Bucephala albeola 67
Bucephala clangula 64
Bucephala islandica 65
Buff-breasted Sandpiper 389
Buffelhead 67
Bulweria bulwerii 117
Bulwer's Petrel 117
Burhinus oedipnemos 323
Buteo buteo 209
Buteo buteo vulpinus 212
Buteo lagopus 222
Buteo rufinus 216
Buteo (rufinus/buteo) cirtensis 220

C

Cabot's Tern 522, 529
Cackling Goose 22
Calidris acuminata 385
Calidris alba 361
Calidris alpina 380
 alpina 380

- arctica* 380
hudsonia 380
sakhalina 380
schinzii 380
Calidris bairdii 375
Calidris canutus 358
canutus 358
islandica 358
Calidris falcinellus 376
sibirica 376
Calidris ferruginea 377
Calidris fuscicollis 373
Calidris himantopus 378
Calidris maritima 386
Calidris mauri 372
Calidris melanotos 384
Calidris minuta 365
Calidris minutilla 366
Calidris pugnax 387
Calidris pusilla 370
Calidris ruficollis 363
Calidris subminuta 369
Calidris subruficollis 389
Calidris temminckii 368
Calidris tenuirostris 360
Calonectris borealis 125
Calonectris diomedea 125
Canada Goose 22
Canvasback 37
Cape Verde Storm Petrel 132
Caprimulgus aegyptius 592
aegyptius 592
saharae 592
unwini 592
Caprimulgus europaeus 590
Caprimulgus ruficollis 591
Caspian Gull 491
Caspian Plover 349
Caspian Tern 532
Cayennestern 534
Cephus grylle 557
islandicus 557
mandtii 558
Ceryle rudis 606
Chaetura pelagica 602
Charadrius dubius 340
Charadrius hiaticula 337
hiaticula 337
tundrae 337
Charadrius morinellus 351
Charadrius semipalmatus 338
Charadrius vociferus 341
Chilean Flamingo 169
Chileense Smient 77
Chimney Swift 602
Chlamydotis macqueenii 305
Chlamydotis undulata 305
Chlidonias hybrida 552
Chlidonias leucopterus 550
Chlidonias niger 546
Chlidonias (niger) surinamensis 548
Chordeiles minor 593
Chroicocephalus genei 465
Chroicocephalus philadelphia 459
Chroicocephalus ridibundus 458
Chukar Partridge 309
Ciconia ciconia 165
Ciconia nigra 164
Cinereous Vulture 184
Cinnamon Teal 90
Circaetus gallicus 232
Circus aeruginosus 192
Circus cyaneus 195
Circus hudsonius 197
Circus macrourus 199
Circus pygargus 202
Clamator glandarius 574
Clanga clanga 238
fulvescens-type 240
Clanga pomarina 242
Clangula hyemalis 62
Coccyzus americanus 575
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus 575
Collared Pratincole 324
Columba livia 562
Columba oenas 564
Columba palumbus 563
Common Buzzard 209
Common Crane 170
Common Cuckoo 570
Common Eider 48
Common Goldeneye 64
Common Greenshank 429
Common Guillemot 554
Common Gull 470
Common Kestrel 262
Common Kingfisher 604
Common Loon 98
Common Merganser 71
Common Moorhen 296
Common Nighthawk 593
Common Pochard 35, 37
Common Quail 306
Common Redshank 426
Common Ringed Plover 337
Common Sandpiper 419
Common Scoter 54, 56
Common Shelduck 32
Common Snipe 392
Common Swift 594
Common Tern 522, 538
Common Wood Pigeon 563
Continental Great Cormorant 138
Coracias garrulus 610
Corn Crane 290
Cory's Shearwater 124, 125, 126
Coturnix coturnix 306
Coturnix japonica 306
Cream coloured Courser 329
