

BIRDS OF GREEN EUROPE

(A collection of work done by partner countries.)



ITALY

BIRDS OF GREEN EUROPE



Work in progress

Discussion board



Project



We started looking for birds



Information about our local birds



Read more



Information



Drawing the birds







Colouring



«Gruccione»



«Passera d'Italia»



• • • • •



Realizing our power point



GREEN EUROPE

THE MOST TYPICAL BIRDS IN SICILY





THE CANARY(CANARINO)

- ✘ The canary(*serinus canarius*) is a pet and a popular cage bird. It comes from Canary Islands. The male canary loves to sing and shower in the hot season. The canaries live about ten years, but, sometimes twenty years. There are 30 species of them.





ITALIAN SPARROW (PASSERA D'ITALIA)

The Italian sparrow (*Passer italiae*) is a very common bird and it belongs to the Passeridae family.

The color of the female is yellow and dark in the back.

The male has dark red head with white cheeks and a large black spot in the throat.

This bird eats everything.





THE «GRUCCIONE»

The coloured bird Gruccione(*merops apiaster*) belongs to the *meropidae* family.

These birds are slim and colorful(brown,light blue ,yellow ,green,black and orange)can reach a 25-29 cm.

The beak is black,long and curved downwards.

The legs are brown and grey.

They often eat insects . You can find them in the plains and hills , they arrive between late April and early May





THE CROW(CORNACCHIA)

There are two kinds of crows: black and grey. The name of the grey crow is «corvus». The black crow is different from the grey one for the colour of the plumage and the size. This bird has the back and belly colored. The other parts are black, the size is about 50 cm. The black crow belongs to the family «corvidae» genre «corvus», widespread in Eurasia.





THE GOLDEN EAGLE(AQUILOTTO)

- ✘ The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) is a bird belonging to the family Accipitridae, present in Eurasia, North America and North Africa.
- ✘ The golden eagle is from 70 to 120 cm long,including tail and its weight varies from 3 to 7 Kg.
- ✘ In Italy it is present on the Apennines and Alps,in the hills of Sardinia and Sicily

-
- ✘ The eagle feeds on mammals and birds, depending on the areas and in some areas on reptiles.
 - ✘ Regarding mammals the golden eagle prefers rodents, hares, marmots, rabbits, squirrels, foxes and deer.

Birds of Italy

II A a.s. 2016/2107



Italy is home to an impressive number of species of birds :

- **residents** the ones that stay here all the year long ,

- **migrants** who pass through Italy during their seasonal migrations and wintering birds who like to spend a good part of the winter in Italy to escape colder conditions in the north of Europe

Migratory Birds

Italy is an important route for trans-Saharan bird migrants because it is a natural bridge connecting continental Europe to Africa across the Mediterranean. Migratory birds such as Stork, Honey Buzzard, Black Kite, Marsh Harrier enter Europe via the Aeolian Islands and the Straits of Messina to Calabria. Most of these birds breed in central and northern Europe. Birds fly back to Africa in Autumn thanks to warm updrafts while cross again the Mediterranean in Spring.



Stork



Honey Buzzard



Black kite



Marsh Harrier

Resident birds

They spend all their life in Italy and they can only do little movements. Tawny owl, black bird, buzzard, golden eagle belong to this species of birds



