

Chapter 1 : WWT - National WWT News

Young Sedge warbler in the Reedbed on Sun 30 July photographed by Mike Jerome. More signs of return wader passage, 5 adult Dunlin and 3 very fine male Ruff all in full summer plumage were here, Three Redshank scattered around looked like breeding birds and Lapwing were the bulk of the post breeding flock.

Letters will be given priority, whenever possible, in the publication queue. An abstract is required. Stokke and Marcel Honza Kleven, O. Breeding success of common cuckoos *Cuculus canorus* parasitising four sympatric species of *Acrocephalus* warblers. We investigated the level of parasitism, egg mimicry and breeding success of cuckoos parasitising four sympatric species of *Acrocephalus* warblers in southern Moravia, Czech Republic. The parasitism rate was highest in the marsh warbler *Acrocephalus palustris*. Cuckoo eggs laid in great reed warbler and reed warbler nests showed a similar hatching success, but the cuckoo chicks survived better in great reed warbler nests, resulting in a breeding success of . The relationship between the level of parasitism, host rejection of cuckoo eggs, cuckoo chick survival and breeding success is discussed for the four host species. Box Blindern, N Oslo, Norway. The common cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* is an obligate host species Brooke and Davies , Nakamura , interspecific brood parasite where each female normally Brooke et al. Different genets may occur in lus warblers in southern Moravia, Czech Republic. The sympatry Brooke and Davies , , Edvardsen host species were the great reed warbler *Acrocephalus* et al. However, the evolution of nest searching, recording of parasitism and host accep- these genets has not been manifested in clear cuckoo egg tance and rejection behaviour against cuckoo eggs, see morphs mimicking each of the hosts Edvardsen et al. In general by radio-tracking cuckoo females found before or it should be relatively easy for the cuckoos in the study during the egg-laying period. Hatching success of the area to switch from one host to another if its present cuckoo was defined as the number of eggs hatched as a host, for some reason, should become less suitable, for proportion of the number of eggs laid, by using only example by scarcity of nests or by evolving strong nests found before or during the egg-laying period. Fledging success was defined as the number of young fledged as a proportion of eggs hatched. Breeding success was defined as the number of fledglings as a proportion of number of eggs laid, by using only nests found before or during the egg-laying period. The degree Methods of mimicry of the cuckoo egg with the host egg s was The study area was situated close to the village of Luzice assessed on real eggs in the field by using a five-degree ? E , about 40 km south of Brno, in scale from 1 perfect mimicry to 5 no mimicry see southern Moravia, Czech Republic. Reed *Phragmites australis* sion We used a beds and reedmace *Typha angustifolia* dominated the generalized linear model GLZ , with logit link, in most vegetation in the littoral zone. The ponds were sur- probability analyses with a binomial distribution. In rounded mainly by deciduous forest, shrubs and mea- cases were the frequency for one of the categories were dows. All tests were two-tailed. A closer description of these habitats was given by Edvardsen et al. Since both the great reed Results warbler and reed warbler occupied reed beds where it was easy to find nests, the number of nests found was The four host species in our study area were parasitised regarded as a useful index of population size for these at different rates Table 1; GLZ: The parasitism rate was highest in nests of the brood per season and of suffering nest predation. When comparing only the two warbler nests and reed warbler nests were found. All figures except for mimicry are given in percent. The mimicry is scored on a scale from 1 perfect mimicry to 5 no mimicry. Numbers in brackets are total number of nests. The degree of mimicry in cuckoo eggs differed between the host species Table 1; Kruskal-Wallis test: Cuckoo females parasitis- ing marsh warblers laid eggs with the best mimicry Discussion mimicry score 2. A hatching than in the nests of the other species. In few cuckoo eggs did not hatch due to other reasons like addition, the hatching success was very low in the marsh flooding, infertility or ejection by cuckoo nestlings in warbler and sedge warbler nests due to high rejection nests with two cuckoo eggs. When comparing the great reed warbler and reed The four host species showed a clear difference in their warbler it is even probable that the former host species is rejection rate of cuckoo eggs Table 1; GLZ: The sedge warbler showed the high- present data because cuckoo fledglings from great reed est rejection rate A positive relationship between the four host species Table 1; GLZ: The hatching success was considerably higher e. Perrins , Nur , Martin and in the great