Crested Honey Buzzard 227
Crex crex 290
Cuculus canorus 570
Cuculus optatus 571
Cuculus saturatus 572
Curlew Sandpiper 377, 382
Cursorius cursor 329
Cygnus bewickii 19
Cygnus buccinator 18
Cygnus columbianus 18
Cygnus cygnus 17
'islandicus' 17, 18
Cygnus olor 16
Cyprus Scops Owl 578
D
Dalmatian Pelican 145
Dark-bellied Brent Goose 24
Demoiselle Crane 172
Dendrocopos leucotos 620
Dendrocopos liffordi 621
Dendrocopos major 618
anglicus 618
harterti 618
major 618
pinetorum 618
Dendrocopos medius 622
Dendrocopos minor 623
buturlini 623
comminutus 623
hortorum 623
minor 623
Dendrocopos syriacus 619
Desertas Petrel 114
Desert Little Owl 579
Double-crested Cormorant 142
Dryocopus martius 616
Dunlin 380, 382
E
Eared Dove 569
Eastern Black Kite 187
Eastern Imperial Eagle 248
Eastern Willet 417
Egretta garzetta 155
Egretta gularis 156
gularis 157
schistacea 156
Egyptian Goose 33
Egyptian Nightjar 592
Egyptian Vulture 178
Elanus caeruleus 229
caeruleus 229
vociferus 229
Elegant Tern 523, 534
Eleonora's Falcon 276
Emperor Goose 20
Eurasian Bittern 148
Eurasian Collared Dove 565
Eurasian Coot 299
Eurasian Curlew 410
Eurasian Dotterel 351
Eurasian Eagle-Owl 584
Eurasian Hobby 274
Eurasian Hoopoe 611
Eurasian Oystercatcher 320
Eurasian Pygmy Owl 580
Eurasian Scops Owl 578
Eurasian Sparrowhawk 206
Eurasian Spoonbill 167
Eurasian Stone-curlew 323
Eurasian Teal 84
Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker 617
Eurasian Whimbrel 412
Eurasian Wigeon 74
Eurasian Woodcock 399
Eurasian Wryneck 612
European Bee-eater 608
European Golden Plover 331
European Green Woodpecker 614
European Herring Gull 493
European Honey Buzzard 224
European Nightjar 590
European Roller 610
European Shag 140
European Turtle Dove 566

- F**
 Falcatid Duck 73
Falco amurensis 270
Falco biarmicus 280
 erlangeri 281
 feldeggii 280
 tanypterus 280
Falco cherrug 282
Falco columbarius 272
 aesalon 272
 subaeson 272
Falco eleonora 276
Falco naumanni 264
Falco peregrinus 287
 brookei 288, 289
 calidus 289
Falco rusticolus 284
Falco subbuteo 274
Falco subniger 276
Falco tinnunculus 262
Falco vespertinus 267
 Fea's Petrel 115
 Ferruginous Duck 44
 Forster's Tern 522, 543
Francolinus francolinus 310
 Franklin's Gull 463
Fratercula arctica 559
Fulica americana 301
Fulica atra 299
Fulica cristata 300
Fulmarus glacialis 112
- G**
 Gadwall 80
Gallinago delicata 394
Gallinago gallinago 392
Gallinago media 398
Gallinago megala 397
Gallinago stenura 396
Gallinula chloropus 296
 Garganey 88
Gavia adamsii 99
Gavia arctica 95
Gavia immer 98
Gavia pacifica 97
Gavia stellata 94
Gelochelidon nilotica 526
 'Gibraltar Buzzard' 220
Glareola maldivarum 327
Glareola nordmanni 326
Glareola pratincola 324
Glaucidium passerinum 580
 Glaucous Gull 510
 Glaucous-winged Gull 512
 Glossy Ibis 166
 Golden Eagle 254
 Goosander 71
 'Grant's Storm Petrel' 132
 Great Black-backed Gull 514
 Great Blue Heron 160
 Great Bustard 304
