



# Putni Birds

Lielezera dabas taka » Nature Trail of Lake Lielezers



## Mērķaziņa *Gallinago gallinago*

Latvijā samērā parasta ligzdotāja, bet lielākā skaitā caurceļo. Bridējputns. Pelēki brūnraiba. Melnbrūnas astes un līdspalvu joslas. To skaita samazināšanos nosaka labi zināms faktors – meliorācijas radītā mitrāju platības samazināšanās.



## Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*

A Snipe can easily be identified, either by its extraordinarily long bill or by its familiar camouflaged plumage with stripes through its head and down its back. Breeds in marshes and boggy areas. Usually nesting in Latvia, but also known as a migrant.

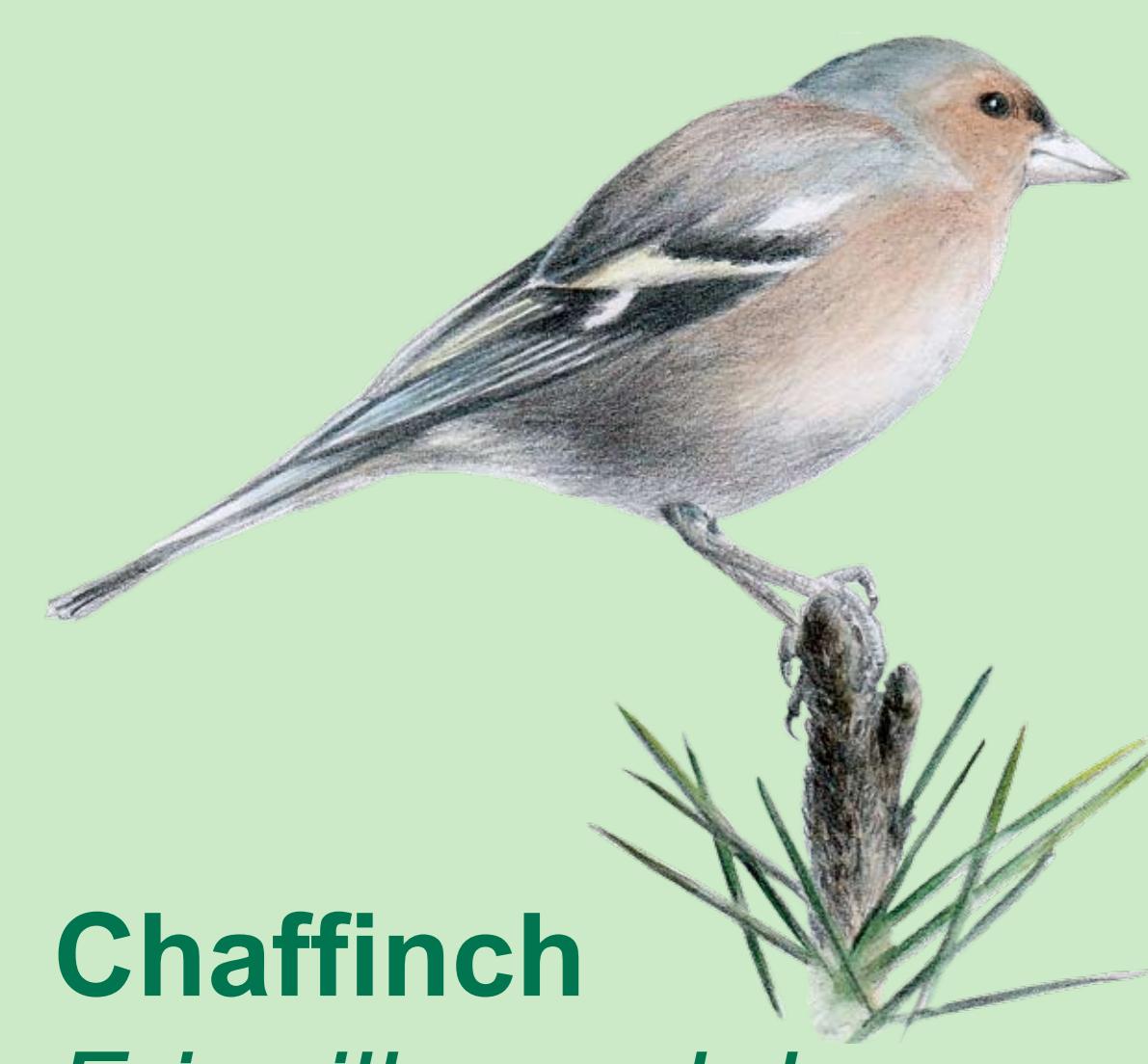
## Purva ķauķis *Acrocephalus palustris*

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## Marsh Warbler *Acrocephalus palustris*

Marsh Warblers are exceptionally difficult to identify by sight: even birds in the hand can prove impossible! Breeds in tall dense vegetation near rivers, lakes and marshes. Usually nesting in Latvia, but also known as a migrant.



## Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*

Chaffinch is so common – you could find it everywhere, it breeds in woodlands, parks, gardens and hedgerows. The male Chaffinch is distinctively coloured, especially in spring when the dull outer edges of his feathers wear away to reveal the striking blue head and pink breast. In all plumages though, Chaffinches are easily told by their unique combination of two broad white wing bars and obvious white outer tail feathers.

## Upes zīriņš *Sterna hirundo*

Latvijā parasts ligzdotājs un caurceļotājs. Upes zīriņš ir Eiropā apdraudēta suga. Arī Latvijā upes zīriņš ir iekļauts īpaši aizsargājamo sugu sarakstā, pie tam tā ligzdošanas koloniju vietās veidojami mikroliegumi. Latvijā zīriņi pavada samērā īsu laiku – aptuveni četrus mēnešus no attidošanas laika aprīļa otrajā pusē līdz aizlidošanai jūlijā nogalē un augustā. To laikā tiek nodrošināta sugas nākotne.



## Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*

A widespread breeding bird in much of Europe. They breed once a year, nest in colonies, and the female lays about three buff-tinted eggs in her nest set near the water. They arrive in April and leave in August and September. They are sensitive to disturbance during the breeding season, whole colonies often fail to breed successfully because of disruption by humans; as a result, and their numbers are slowly declining. They will attack human intruders in the nesting colonies, often striking them on the head with their bills. Common tern is especially protected species in Latvia.

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Putni ir sauszemes mugurkaulnieki, kam raksturīga spalvu sega, par spāriem pārvērstas priekšējās īpatnības. Pēc izcelšanās putni radniecīgi rāpuļiem. Pateicoties spējai lidot, putni ir izplatījušies pa visu zemeslozi. Ilgajā attīstības gaitā tie ir pielāgojušies dzīvei visdažādākajos apstākļos. Pasaulē zināmas apmēram 9000 putnu sugas. Latvijā no tām pārstāvētas 325 sugas. Lielezera krastā un tuvākajā apkārtnē pārstāvētas raksturīgākās ūdensputnu sugas, salīdzinoši neliels bridējputnu ligzdotāju skaits, jo ezera krasti lielākajā daļā teritorijas nav tiem piemēroti. Putnu daudzveidību nosaka samērā bagātais atšķirīgu putnu ligzdošanas biotopu tuvais novietojums. Kopējais ligzdošanas sezonas laikā novērotais putnu sugu skaits ir 83. Migrācijas laikā-pavasarā un rudens sezonās, kā arī atsevišķām sugām ziemas laikā, novērotas vēl 16 sugas. Kopā apskatāmajā teritorijā novēroto putnu sugu skaits ir 99.

Birds are bipedal, warm-blooded, vertebrate animals, characterized primarily by feathers, forelimbs modified as wings and (in most) hollow bones. Birds range in size from the tiny hummingbirds to the huge Ostrich and Emu. There are about 9000 living bird species in the world, from which 325 species are found in Latvia. On and around Lake Lielezers there are observed more than 90 species of birds, among them waterfouls and wading birds, too. The diversity of species around Lake Lielezers is due to large variety of nesting biotops in relatively small area of lake. Together with migratory birds, rare nesters and accidental visitors there are 99 species of birds, observed in this territory.

## Common Coot *Fulica atra*

The Common coot is very dark grey with a black head and neck, a white forehead and beak and red eyes. Newly hatched young are mostly black and have a typical red head. Although Common coots gather in large flocks during winter, they break up into pairs in spring. Each pair forms a territory which is defended very aggressively against intruders. A nest is made from reeds, twigs and leaves.



## Niedru strazds *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*

Latvijā samērā parasts ligzdotājs, tomēr tikai piemērotās vietās – ezeros un diķos ar niedrājiem. Tas ligzdu veido starp trīs četrām niedrēm. Apbrīnojama ir tā prasme strādāt niedrēs, kas nepārraukti vējā līgani šūpojas.

## Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*

The Reed Warbler is one of the commonest birds of reedbeds throughout Europe. It has a very loud voice, gruff and croaky like a frog. It inhabits reed beds and feeds mainly on insects which it finds on nearby trees and bushes as well as on the reed bed.



## Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

A delightfully elegant waterbird with ornate head. They dive to feed and also to escape, preferring this to flying. On land they are clumsy because their feet are placed so far back on their bodies. Very young grebes often ride on their parents' backs. They are the largest European grebes with slender white necks in all plumages.