reed warbler and reed warbler than in the Tinbergen and Boerlijst With this background marsh warbler and sedge warbler. The reason for this could be a high production of young stage depended on the species of the foster parents cuckoos in the nests of the former species, which as Table 1; GLZ: Chance , Baker , Honza et al. In reed warbler rate in reed warblers with a high cuckoo breeding success nests 12 of the cuckoo nestlings were depredated, 10 were in this species as compared to dunnocks *Prunella* found dead due to unknown reasons inside or under the modularis and meadow pipits *Anthus pratensis* which nest and 12 fledged successfully Table 1. In marsh both showed lower cuckoo breeding success and para- warbler nests two cuckoo nestlings fledged, two were sitism rates. However, they failed to support this found dead and one was depredated. Of those raised by explanation with model calculations. The single sitising less favourable species turn to great reed warblers cuckoo nestling observed in a sedge warbler nest was for laying. Such switching could easily be possible depredated. Another *Acrocephalus* host species in our study area Table 1. When pooling the data from marsh- and eggs per season; Wyllie with a strong preference sedge warblers, which both showed similar and low for the great reed warbler as a host would cause the breeding success, a further analysis revealed a significant parasitism rate to be high. However, Lindholm the breeding success of cuckoos parasitising this species found no support for this hypothesis. The main reason for low breeding success was a literature for estimating cuckoo breeding success. The survival of cuckoo chicks was similar in methodologically quite similar to our study. Based on the marsh warbler and reed warbler. The parasitism rate may In could have been ejected prior to our visits and thus Finland Rutila et al. They presents cuckoo breeding success from Russia for hypothesised that during periods of hard parasitism e. Those and bluethroat *Luscinia svecica* When parasitism pressure thus In great spotted cuckoos *Clamator glandarius* para- decreases, the host defence may also decrease e. For the marsh warbler in our success depends on how many parasitic eggs which are study area the observed stage with high parasitism rate laid in the nest. A fledged at least one parasitic or host young. This has resulted in a selection pressure financial support from the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic for increased rejection rate among hosts, which in turn grant no. Community and the Nansen Foundation. Such and Wolfgang Vogl for help and support during the field work fluctuations were also found in the Lednice area, situated and to Lesley Brooker and two anonymous reviewers for about 20 km from our study area Moksnes et al. The parasitism rates were A gens of cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* parasitizing rufous bush chat *Cercotrichas galactotes*. Recent changes in host usage by cuckoos *Cuculus canorus* in Britain. Egg mimicry by relative to great reed warblers was followed by an cuckoos *Cuculus canorus* in relation to discrimination by hosts. The truth about the cuckoo. Movements, space use Ltd. A study on radio-tracking of the European during the breeding season in Japan. Current Topics Avian Biol. Interspecific and intraspecific brood Edvardsen, E. The consequences of brood size for breeding blue Nestling weight, offspring survival and optimal Gibbs, H. Population fluctuations and clutch size in Moksnes, A. Behaviour of female the great tit *Parus major*. The common cuckoo nests before and during egg laying: *Cuculus canorus* and its cavity nesting host, the redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*: Density and breeding of birds in the reed Skjelseth, S. Parentage and host preference in the common cuckoo Kleven, O. Host species affects the growth rate of cuckoo *Cuculus Soler, M. Duration of canorus chicks. Cuckoo hosts in England. Brood parasitism by the cuckoo on patchy Parasitic birds and their hosts-studies in coevolution. Oxford University Press, pp. Food as a limit on breeding birds: Micro-evolutionary change and popu- history perspective. Egg-morphs and host intermittent arms race hypothesis. Nestling weight and collections. Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* parasitism on *Acrocephalus* Wyllie, I. Brood parasitism by the cuckoo *Cuculus* Received 8 December , revised 13 May , accepted canorus in Japan and the start of new parasitism on the 14 May*

Chapter 2 : Common Cuckoo - *Cuculus canorus* - Details - Encyclopedia of Life

Cuckoo and Feisty Sedge Warbler Mike_Young and 66 more How great to see a cuckoo, let alone one with a warbler! First class. Pam. ericfaragh. View. ericfaragh Plus.