 Great Cormorant 138
 Great Crested Grebe 102
 Great Egret 154
 Greater Flamingo 168
 Greater Sand Plover 343
 Greater Scaup 40, 42
 Greater Spotted Eagle 238
 Greater White-fronted Goose 30
 Greater Yellowlegs 432
 Great Grey Owl 585
- Great Knot 360
 Great Shearwater 127
 Great Skua 449
 Great Snipe 398
 Great Spotted Cuckoo 574
 Great Spotted Woodpecker 618
 Great White Pelican 143
 Greenland White-fronted Goose 31
 Green Sandpiper 422
 Green-winged Teal 85
 Grey-bellied Brent Goose 24
 Grey-headed Swamphen 297
 Grey-headed Woodpecker 613
 Grey Heron 158
 Greylag Goose 26
 Grey Partridge 307
 Grey Plover 330
 Grey-tailed Tattler 416
 Griffon Vulture 180
Grus grus 170
Grus virgo 172
 Gull-billed Tern 522, 526
Gulosus aristotelis 140
 desmarestii 140
Gypaetus barbatus 176
Gyps fulvus 180
Gyps rueppelli 182
 erlangeri 182
 rueppelli 182
 Gyrfalcon 284
- H**
Haematopus ostralegus 320
 longipes 320
Halcyon smyrnensis 605
Haliaeetus albicilla 234
 Harlequin Duck 47
 Hazel Grouse 311
 Hen Harrier 190, 191, 195
 Heuglin's Gull 488
 Himalayan Cuckoo 572
Himantopus himantopus 321
Himantopus mexicanus 321
Hirundapus caudacutus 602
Histrionicus histrionicus 47
 Holboell's Red-necked Grebe 103
 Hooded Merganser 69
 Horned Grebe 104
 Houbara Bustard 305
 Hudsonian Godwit 408
 Hudsonian Whimbrel 413
Hydrobates castro 132
Hydrobates (castro) jabejabe 132
Hydrobates leucorhous 129
Hydrobates monorhis 131
Hydrobates pelagicus 128
Hydrobates (pelagicus) melitensis 128
Hydrocoloeus minutus 457
Hydroprogne caspia 532
- I**
 Iberian Green Woodpecker 615
 Iceland Gull 506
 Icelandic Black-tailed Godwit 405
 Icelandic Merlin 272
 Icelandic Whooper Swan 17, 18
 Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross 112
 Ivory Gull 452
Ixobrychus minutus 149
- J**
 Jack Snipe 391
 Japanese Quail 306
Jynx torquilla 612
- K**
 Kelp Gull 516
 Kentish Plover 342
 Killdeer 341
 King Eider 50
 Kumlien's Gull 508
- L**
Lagopus lagopus 312
Lagopus muta 314
 islandorum 315
 muta 314, 315
Lagopus scotica 315
 Lanner Falcon 280
Larus argentatus 493
 argentatus 493
 argenteus 494
Larus armenicus 502
Larus atricilla 462
Larus cachinnans 491
Larus canus 470
 canus 470
 heinei 470
 kamtschatschensis 471
Larus delawarensis 474
Larus dominicanus vetula 516
Larus fuscus 484
 fuscus 484
 graellsii 484
 intermedius 484
Larus (fuscus?) barabensis 476
Larus glaucescens 512
Larus glaucooides 506
Larus (glaucooides) kumlieni 508
Larus heuglini 488
Larus hyperboreus 510
Larus marinus 514
Larus michahellis 499
Larus michahellis atlantis 501
Larus pipixcan 463
Larus schistisagus 518
Larus smithsonianus 496
Larus thayeri 504
 Laughing Gull 462
 Leach's Storm Petrel 129
 Least Sandpiper 366
 Lesser Black-backed Gull 484
 Lesser Crested Tern 523, 535
 Lesser Flamingo 169
 Lesser Kestrel 264
 Lesser Scaup 41
 Lesser Spotted Eagle 242
 Lesser Spotted Woodpecker 623
 Lesser White-fronted Goose 31
 Lesser Yellowlegs 433