Tawny owl



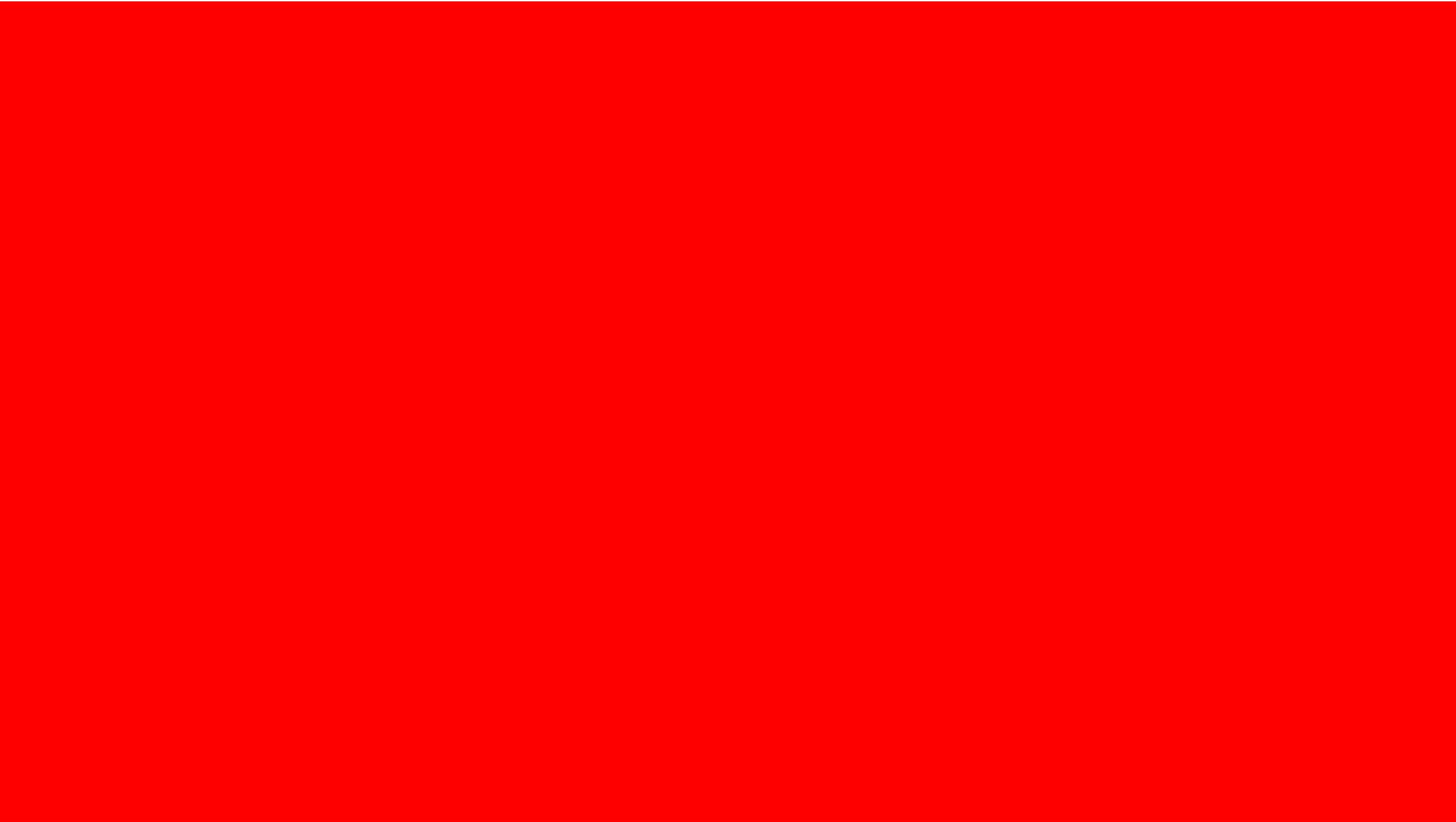
Black bird



Buzzard



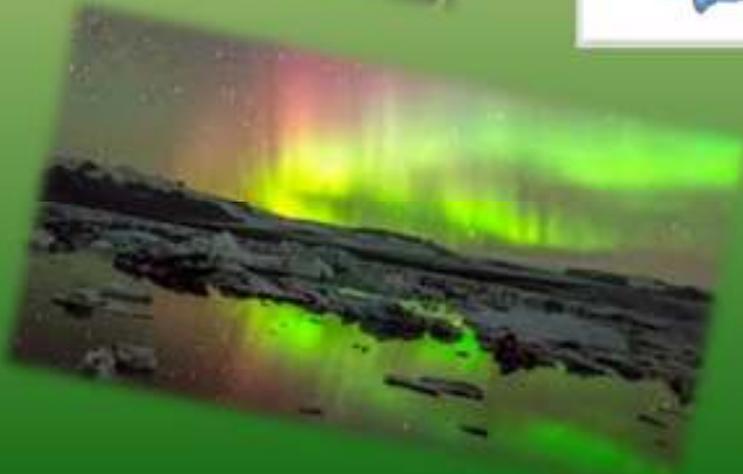
Golden eagle



GREEN EUROPE



I.C.S. Elio Vittorini



BIRDS OF PREY

Buteo buteo



Poiana / Buzzard

Falco Peregrinus



Falco pellegrino / Peregrine falcon

Aquila chrysaetos



Aquila reale / Golden eagle

Accipiter gentilis



Astore / Goshawk

Athena noctua



Civetta / Owl

WATERFOWL

Anas platyrhynchos



Germano reale / Mallard

Ardea cinerea



Airone cenerino / Gray heron

Larus michahellis



Gabbiano reale / Herring gull

Egretta garzetta



Garzetta / Egret

Cinclus cinclus



Merlo acquaiolo / Dipper, white-throated

BIRDS OF GREEN EUROPE

IN ITALY THE BIRDLIFE IS VERY RICH.
WE PRESENT SOME SPECIMENS LIVING IN OUR COUNTRY

MOUNTAIN BIRDS

GOLDEN EAGLE



AQUILA CHRYSÆTOS
AQUILA REALE

BEARDED VULTURE



GYPÆTUS BARBATUS
GIPETO

JAY FIRS



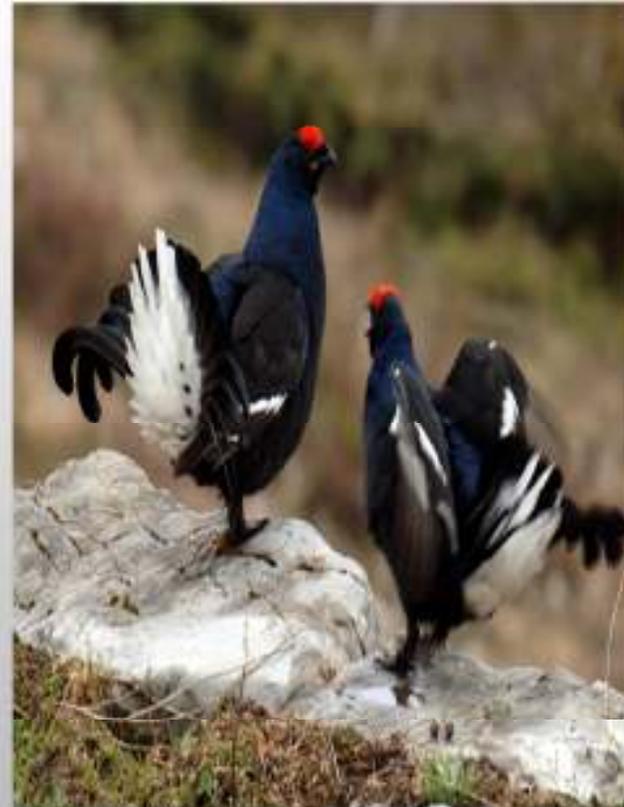
NUCIFRAGA CARYOCATACTES
GHIANDAIA DEGLI ABETI

ROCK PARTRIDGE



ALECTORIS GRAECA WHITAKERI
COTURNICE

BLACK GROUSE



LYRURUS TETRIX
FAGIANO DI MONTE

LOWLAND BIRDS

HORNED LARK



EREMOPHILA ALPESTRIS
ALLODOLA GOLA GIALLA

DOMESTIC GOOSE



ANSER ANSER DOMESTICUS
OCA DOMESTICA

BLACKBIRD



TURDUS MERULA
MERLO

MAGPIE



PICA PICA
GAZZA LADRA

CORN BUNTING