You can download the clip or download a player to play the clip in your browser. Common cuckoo call, Kaluga region, Russia Problems playing this file? A study using stuffed bird models found that small birds are less likely to approach common cuckoos that have barred underparts similar to the Eurasian sparrowhawk, a predatory bird. Eurasian reed warblers were found more aggressive to cuckoos that looked less hawk-like, meaning that the resemblance to the hawk helps the cuckoo to access the nests of potential hosts. In an experiment with dummy cuckoos of each morph and a sparrowhawk, reed warblers were more likely to attack both cuckoo morphs than the sparrowhawk, and even more likely to mob a certain cuckoo morph when they saw neighbors mobbing that morph, decreasing the reproductive success of that morph and selecting for the less common morph. During the breeding season the male typically gives this call with intervals of 1-2 seconds. The female has a loud bubbling call. Also the cuckoo seems to have a form of absolute pitch as it tends to sing in the key of C. Birds arrive in Europe in April and leave in September. It also occasionally eats eggs and chicks. This Eurasian reed warbler is raising a common cuckoo. The common cuckoo is a brood parasite; it lays its eggs in the nests of other birds. The whole process takes about 10 seconds. A female may visit up to 50 nests during a breeding season. Common cuckoos first breed at two years old. Evidence from mitochondrial DNA analyses suggest that each gene may have multiple independent origins due to parasitism of specific hosts by different ancestors. A genetic analysis of genes supports this proposal by finding significant differentiation in mitochondrial DNA, but not in microsatellite DNA. Another genetic analysis of sympatric genes supports this second proposal by finding significant genetic differentiation in both microsatellite DNA and mitochondrial DNA. A study of common cuckoo and host eggs demonstrated that female cuckoos that parasitised common redstart nests laid eggs that matched better than those that targeted dunnocks. Spectroscopy was used to model how the host species saw the cuckoo eggs. The theory suggests that common redstarts have been parasitised by common cuckoos for longer, and so have evolved to be better than the dunnocks at noticing the cuckoo eggs. When laying eggs in nests already parasitised, the female cuckoos removed one egg at random, showing no discrimination between the great reed warbler eggs and those of other cuckoos. Nearly all the nests "in close vicinity" to the vantage points were parasitised. More visible nests were more likely to be selected by the common cuckoos. Female cuckoos use their vantage points to watch for potential hosts and find it easier to locate the more visible nests while they are egg-laying. The degree of mimicry made it difficult for both the great reed warblers and the observers to tell the eggs apart. It is a much larger bird than its hosts, and needs to monopolize the food supplied by the parents. The chick will roll the other eggs out of the nest by pushing them with its back over the edge. At 14 days old, the common cuckoo chick is about three times the size of an adult Eurasian reed warbler. The necessity of eviction behavior is unclear. One hypothesis is that competing with host chicks leads to decreased cuckoo chick weight, which is selective pressure for eviction behavior. An analysis of the amount of food provided to common cuckoo chicks by host parents in the presence and absence of host siblings showed that when competing against host siblings, cuckoo chicks did not receive enough food, showing an inability to compete. An analysis of resources provided to cuckoo chick in the presence and absence of host siblings also showed that the weights of cuckoos raised with host chicks were much smaller upon fledging than cuckoos raised alone, but within 12 days cuckoos raised with siblings grew faster than cuckoos raised alone and made up for developmental differences, showing a flexibility that would not necessarily select for eviction behavior. This may reflect a tradeoff where the cuckoo chick benefits from eviction by receiving all the food provided, but faces a cost in being the only one influencing feeding rate. For this reason, cuckoo chicks exploit host parental care by remaining with the host parent longer than host chicks do, both before and after fledging. However, young birds returning to Japan for the first time were found just as likely as older individuals to be lousy. Many local legends and traditions are based on this. In Scotland, a number of Gowk Stones exist, sometimes associated with the arrival of the first cuckoo of spring. Common

cuckoos feature in a number of traditional rhymes.

Chapter 3 : Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus Schoenobaenus* In A by EsperanzaDenman - Issuu

Footage of sedge warblers feeding young. 4 eggs hatched initially, but 1 young died (pre filming). the 3 chicks you can see here fledged successfully.

