

BIRDS YOU CAN OBSERVE AT Redwood Park



BLUE TIT

Its colourful mix of blue, yellow, white and green make the blue tit one of the most attractive resident garden birds.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Insects, caterpillars, seeds and nuts.



CHAFFINCH

The chaffinch is the UK's 2nd commonest breeding bird, and is arguably the most colourful of the UK's finches. Its patterned plumage helps it to blend in when feeding on the ground.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Insects and seeds.



TREE SPARROW

Smaller than a house sparrow and more active, with its tail almost permanently cocked.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Insects and seeds.



ROBIN

Males and females look identical, and young birds have no red breast and are spotted with golden brown.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Worms, seeds, fruits and insects.



CORMORANT

Cormorants are supreme fishers, which means they are a threat to the fish at Redwood Park.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Fish.



MALLARD DUCK

The mallard has a long body and a long and broad bill. The male is shown above. The female is mainly brown with an orange bill.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Seeds, acorns and berries, plants, insects and shellfish.



MUTE SWAN

The mute swan has a long S-shaped neck, and an orange bill with black at the base of it. Flies with its neck extended and regular slow wingbeats.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Sater plants, insects and snails.



TUFTED DUCK

The tufted duck is a medium-sized diving duck, smaller than a mallard.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Molluscs, insects and some plants.



BLACKBIRD

The males live up to their name but, confusingly, females are brown often with spots and streaks on their breasts. One of the commonest UK birds, its mellow song is also a favourite.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Insects, worms and berries.



GREYLAG GOOSE

The greylag is the largest and bulkiest of the wild geese native to the UK and Europe.

Look for them mostly September to March.

They eat: Grass, roots, cereal leaves and grain.



SPARROWHAWK

Adult males have a slate grey back and white underparts, closely barred with orange. Their grey tail has 4-5 dark bars. Females are larger, with brown upperparts, a white stripe over the eye and dark barring underneath.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Small birds.



WREN

The wren is a tiny brown bird, although it is heavier, less slim, than the even smaller goldcrest. It is the commonest UK breeding bird, although it suffers declines during prolonged, severely cold winters.

Look for them all year round.

They eat: Insects and spiders

IF YOU TAKE ANY GREAT PHOTOS OF BIRDS AND YOU WANT TO SHOW THEM IN THE REDWOOD PARK GALLERY, PLEASE EMAIL THEM [BIRDS@REDWOODPARK-YORK.CO.UK](mailto:birds@redwoodpark-york.co.uk) FOR A MORE EXTENSIVE BIRD STUDY, CHECK OUT OUR WEBSITE [WWW.REDWOODPARK-YORK.CO.UK](http://www.redwoodpark-york.co.uk)

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BARN OWL

With heart shaped face, buff back and wings and pure white under parts the barn owl is a distinctive and much loved countryside bird.

Look for them All year round; during the day, but best at dusk.

They eat: Mice, voles and shrews.



OYSTER CATCHER

The oystercatcher is a large, stocky, black and white wading bird. It has a long, orange-red bill and reddish-pink legs.

Look for them All year round.

They eat: Mussels and cockles on the coast; mainly worms inland.



SONG THRUSH

A familiar and popular garden songbird. Its habit of repeating song phrases distinguish it from singing blackbirds. It likes to eat snails which it breaks into by smashing them against a stone with a flick of the head.

Look for them All year round.

They eat: Worms, snails and fruit.



SKY LARK

The skylark is a small brown bird, somewhat larger than a sparrow but smaller than a starling.

Look for them All year round.

They eat: Seeds and insects

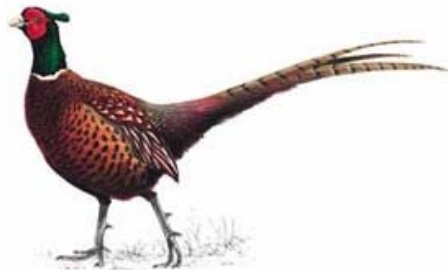


GREY HERON

The largest European heron. It can stand with neck stretched out, looking for food, or hunch down with its neck bent over its chest.

Look for them All year round.

They eat: Mainly fish.



PHEASANT

A large, long-tailed gamebird. Males have rich chestnut, golden-brown and black markings on body and tail, with a dark green head and red face wattling. Females are mottled with paler brown and black.

Look for them All year round;

They eat: Seeds, grain and shoots.



RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE

Larger than the grey partridge, it has a large white chin and throat patch, bordered with black. It is an introduced species, brought to the UK from continental Europe, where it is largely found in France and Spain.

Look for them All year round

They eat: Seeds and roots.



KESTREL

Kestrels are found in a wide variety of habitats, from moor and heath, to farmland and urban areas.

Look for them All year round.

They eat: Small mammals and birds.



SNIPE

Snipe are medium sized, skulking wading birds with short legs and long straight bills. In winter, birds from northern Europe join resident birds.

Look for them All year round.

They eat: Small invertebrates, including worms and insect larvae.



CANADA GOOSE

A large goose, with a distinctive black head and neck and large white throat patch. An introduced species from N America, it has successfully spread to cover most of the UK.

Look for them All year round

They eat: Vegetation - roots, grass, leaves and seeds.

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