 Levant Sparrowhawk 208
 Lilford's Woodpecker 621
Limnodromus griseus 402
Limnodromus scolopaceus 400
Limosa haemastica 408
Limosa lapponica 406
Limosa limosa 404
 islandica 405
 limosa 404
 Little Auk 558

- Little Bittern 149
 Little Bustard 302
 Little Crane 294
 Little Curlew 414
 Little Egret 155
 Little Grebe 106
 Little Gull 457
 Little Owl 579
 Little Ringed Plover 340
 Little Stint 365, 382
 Little Swift 599
 Little Tern 545
 Long-billed Dowitcher 400
 Long-eared Owl 588
 Long-legged Buzzard 216
 Long-tailed Duck 62
 Long-tailed Skua 444
 Long-toed Stint 369
Lophodytes cucullatus 69
Lymnocyptes minimus 391
- M**
 Macqueen's Bustard 305
 Madeiran Storm Petrel 132
 Mallard 78
 Manx Shearwater 120
 Marbled Duck 93
Mareca americana 76
Mareca falcata 73
Mareca penelope 74
Mareca sibilatrix 77
Mareca strepera 80
Marmaronetta angustirostris 93
 Marsh Sandpiper 431
 Mediterranean Gull 460
 Mediterranean Shag 140
 Mediterranean Storm Petrel 128
Megasceryle alcyon 607
Melanitta americana 57
Melanitta deglandi 59
Melanitta fusca 58
Melanitta nigra 56
Melanitta perspicillata 60
Melanitta stejnegeri 60
Mergellus albellus 68
Mergus merganser 71
Mergus serrator 70
 Merlin 272
Merops apiaster 608
Merops persicus
 chrysocercus 609
 persicus 609
Microcarbo pygmaeus 141
 Middle Spotted Woodpecker 622
Milvus migrans 186
Milvus (migrans) lineatus 187
Milvus milvus 188
 Montagu's Harrier 190, 191, 202
Morus bassanus 134
 Mourning Dove 569
 Mute Swan 16
- N**
Nannopterum auritum 142
Neophron percnopterus 178
Netta rufina 34
 Northern Eider 49
 Northern Fulmar 112
 Northern Gannet 134
 Northern Goshawk 204
 Northern Harrier 197
 Northern Hawk Owl 581
 Northern Lapwing 353
 Northern Pintail 82
 Northern Shoveler 91
Numenius arquata 410
 orientalis 411
Numenius hudsonicus 413
Numenius minutus 414
Numenius phaeopus 412
Nycticorax nycticorax 150
- O**
Oceanites oceanicus 130
Onychoprion anaethetus 525
 melanoptera 525
Onychoprion fuscata 524
 Oriental Cuckoo 571
 Oriental Plover 350
 Oriental Pratincole 327
 Oriental Turtle Dove 567
 Osprey 230
Otis tarda 304
Otus brucei 578
Otus cypricus 578
Otus scops 578
Oxyura jamaicensis 46
Oxyura leucocephala 45
- P**
 Pacific Golden Plover 333
 Pacific Loon 97
 Pacific Swift 601
Pagophila eburnea 452
 Pale-bellied Brent Goose 25
 Pallas's Gull 468
 Pallas's Sandgrouse 561
 Pallid Harrier 190, 191, 199
 'Pallid Little Owl' 579
 Pallid Scops Owl 578
 Pallid Swift 596
Pandion haliaetus 230
 Pectoral Sandpiper 384
Pelagodroma marina 133
 eadesi 133
 hypoleuca 133
Pelecanus crispus 145
Pelecanus onocrotalus 143
Pelecanus rufescens 143, 146
Perdix perdix 307
 Peregrine Falcon 287
Pernis apivorus 224
Pernis ptilorhynchus 227
Phaethon aethereus 137
 mesonauta 137
Phaethon lepturus 137
Phalacrocorax carbo 138
 carbo 138
 sinensis 138
Phalaropus fulicarius 435
Phalaropus lobatus 434
Phalaropus tricolor 436
Phoeniconaias minor 169
Phoenicopterus chilensis 169