EMBERIZA CALANDRA
STRILLOZZO

SPARROW



PASSER DOMESTICUS
PASSERO



THE BIRDS OF ITALY

GLI UCCELLI D'ITALIA

THE BIRDS OF ITALY,LIVING IN THE MOUNTAINS

GLI UCCELLI,CHE VIVONO IN MONTAGNA



THIS BIRD IS CALLED
AQUILA REALE

IN MOUNTAIN LIVE BIRDS, SUCH AS :L'AQUILA
REALE,BARBAGIANNI,FALCO
PELLEGRINO,ASTORE,POIANA,BECCACCIA...



*THIS BIRD IS
CALLED
FALCO
PELLEGRINO*



*THIS BIRD IS CALLED BARBAGIANNI.
THE BARBAGIANNI HAS WHITE
FEATHERS*



*THIS BIRD IS CALLED
BECCACCIA
THIS BIRD HAS A VERY LONG
BEAK*



THIS BIRD IS CALLED ASTORE



THIS BIRD IS CALLED
POIANA
HE HAS FEATHERS OF
WARM COLORS

BIRDS OF ITALY,WHO LIVE ON THE PLAINS

GLI UCCELLI CHE VIVONO IN PIANURA

SOME BIRDS OF ITALY,WHO LIVE
ON THE PLAINS

ARE:PETTIROSSO,CINCIARELLA,
BALLERINA BIANCA,PICCHIO...



THIS BIRD IS CALLED
PETTIROSSO.
THE NAME IS DERIVED
FROM THE RED PATCH
ON THE CHEST



THIS BIRD IS CALLED
CINCIARELLA



*THIS BIRD IS CALLED
PICCHIO.
THIS BIRD IS
APPROPRIATE TO
PIERCE THE TREES*

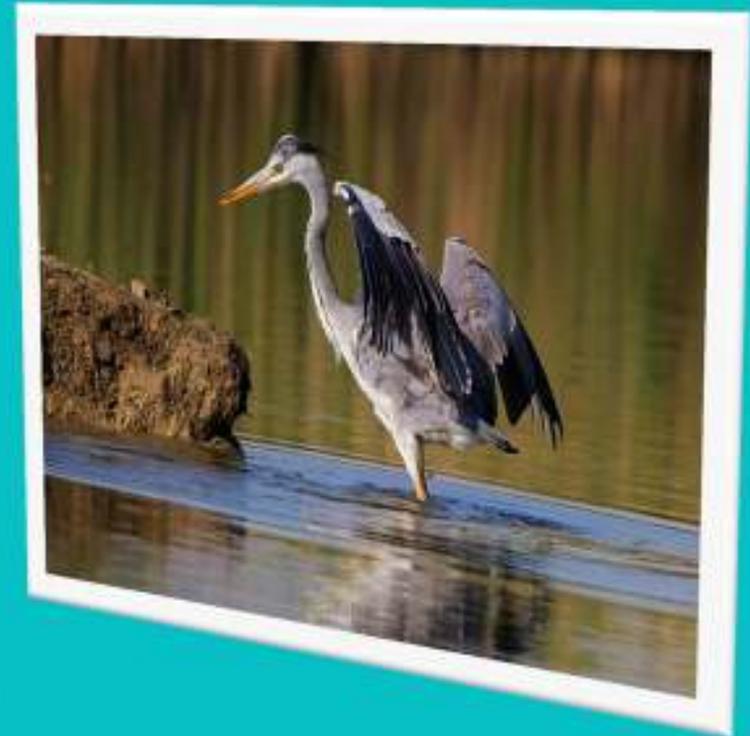


THIS BIRD IS CALLED
BALLERINA BIANCA.
THIS BIRD IS SMALL

THE BIRDS OF ITALY,LIVING IN ACQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS
GLI UCCELLI CHE VIVONO IN AMBIENTI ACQUATICI

SOME BIRDS ARE:RONDINE DI MARE
OSCURA,GERMANO
REALE,CORMORANO,STROLAGHE,AIRONE
CENERINO...