Scythrops novaehollandiae 13 Distribution and habitat[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. They are absent from the south west of South America , the far north and north west of North America , and the driest areas of the Middle East and North Africa although they occur there as passage migrants. They generally only occur as vagrants in the oceanic islands of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans , but one species breeds on a number of Pacific islands and another is a winter migrant across much of the Pacific. Amongst the Phaenicophaeinae cuckoos the malkohas and Asian ground-cuckoos are restricted to southern Asia, the couas are endemic to Madagascar and the yellowbill widespread across Africa. The coucals are distributed from Africa through tropical Asia down into Australia and the Solomon Islands. The remaining three subfamilies have a New World distribution, all three are found in both North and South America. The Coccozyinae reaches the furthest north of the three subfamilies, breeding in Canada , whereas the anis reach as far north as Florida and the typical ground-cuckoos the south west United States. For the cuckoos suitable habitat provides a source of food principally insects and especially caterpillars and a place to breed, for brood parasites the need is for suitable habitat for the host species. Cuckoos occur in a wide variety of habitats. The majority of species occur in forests and woodland, principally in the evergreen rainforests of the tropics. Some species inhabit or are even restricted to mangrove forests; these include the little bronze cuckoo of Australia , some malkohas, coucals, and the aptly-named mangrove cuckoo of the New World. In addition to forests come species of cuckoo occupy more open environments; this can include even arid areas like deserts in the case of the greater roadrunner or the pallid cuckoo. Temperate migratory species like the common cuckoo inhabit a wide range of habitats in order to make maximum use of the potential brood hosts, from reed beds where they parasitise reed warblers to treeless moors where they parasitise meadow pipits. Migration[edit] Most species of cuckoo are sedentary, but some undertake regular seasonal migrations and others undertake partial migrations over part of their range. Species breeding at higher latitudes migrate to warmer climates during the winter due to food availability. The long-tailed koel , which breeds in New Zealand, flies to its wintering grounds in Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia, a feat described as "perhaps the most remarkable overwater migration of any land bird. Other long migration flights include the lesser cuckoo , which flies from Africa to India , and the common cuckoo of Europe, which flies non-stop over the Mediterranean Sea and Sahara Desert on the voyage between Europe and central Africa. Chestnut-winged cuckoo in Singapore. Behaviour and ecology[edit] The cuckoos are for the most part solitary birds that seldom occur in pairs or groups. The biggest exception to this are the anis of the Americas , which have evolved cooperative breeding and other social behaviours. For the most part the cuckoos are also diurnal as opposed to nocturnal , but many species call at night see below. The cuckoos are also generally a shy and retiring family, more often heard than seen. The exception to this are again the anis, which are often extremely confiding towards humans and other species. Unlike most cuckoos, the Asian koel is mostly frugivorous. Most cuckoos are insectivorous , and in particular are specialised in eating larger insects and caterpillars , including noxious hairy types avoided by other birds. They are unusual among birds in processing their prey prior to swallowing, rubbing it back and forth on hard objects such as branches and then crushing it with special bony plates in the back of the mouth. The lizard cuckoos of the Caribbean have, in the relative absence of birds of prey , specialised in taking lizards. Ground species may employ different techniques to catch prey. Both species also showed seasonal flexibility in prey and foraging techniques. The parasitic koels and channel-billed cuckoo in particular consume mainly fruit when raised by frugivore hosts such as the Australasian figbird and pied currawong. Other species occasionally take fruit as well. Couas consume fruit in the dry season when prey is harder to find. The anis and the guira cuckoo lay their eggs in communal nests, which is built by all members of the group. Incubation, brooding and territorial defence duties are shared by all members of the group. Within these

species the anis breed as groups of monogamous pairs, but the guira cuckoos are not monogamous within the group, exhibiting a polygynandrous breeding system. Eggs are usually only ejected early in the breeding season in the anis, but can be ejected at any time by guira cuckoos. Most of these species nest in trees or bushes, but the coucals lay their eggs in nests on the ground or in low shrubs. Though on some occasions non-parasitic cuckoos parasitize other species, the parent still helps feed the chick. The nests of cuckoos vary in the same way as the breeding systems. The nests of malkohas and Asian ground cuckoos are shallow platforms of twigs, but those of coucals are globular or domed nests of grasses. The New World cuckoos build saucers or bowls in the case of the New World ground cuckoos. The young of all species are altricial. Non-parasitic cuckoos leave the nest before they can fly, and some New World species have the shortest incubation periods among birds.

Chapter 4 : Bird identification videos | BTO - British Trust for Ornithology

Study of Cuckoos and Reed Warblers Ian Wyllie Plates INTRODUCTION In the spring of wildlife photographer Maurice Tibbies began to make a film for television on the Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* under a.