Phoenicopterus roseus 168
Phoenicopterus ruber 169
Picoides tridactylus 617
 alpinus 617
 tridactylus 617
Picus canus 613
Picus sharpei 615
Picus viridis 614
 Pied Avocet 322
 Pied-billed Grebe 107
 Pied Kingfisher 606
 Pink-backed Pelican 143, 146
 Pink-footed Goose 27
 Pin-tailed Sandgrouse 560
 Pin-tailed Snipe 396
 Plain Swift 598
Platalea leucorodia 167
Plegadis falcinellus 166
Pluvialis apricaria 331
 altifrons 331
 apricaria 331
Pluvialis dominica 335
Pluvialis fulva 333
Pluvialis squatarola 330
Podiceps auritus 104
Podiceps cristatus 102
Podiceps grisegena 103
 holbollii 103
Podiceps nigricollis 105
Podilymbus podiceps 107
Polysticta stelleri 52
 Pomarine Skua 438
Porphyrio alleni 298
Porphyrio madagascariensis 297
Porphyrio martinica 298
Porphyrio poliocephalus 297
Porphyrio porphyrio 297
Porzana carolina 293
Porzana porzana 292
Pterocles alchata 560
Pterocles orientalis 560
Pterodroma deserta 114
Pterodroma feae 115
Pterodroma madeira 115
Puffinus baroli 121
Puffinus boydi 121
Puffinus mauretanicus 122
Puffinus puffinus 120
Puffinus yelkouan 123
 Purple Gallinule 298
 Purple Heron 162
 Purple Sandpiper 386
 Pygmy Cormorant 141
- R**
Rallus aquaticus 291
 Razorbill 556
Recurvirostra avosetta 322
 Red-billed Tropicbird 137
 Red-breasted Goose 23
 Red-breasted Merganser 70
 Red-crested Pochard 34
 Red-footed Falcon 267
 Red Grouse 315
 Redhead 36, 37
 Red Kite 188
 Red-knobbed Coot 300
 Red Knot 358
 Red-legged Partridge 309
 Red-necked Grebe 103
 Red-necked Nightjar 591
 Red-necked Phalarope 434
 Red-necked Stint 363, 382
 Red Phalarope 435
 Red-throated Loon 94
Rhodostethia rosea 453
 Ring-billed Gull 474
 Ring-necked Duck 43

- Rissa tridactyla* 455
 Rock Dove 562
 Rock Partridge 308
 Rock Ptarmigan 314
 Roseate Tern 522, 542
 Rosse Gull 406
 Ross's Goose 21
 Ross's Gull 453
 Rough-legged Buzzard 222
 Royal Tern 523, 537
 Ruddy Duck 46
 Ruddy Shelduck 33
 Ruddy Turnstone 390
 Ruff 387
 Rüppell's Vulture 182
- S**
 Sabine's Gull 454
 Saker Falcon 282
 Sanderling 361
 Sandhill Crane 173
 Sandwich Tern 522, 528
Scelopax rusticola 399
 Scopoli's Shearwater 124, 125, 126
 Semipalmated Plover 338
 Semipalmated Sandpiper 370, 383
 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 385
 Short-billed Dowitcher 402
 Short-eared Owl 589
 Short-tailed Shearwater 119
 Short-toed Snake Eagle 232
 Siberian Sand Plover 345, 346
Sibirionetta formosa 86
 Sicilian Rock Partridge 308
 Slaty-backed Gull 518
 Slender-billed Gull 465
 Smew 68
 Snow Goose 20
 Snowy Owl 582
 Sociable Lapwing 356
 Solitary Sandpiper 423
Somateria mollissima 48
Somateria spectabilis 50
 Sooty Shearwater 118, 119
 Sooty Tern 524
 Sora 293
 South Polar Skua 451
 Spanish Imperial Eagle 251
Spatula clypeata 91
Spatula querquedula 88
 Spotted Crake 292
 Spotted Redshank 428
 Spotted Sandpiper 420
 Spur-winged Lapwing 355
 Squacco Heron 152
 Stejneger's Scoter 55, 60
 Steller's Eider 52