THIS BIRD IS
CALLED
GERMANO
REALE



*THIS BIRD IS CALLED
AIRONE CENERINO.
HE LIVES IN
FRESHWATER*



THIS BIRD IS
CALLED RONDINE
DI MARE OSCURA.
THIS BIRD LIVING
IN MARIN
ENVIRONMENTS



THIS BIRD IS CALLED
STROLAGHE.
THIS BIRD LIVING IN
FRESHWATER



THIS BIRD IS CALLED
CORMORANO.
HE IS GOOD PREDATOR



ERASMUS PLUS GREEN EUROPE

*I.C. "Elio Vittorini"
San Pietro Clarenza
Sicily, Italy*



ERASMUS PLUS GROWTH SURVIVE

I.C.S. "LEO VITTORETTI"

MAN POWER CLASSICA

BIELLY, ITALY

- LATVIA

- Birds in Latvia.
- In Latvia there are more than 100 bird species. These species are included in Latvian Red book.
- One of the most interesting species is the black stork. This bird lives in forests, where close by are feeding places- stream, beaver ponds, fish ponds and so on. They feed from fish, insects, amphibians, reptiles and small mammals. To protect these birds, in Latvia there is special care. Nests are equipped with web cameras, so when the little birds are born, they are given a name. About the name there is special voting around Latvian population. Also birds are equipped with signals and in Tv news they are telling about their migration to warm countries. Sadly most of the new birds die. In Latvia nest from 750 to 900 this bird over.

- *Motacilla alba* is a small singing bird and Latvian national bird. It is sung in many Latvian folk songs.
Bird is slim, and about 16.3-19 cm long body, conspicuously long tail, long legs and short, slender beak. The bird's feathering mostly forms a gray head and white abdomen, white face, black "cap" and throat. *Motacilla alba* male like most of the birds in spring is a little bit brighter than female.
- *Motacilla alba* is easy to recognize not from their black and white colour, but from their pace. *Motacilla alba* deftly runs above the ground and when stopping they move their tail up and down.
- In Latvia it is found mostly from April till October. White *Motacilla alba*, as a round counterpart sparrow, mostly inhabits countryside, cities and near watercourses. *Motacilla alba* feeds from insects, that's why they give priority to wide countryside, where they can see victims and catch them. *Motacilla alba* is a very valuable bird, because it destroys many pests.

- In Latvia there are not many predator birds. Little eagle- *Aquila pomarina* is one of them. *Aquila pomarina* mostly inhabits in mixed and deciduous forests, interspersed with cuts, meadows, pastures and fields. Nest they usually build in firs or in birches, normally near the forest edge. They feed on water rats and frogs, but they also eat passerine and pigeons, partridges.
-
- More information you can find in Latvian Red book.
-
- Further so interesting facts about birds.
-
- Once in Ventspils there were many pigeons. But now this bird is slowly disappearing from our town. It has a easy explanation- in town are staying more and more seagulls. They there nest are building on houses roof. And as they food they choose garbage, also pigeons and other bird children.
- This is our city problem- how to get seagulls in there natural environment. Now there is not a salution. Seagulls early in the morning are yelling, destroy garbege bins, and some people are saying that they are attacking cats and small dogs. From town aslo are missing sparrows, tits and other small birds.

- But after passing the city you can see and hear wide range of birds. The first spring messengers are considered starlings. But with cuckoo there is interesting belief- when you first time hear cuckoo and if you are starving and without money, next year you will be living in misery. That's why countryfolk when is the cuckoo singing time, they try not to leave house starving and with money in the pocket.
-
- This is not the only belief, with Latvians comply, closely are being observed swallows, if they are flying close to the ground, there will be rain. Meanwhile if the stork are more than one baby, that means, the year will be wet.
-
- It is interesting to go and watch the nature, because it reveals to us interesting things.
-



Erasmus+



Latvian birds

Latvian – lauku cīrulis

English - sky lark



These birds are 14–18 cm long and live in cultivation, heath, natural steppe and other open habitats. Their characteristic songs are delivered in flight. They are fairly undistinguished: streaked brown above and pale below, with a short, blunt, erectile crest. In flight, they display a short tail and short broad wings. The tail and the rear edge of the wings are edged with white.

[Song](#)

Latvian - pelēkais strazds

English - fieldfare



The fieldfare is 25 cm long, with a grey crown, neck and rump, a plain brown back, dark wings and tail and white underwings. The breast and flanks are heavily spotted. The breast has a reddish wash and the rest of the underparts are white. The sexes are similar in appearance but the females are slightly more brown. The male has a simple chattering song and the birds have various guttural flight and alarm calls.

[Song](#)

Latvian - baltais stārķis (svētēlis)

English - white stork



White Storks are tall (1m, 2.3 – 4.4 kg) long-necked wading birds with long bare red legs and a straight pointed red bill. The white plumage of the head, neck and body contrast with the black wing feathers highlighted with a sheen of purple and green iridescence.

The contour feathers of the lower neck and chest are elongated to form a fluffy ruff that can be erected during courtship displays. A small patch of bare black skin surrounds their brown eyes. Sexes are similar in appearance, though males are slightly larger.

[Song](#)

Latvian – dzērve

English - common crane



The most widely distributed of all cranes, the common crane is a large and impressive waterbird with a long neck, beak and legs. The plumage is mainly slate grey, with black flight feathers the innermost of which are greatly elongated, forming a drooping, bushy 'cloak' over the tail. In contrast, the neck, chin and throat are dark grey to black, with a black forehead and a distinctive white stripe that runs from behind the eye, down the neck and to the upper back. The top of the head bears a red patch of bare skin, and the eye is also bright red.