Books relating to sedge warbler and brief extracts from same to provide context of its use in English literature. Acrocephalus species are small, cryptic, and live in Richard Porter, Simon Aspinall, 3 Reed and Bush Warblers These two are quite easily separated by their songs, that of Sedge Warbler being hurried and chattering, less steady and rhythmic than in Reed Warbler. In the Western Palearctic, Sedge can occur alongside two similar streaked Acrocephalus Relationships in Changing Landscapes Phragmites reedswamp: Fuller, 5 The natural history and antiquities of Selborne. The bird above mentioned, *Snlicaria Phragmitis*, or sedge warbler, is perpetually singing by night, if disturbed, as well as by day, and the reed bunting has often got the credit of its song. The sedge warbler is very abundant at Spofforth, but I Gilbert White, Edward Turner Bennett, 6 The natural history and antiquities of Selborne The sedge warbler is very abundant at Spoflorth, but I have never discovered the reed warbler, its near congener, here. Bewick has confounded these two species, and has given a plate and description of the sedge warbler, under the name of It is one of the longest and most complicated of all birdsongs. Unlike most birds, the male sedge Juveniles look rather black and yellow. Note broad straw-yellow supercilium and narrower median- crown stripe, Mark Golley, 9 Passerine Migration: Stopovers and Flight Chernetsov N a Habitat distribution during the post-breeding and post- fledging period in the reed warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* and sedge warbler A. Rackham Brooks There is also the added attraction of the sounds of summer migrants singing such as reed warblers and sedge warblers. Park roadside on the minor road that How to help ground-nesting birds survive Amongst the Secret Seven are four species of warbler which migrate huge The former stay hidden, deep inside their vertical The Oxwich Bay Hotel, meanwhile, currently employs 85 full and

Chapter 5 : SEDGE WARBLER - Definition and synonyms of sedge warbler in the English dictionary

Sedge warbler, acrocephalus schoenobaenus - download this royalty free Stock Photo in seconds. No membership needed. Sedge warbler, acrocephalus schoenobaenus, single bird on nest with young cuckoo, scotland.

But 2 weeks ago I found out that there were still places available, with it also being in my holiday I could make it! So here is how this weekend turned out to be one of the greatest experiences of my life! When I arrived many people had arrived some I knew and others I was yet to get to know. I knew most of them on the table got as the evening progressed we all got to know each other better, later on we were taken to the campsite where Glamping-styled Tipis awaited us. And forgetting to zip the bottom of the tent up properly so we were all quite cold! There were a lot of tired zombies walking around the camp, but the excitement was starting to kick in, as we arrived at the BTO reserve the Nunnery Lakes, to take part in separate tasks in multiple groups which were; Bird Ringing, Nest Recording, Bird ID and Bird Mapping. We started off with a ringing session my favourite I got to extract 2 Willow Warblers and got to see my first Kingfisher in the hand this year! In the other groups the highlight was a smart Garden Warbler. We finished the walk with seeing 2 pairs of Kingfisher, multiple Reed Warblers, a Treecreeper with nesting material and a very unusual singing Marsh Tit. This was a brilliant way to map out singing birds around your patch. We saw 12 Slow Worms varying in size and huge Grass Snake. Already this weekend is getting really awesome and were not even half way through! When tapping around the gorse bushes, my hay fever started to set in quite bad, then I saw something hopping along the floor, after some watching it turned out to be an Adult Jay! After catching the bird it was apparent it was severely underweight. We took the bird hoping it would later be released after some feeding Also Mike showed us his Red-legged Partridge nest with 12 eggs in! After half an hour of waiting from a distance, Mike Toms managed to find the Willow Warbler nest located in some dead grass, the nest contained 6 young chicks big enough to ring, so everyone in the group managed to ring one of the chicks! We were split into 2 groups with David Walsh, a good friend of mine on the other team as we set off for an afternoon Bird Race. Later along the path we reached a view platform looking over one of the reedbeds, myself and Dannte London Birder went in search of a close Cuckoo we could hear, after some fleeting glimpses we managed of the Cuckoo we also ticked off Shoveler, Kingfisher and Sedge Warbler. Within 10 minutes the bird seemed to be in TOUCHING distance through the scope, this is one of those times you dream of getting so close to a particular bird, this time it came true even Dae ja vu! Within a few minutes I was watching Bearded Tits 5 metres away from me, then I got a text from Elliot saying that Bitterns were flying 5m away from them! Already getting my best views of Cuckoo, Bearded Tit and Bittern ever it had to end somewhere! With very distant Cranes, 2 adults and a single chick to be seen. We headed back to the BTO for a lovely BBQ for a bit of a rest waiting to go out into Thetford Forest, within the hour we were in the heart of the forest listening to the very knowledgeable Greg Conway an expert on Nightjar ringing! But in the distance Paul Staincliffe managed to pin-point the faint call of a Long-eared Owl! This was a lifer for me number ! After watching this bird being processed and many photos taken we watched it fly off into the twilight sky! Day 3 We woke up early again, and headed out towards Landguard Bird Observatory near Felixstowe, with an hour bus journey there was plenty of time to catch a few more winks of sleep before we arrived. One time I woke up to find everyone asleep on the bus! After being shown their Heligoland trap, it was time for lunch which included Digestive biscuits and Prawn Cocktail crisps! After having a massive lunch I had a huge homemade burger and huge chips we left Mya and Josie as they headed home, we got to the Campsite packed our bags and waited for our parents to pick us up.