 Steppe Buzzard 212
 Steppe Eagle 245
Stercorarius longicaudus 444
pallascens 445
Stercorarius macormicki 451
Stercorarius parasiticus 441
Stercorarius pomarinus 438
Stercorarius skua 449
Sterna dougallii 542
Sterna forsteri 543
Sterna hirundo 538
longipennis 539
Sterna paradisaea 540
Sternula albigrons 545
- Stilt Sandpiper 378
 Stock Dove 564
 Storm Petrel 128
Streptopelia decaocto 565
Streptopelia orientalis 567
meena 567
orientalis 567
Streptopelia senegalensis 569
Streptopelia turtur 566
Strix aluco 587
Strix lapponica 585
Strix uralensis 586
liturata 586
macroura 586
uralensis 586
Sula leucogaster 136
leucogaster 136
 Surf Scoter 54, 60
Surnia ulula 581
caparoch 581
ulula 581
 Swinhoe's Snipe 397
 Swinhoe's Storm Petrel 131
 Syrian Woodpecker 619
Syrhaptes paradoxus 561
- T**
Tachybaptus ruficollis 106
Tachymartus melba 603
Tadorna ferruginea 33
Tadorna tadorna 32
 Taiga Bean Goose 28
 Tawny Eagle 241
 Tawny Owl 587
 Temminck's Stint 368
 Tengmalm's Owl 577
 Terek Sandpiper 418
Tetrao tetrix 317
Tetrao urogallus 316
Tetrastes bonasia 311
bonasia 311
rupestris 311
Tetrax tetrax 302
Thalassarche carteri 112
Thalassarche chlororhynchos 111
Thalassarche melanophrys 109
 Thayer's Gull 504
 Tibetan Sand Plover 345, 347
Tringa brevipes 416
Tringa erythropus 428
Tringa flavipes 433
Tringa glareola 425
Tringa incanua 417
Tringa melanoleuca 432
Tringa nebularia 429
Tringa ochropus 422
Tringa semipalmata 417
inornata 417
semipalmata 417
Tringa solitaria 423
Tringa stagnatilis 431
Tringa totanus 426
 Trumpeter Swan 18
 Tufted Duck 38
 Tundra Bean Goose 28
 Tundra Swan 18
Tyto alba 576
- U**
 Upland Sandpiper 415
Upupa epops 611
- Ural Owl 586
Uria aalge 554
Uria lomvia 555
- V**
Vanellus gregarius 356
Vanellus leucurus 357
Vanellus spinosus 355
Vanellus vanellus 353
 Velvet Scoter 55, 58
 Viking Gull 511
- W**
 Water Rail 291
 West African Crested Tern 536
 Western Barn Owl 576
 Western Capercaillie 316
 Western Cattle Egret 151
 Western Marsh Harrier 191, 192
 Western Reef Heron 156
 Western Sandpiper 372, 383
 Western Swamphen 297
 Western Willet 417
 Whiskered Tern 523, 552
 White-backed Woodpecker 620
 White-faced Storm Petrel 133
 White-headed Duck 45
 White-rumped Sandpiper 373, 383
 White-rumped Swift 600
 White Stork 165
 White-tailed Eagle 234
 White-tailed Lapwing 357
 White-tailed Tropicbird 137
 White-throated Kingfisher 605
 White-throated Needletail 602
 White-winged Scoter 55, 59
 White-winged Tern 523, 550
 Whooper Swan 17
 Willet 417
 Willow Ptarmigan 312
 Wilson's Phalarope 436
 Wilson's Snipe 394
 Wilson's Storm Petrel 130
 Wood Sandpiper 425
- X**
Xema sabini 454
Xenus cinereus 418
- Y**
 Yelkouan Shearwater 123
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo 575
 Yellow-billed Loon 99
 Yellow-legged Gull 499
- Z**
Zapornia parva 294
Zapornia pusilla 295
intermedia 295
pusilla 295
Zenaidura macroura 569
Zenaidura macroura 569
 Zino's Petrel 115