[Song](#)

Latvian – lakstīgala

English - thrush nightingale



An adult thrush nightingale is about 16 centimetres (6.3 in) long with a wingspan of approximately 18 centimetres (7.1 in). The head, nape and the whole of the upper parts of the thrush nightingale are dark brown with a slight olive tinge. The colour is much deeper than that of the nightingale and is not at all rufous.

[Song](#)

Latvian – dzeguze

English - common cuckoo



This is the famous bird of Europe whose voice is imitated by cuckoo clocks (and whose call, coo-coo, gave the name to the entire cuckoo family). It is well known as a brood parasite: females lay their eggs in the nests of smaller birds, and their hapless "hosts" raise only young cuckoos.

[Song](#)

Latvian – pupukis English - hoopoe



Hoopoes are medium-sized birds with long, broad, rounded wings, slightly decurved bills and unique fan-like crests that open over the top of the head. Their calls are soft, quick, poo-poo-poo notes, which give them their common name. They nest in cavities in rocks, trees and buildings and feed on the ground, searching for insects, worms, small reptiles and other creatures.

[Song](#)

Latvian – bezdelīga

English - barn swallow



The barn swallow is about six inches long and has a dark slate blue head and wings. It has a dark rusty orange throat and forehead and a paler orange chest and underside. It has a deeply forked tail. Males and females are similar, but the female's tail is a little less forked and her underparts are a little paler.

[Song](#)

Birds of Lithuania

Produced by Ugne Navickaite and Guste Tomkeviciute, Form 7A,
Panevezys "Sauletekis" Progymnasium

March 30, 2017

Aims of the Report:

- ▶ 1. To present our school taking care of birds.
- ▶ 2. To demonstrate how we study birds in different lessons and clubs.

We Help Birds

- ▶ We arranged 30 bird feeders close to each other. The more feeders we have the greater choice for birds it is and the safer they feel.
- ▶ We noticed that the most favourite dishes on the birds' table are sunflower seeds, broken grain and bacon.

Bird Feeders



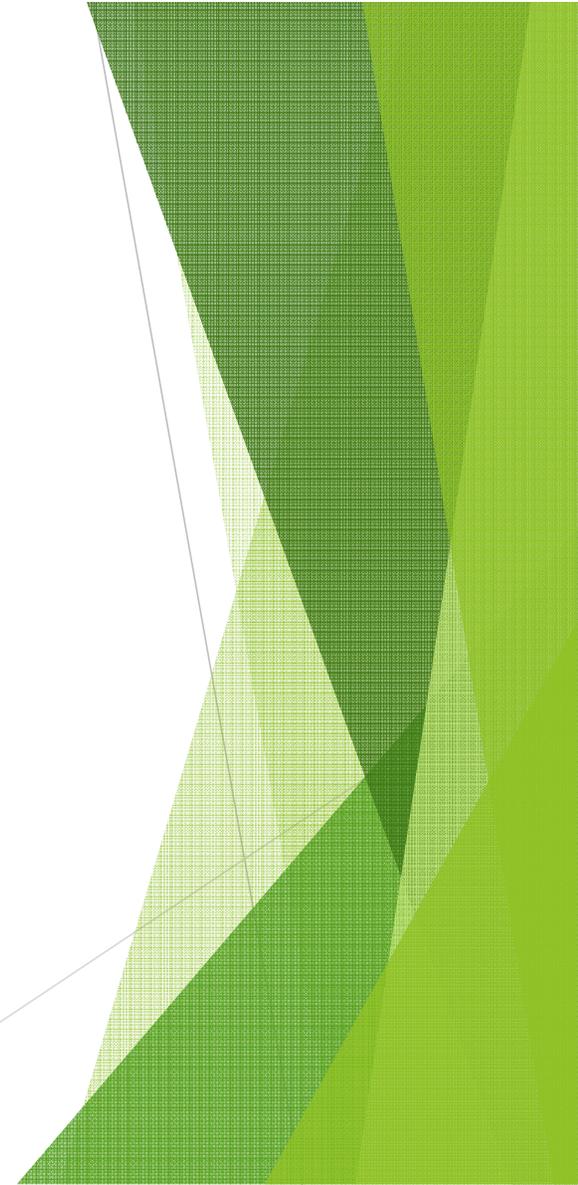
Helping Birds

- ▶ Our school territory is decorated with 30 bird feeders, which were made by our school carpenters and pupils with the help of their fathers.
- ▶ For the feed we gave 80 euros.
- ▶ House sparrows, Eurasian tree sparrows, great tits and nuns visited the feeders most frequently.



Home for the Winged

- ▶ Nesting boxes were made by our pupils' grandfathers, fathers, pupils at the ABC club and carpenters. They made 48 nesting boxes, 4 of which were given to decorate the church yards.
- ▶ You can see nesting boxes on maples, lime-trees, chestnuts and birches. There you can also see bird families nesting in them.
- ▶ The most frequent inhabitants in the nesting boxes are sparrows, common redstarts, nuns, starlings and other small feathered.