Chapter 6 : Grimston Warbler: BTO Young Birders Camp (27th May)

The cuckoo egg hatches earlier than the host's, and the cuckoo chick grows faster; in most cases the chick evicts the eggs or young of the host species. The chick has no time to learn this behavior, so it must be an instinct passed on genetically.

To hear the most recent updates on rare bird sightings call premium rates apply. Authors permission must be sought for copying, publishing or reproduction for any purpose other than for personal archives. Remember to record migrants on www. As an indication of the usefulness of BirdTrack , you can view a list of species recorded for any given location: The Atlas work has now started again recording breeding birds. Be sure to enter your data to the Atlas on the link below. You will find very useful information here about the area you visit. Well worth a few extra minutes at your computer! Dont forget to look in the galery for more wonderful birds seen by our talented Tolka Branch supporters 29 May, Howth CCTV Star and proud father of 7 chicks doing his bit around the house and goes out for more food. Wicklow this morning, 3 Storm Petrels were feeding offshore for c. Wicklow showing well in the conifers on the Blackditch East Coast Nature Reserve side of the road and hunting dragonflies around the general area. At Lough Dan early on we were privileged to see 2 Cuckoos perched on fence posts. Perhaps the damp and windy conditions kept a lot of birds hidden from view. Later on we had a brief glimpse of a Great Spotted Woodpecker. AK 21 May, Golfing and birdwatching! What will Tolka branch members think of next! But for one it was the perfect day for both, beautiful blue skies and a strong breeze. Two pairs of Swans with 5 cygnets each and they can be seen regularly walking down the fairways. Feeding on the fairways were plenty of Starlings, Blackbirds, Thrushes and the odd pheasant. A very noisy Chiffchaff could also be heard. Other seawatch totals include: A bit of patience resulted in some fantastic, prolonged views. Also singing in the woods were dozens of Blackcaps and Willow Warblers. Only one Chiffchaff was heard, as were a distant Cuckoo and elusive Jay. Siskins and Stock doves were also evident overhead. At Glendalough there was a Dipper calling just beyond the last carpark, several Ravens, Chaffinches, Treecreepers and a family of Grey Wagtails showed well, but the woods were disappointingly quiet. At Lough Dan, the woods were again quiet, although another Cuckoo showed well, the river was probably too high for Dippers. John Fox Juvenile Peregrine Falcon. At Portmarnock Marsh there were: Unusual for the breeding season since they are solitary nesters and must have reasonable sized territories. Kildare there are a pair of displaying and calling Buzzards, 2 Lapwing, 1 drumming Snipe, numerous Chiffchaffs and Blackcaps calling, at least 3 Grasshopper Warblers, 1 Yellowhammer, 3 Redpolls and 2 Ravens. Nicola Dunphy At Broadlough: A Blackcap was singing by the pines just north of Killougher marsh and Water Rails were heard calling in the reedbeds. A 1st-summer male Wheatear was on the rocks just south of Five-mile-point. Shay Connolly Sedge Warbler. Shay Connolly 1 May, Wheatear male , Greystones.

Chapter 7 : Mick Sharpe's Birds At Home and Away

«Sedge warbler» *The Sedge Warbler is an Old World warbler in the genus Acrocephalus. It is a medium-sized warbler with a brown, streaked back and wings and a.*

Chapter 8 : Cuckoo and Feisty Sedge Warbler by KBan

Previous studies have shown that reed warblers, Acrocephalus scirpaceus, are more likely to reject a cuckoo, Cuculus canorus, egg if they have seen a cuckoo at their nest. This suggests that they would benefit from watching out for cuckoos.

Chapter 9 : Reed Warblers Stock Photos & Reed Warblers Stock Images - Alamy

The sedge warbler (Acrocephalus schoenobaenus) is an Old World warbler in the genus Acrocephalus. It is a

DOWNLOAD PDF PLATE 9 YOUNG CUCKOO AND SEDGE WARBLERS

medium-sized warbler with a brown, streaked back and wings and a distinct pale supercilium. Sedge warblers are migratory, crossing the Sahara to get from their European and Asian breeding grounds to spend winter in Africa.