Nesting Boxes







We put nesting boxes into trees according to such recommendations:

- ▶ The hole should be to the east.
- ▶ The nesting boxes for tits should be in the height of 4-8 m.
- ▶ The nesting boxes for starlings should be in the height of 2-3 m.

Birds in Art

- ▶ The members of the Art club made birds from plasticine and simulations. The theme was “Spring”.
- ▶ The pupils devoted their works to “The 40 birds’ Day”. Approximately 40 species of birds leave Lithuania for warm countries and stay there in winter. In spring they come back to their homeland.
- ▶ The pupils’ works are exhibited in the Reading hall.



Birds in the Art Lessons

- ▶ In their Art lessons the 8th formers made birds from different materials which they had collected: old cardboard, paper, newspapers and pieces of fabric.
- ▶ Students used their personal experience and feelings. Consequently, their works resembled the forms, proportions and colours which they knew and had seen. On the other hand, some birds were given more gorgeous and colourful feathers.
- ▶ The students' works are exhibited in the Art Room.

Birds in Lithuanian Lessons

- ▶ In their Lithuanian lessons the 5th formers got acquainted with the genre of folklore, with the repetition of sounds, with how the sounds are changed with words.
- ▶ The 5th formers studied texts and ascertained what kind birds' songs are imitated in the texts.
- ▶ They also discussed if nowadays people still imitate birds' songs and why it is important to continue that tradition.

The 5th formers together with their classmates
made a project “Imitation of birds’ sounds”.

“Čiaku, čiaku

Viršum medžių kirsiu šaką,

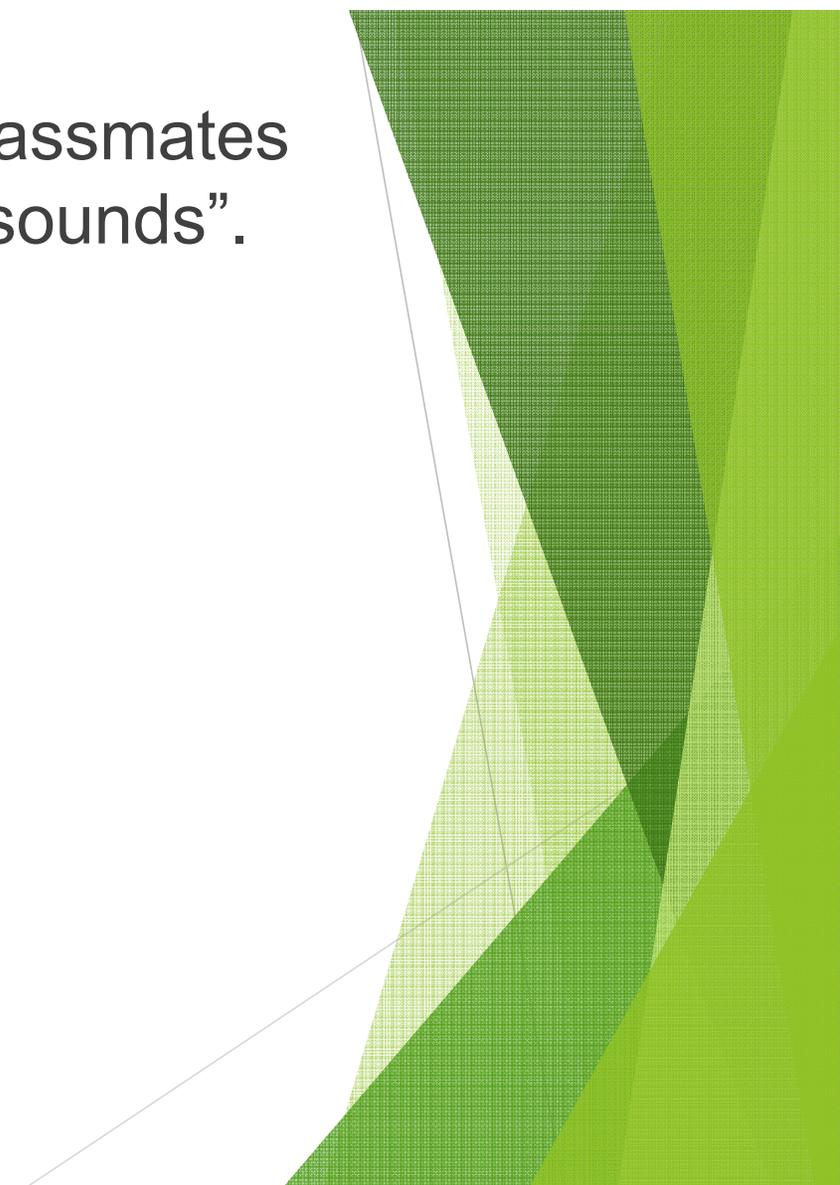
Tak... Tak.. Tak..

Medį plaku...

Kai paplaksiu,

Kirmėnėlių rasiu.”

(Woodpecker)



Birds in Biology Lessons

- ▶ The 7th and 8th formers prepared slide presentations and posters about birds in Lithuania.
- ▶ They listened to and learnt to recognize the sounds of 20 birds typical of Lithuania.
- ▶ They had a practical task, during which they examined the structure and typical features of birds' feathers.









THE
SCHOOL OF
NORTH ST

Birds Made from Straw

Pupils visited “The School of Technologies and Business” where they created straw birds. Now these birds decorate the school space.



Interesting Facts

- ▶ In Lithuania the day of fastening nesting-boxes is the 18th of March.
- ▶ The best season for fastening nesting-boxes is autumn.

In the presentation there were used photos taken by the members of the “Young Photographers’ Club”.

Thank you for your attention!

Birds of the Closest Environment

Produced by Austėja Lazickaitė, Form 6a,
Panevezys "Saulėtekis" progymnasium

Aim of the Report

To introduce five birds of the closest environment - their photos, voices, name, feeding and nests.

Great Tit



Great Tit

- ▶ Latin - *Parus major*, Lithuanian - Didžioji zylė.
- ▶ Great tits collect food in tree crowns and on the ground. They feed mainly on insects, also plants. In winter, great tits very often visit bird feeders, where they find crumbs, flitch, grain, seeds. *Great Tit* - is a helpful garden bird, it destroys pests.
- ▶ Making nests starts in the second half of April. They make their nests of green moss, bristle and wool. They lay their eggs at the end of April - beginning of May. They usually lay 8-12 oval, white or whitish with brown spots eggs. Female hatch for 13-15 days. The hatched birds' head and back are covered with down tufts. The hatched leave their nest after 16-19 days. About 60 % of great tits hatch twice a year.

Turtle - Dove



Turtle - Dove

- ▶ Latin - *Columba livia*, Lithuanian - *Naminis (uolinis) karvelis*
- ▶ Turtle-doves feed on seeds, corns, waste and they feed on other food only then, when there's no food they like.
- ▶ They live near people - on buildings or around them, often in the city centre. Turtle-doves hatch in groups, make their nests in church belfries, towers, tall buildings, factories, stocks, houses with pointed roofs and in similar places.

Western Jackdaw



Western Jackdaw

- ▶ *Latin - Corvus monedula*, Lithuanian - Eurazinė kuosa.
- ▶ Western jackdaws peck everything. During their breeding season they mainly feed on various spineless (not longer than 18 cm length) -insects, tracks, worms, also they catch small rodents, bats and try birds' eggs. Not in their breeding season they feed on floral food - corn and acorns. Also they make harm to gardens as they peck up early species of apples and pears. In winter they feed in dumps.
- ▶ Western jackdaws live in small or bigger colonies. They make nests in tree hollows, shelters, lofts, towers and ventilation holes. They start making nests at the end of March. They often hatch in colonies. Female western jackdaws lay 4-6 pointed, greenish or bluish eggs with brownish spots. They hatch 17-18 days. A hatching female is fed by a male. The hatched birds are fed by both the female and the male. They fetch to them food finely cut and wet with saliva in their mouth. The young birds leave the nest after 30 days.

House Sparrow



House Sparrow

- ▶ Latin - *Passer domesticus*, Lithuanian - Naminis žvirblis.
- ▶ House sparrows feed on various food:
- ▶ corns, clovers, seeds of elms and coniferous trees. They also peck cherries, sweet cherries, strawberries, springing peas, beans, lettuce or cabbages. Also, they catch slow insects, such as maybugs. At the end of summer house sparrows in flocks destroy corns and sunflowers. In winter they often visit bird feeders.
- ▶ In March they start making nests under the ridge of house roofs, in lofts, slits, holes, swallow nests or nesting-boxes. For their nests they use grass, haulm, tows and pieces of cloth. They line their nest with animal hair and other birds' feathers. Female house sparrows lay 4-7 whitish, greyish, yellowish or brownish spotted oval eggs. Both male and female hatch for 13-14 days. The hatched birds leave the nest after 13-14 days. They hatch twice or thrice a year (since April until August).

Common Swift



Common Swift

- ▶ *Lotyniškai* - *Apus apus*, Lithuanian - Juodasis čiurlys.
- ▶ Common swifts feed on small insects, which they catch in the air flying very fast.
- ▶ They make their nests from different materials stuck together with saliva - splints, tows, wool, fluff and waste in holes of tall buildings, or rarely high in tree hollows. The diameter of the nest is 10 cm. They hatch individually or in colonies. At the beginning of June they lay 2-3 white eggs (one weighs 3,6 g). Both male and female birds hatch for 18-20 days.



Thanks for attention !



BIRDS OF GREEN EUROPE

KOZJE PRIMARY SCHOOL, SLOVENIA, JANUARY, FEBRUARY 2017

We hosted a lecture by a bird expert from Kozjanski park Mr. Dušan Klenovšek



He presented the habitats of plants and animals in the local area.



He presented the birds of the local area with beautiful photos and sounds.



He also explained why some species are endangered and what everyone can do to improve the situation.



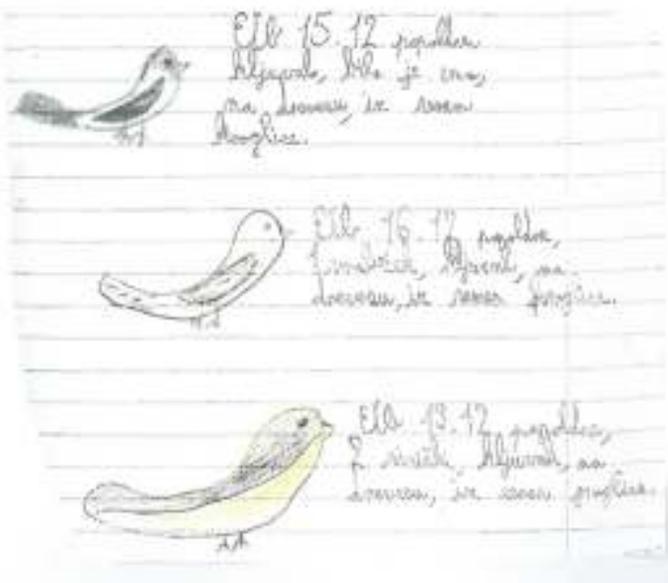
We set up bird houses to help the birds in winter.



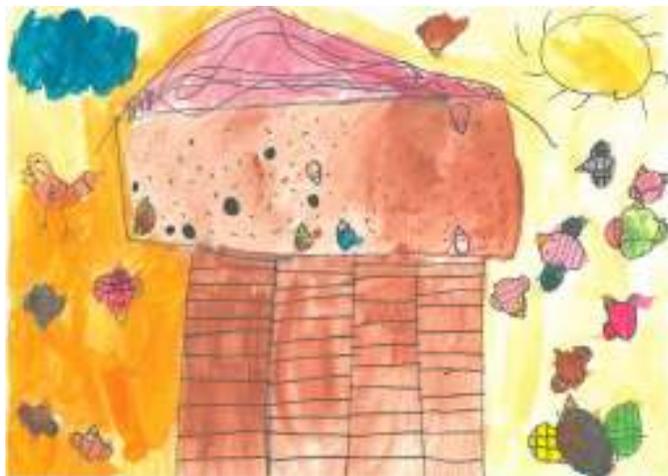


Students also observed birds at home.

OPAZOVANJE PTIC V OKOLICI SVOJEGA DOMA IN ŠOLE



And painted them...



BIRDS OF KOZJANSKO

HOUSE SPARROW

- ❖ Latin: *Passer domesticus*, Slovene: domači vrabec
- ❖ It feeds mostly on the seeds of grains and weeds, but it is an opportunistic eater and commonly eats insects and many other foods.
- ❖ The nesting habits of house Sparrows plays a significant role in the birds life and activities. Since these birds use the nest nearly year around. In spring and summer the birds use the nest for raising young, up to four broods a season will be raised. In fall and winter it is used for resting in the day and roosting at night. The nest can be located in any available place in buildings, trees, and birdhouses near human habitation. The female begins laying eggs about a week after nest building begins. Typically 4 eggs are laid but some nest can have up to 7 eggs.



GREAT TIT

- ❖ Latin: *Parus major*, Slovene: velika sinica
- ❖ Great tits feed on insects, such as caterpillars and spiders, seeds, like beech mast, and berries. In the garden they will feed from hanging feeders containing nuts and seeds, such as sunflower hearts, or on kitchen scraps from bird tables.
- ❖ They will nest in a hole in a tree or wall, or among the twigs of old nests. The nest is a cup made from moss, grass and down, and lined with hair, plant down and feathers. [Nest boxes](#) are frequently used.



COMMON REDSTART

- ❖ Latin: *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, Slovene: Pogorelček
- ❖ Adults and [larvae](#) of a wide variety of [invertebrates](#) make up the majority of the common redstart's diet, although it will also feed on berries, fruits and seeds.
- ❖ In April, one of the most beautiful birds in Slovenia returns from warm regions of Africa. It nests in tree cavities, as well as in suitable nesting boxes. The common redstart has become highly endangered due to destruction of extensive orchards with tall trees, use of phytopharmaceutical agents on fruit trees (poisoning of insects that the common redstarts feed on), and the degradation of the African environment where they spend the winter. In recent decades, the common redstart has become extinct in several parts of Slovenia.



COMMON KINGFISHER

- ❖ Latin: *Alcedo atthis*, Slovene: vodomec
- ❖ About 60% of food items are fish, but this kingfisher also catches aquatic insects such as [dragonfly larvae](#) and [water beetles](#), and, in winter, crustaceans including freshwater shrimps.
- ❖ The common kingfisher hunts from a perch 1–2 above the water, on a branch, post or riverbank, bill pointing down as it searches for prey. It bobs its head when food is detected to gauge the distance, and plunges steeply down to seize its prey
- ❖ The nest is in a burrow excavated by both birds of the pair in a low vertical riverbank, or sometimes a quarry or other cutting.
- ❖ The common kingfisher has no song. The flight call is a short sharp whistle, chee, repeated two or three times.



(Grey heron)

- **Ardea cinerea** Siva čaplja
- It feeds mostly on aquatic creatures which it catches after standing stationary beside or in the water or stalking its prey through the shallows. It eats fish, amphibians, small insects.
- Grey heron usually builds their nests high in trees. They lay three to five blue-green eggs. Both birds protect the eggs for a period of about 25 days, and then both feed the chicks. Many juveniles do not survive their first winter, but if they do, they can expect to live for about five years.



Sources:

Slide 2:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_sparrow
http://www.wild-bird-watching.com/House_Sparrows.html

Slide 3:

<http://www.garden-birds.co.uk/birds/greattit.htm>

Slide 4

<http://www.arkive.org/common-redstart/phoenicurus-phoenicurus/> 2

http://kozjanski-park.si/?page_id=1793&lang=en 3

Slide 5:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_kingfisher

Slide 6:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grey_heron