## Lakstīgala *Lusciniia luscinia*

Lakstīgalas ir nedaudz mazākas un slaidākas par mājas strazdu. Tās ķermeņa garums 14 - 17 cm. Apspalvojums olīvbrūns, vīrs astes rūsgans, vēderpuse gaišķaka - bāla pelēka. Tēviņi un mātītes atšķiras maz. Parasti apmetas krūmājos, nelielos kokos upmalās, parkos. Lakstīgalas skājā un melodiskā dziesma, ko sauc arī par pogosānu, ar īpašu spēku skan vakaros un nakts. Ligzdu lakstīgala taisa lielākoties uz zemes vai kaut kur nedaudz augstāk, piemēram, uz guloša koka stumbra. Tās pamatā ozolu un citu koku lapas. No iekšpuses ligzda izklāta ar smalkāku materiālu - salmiņiem, saknītiem, zirgu astriem u.tml.

## Thrush Nightingale *Lusciniia luscinia*

Thrush Nightingales are usually very difficult birds to see clearly in the field and notoriously difficult to separate from Nightingales. The most obvious feature to look for is the mottled breast, but this is by no means the only differing feature.

The male Nightingale is known for his singing, to the extent that human singers are sometimes admiringly referred to as nightingales. The song is loud, with an impressive range of whistles, trills and gurgles. Although it also sings during the day, the Nightingale is unusual in singing late in the evening; its song is particularly noticeable at that time because few other birds are singing. This is why its name (in several languages) includes "night".



## Baltā cielava *Motacilla alba*

Cielavām ir gara aste un īss, tievs knābis. Ķermeņa mugurējā daļa ir pilnu pelēku, galvas virspuse un pakausis melni, arī rīkle un kakla priekšpuse melna, bet galvas sāni balti. Ligzda ir liela, lēzena, paviši izveidota no zarjiem, sūnām un sausām lapām, būvēta vienai sezoni. Dziesma ir čivinoša un vidzinoša skāju virkne vai saucieni "cilip-cilip". Cielava ir Latvijas nacionālais putns.

## Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba*

White Wagtail is the Latvian national bird. This slender and graceful bird is often found in Latvia from April till October. The white wagtail can usually be seen running briskly along the ground, wagging its tail up and down. This bird usually nests in the rafters and eaves of buildings, woodpiles, stone piles, and birdhouses. During the winter it migrates to Southern Europe and North Africa. The white wagtail was affirmed the national bird of Latvia in 1960 by the International Bird Protection Council.

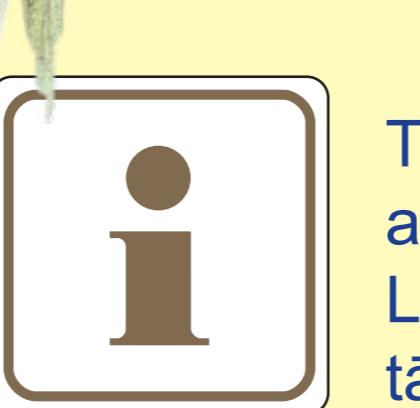
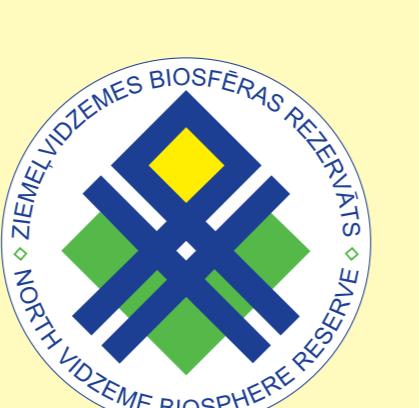
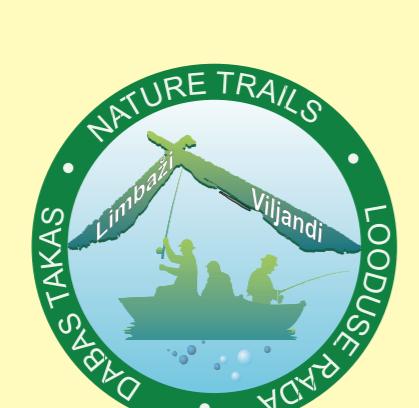
## Meža pīle *Anas platyrhynchos*

Latvijā visbiežāk sastopamā peldpīļu suga. Tā ir Joti vērtīgs medījuma putns. Augumā prāvs, 50 - 60 cm garš putns. Tēviņiem galva un kakls kāzu tērpā zālgāji melns ar metālisku spīdumu. Ap kaklu tā lejasdaļā ir balts gredzens. Mugura tumši brūna ar raibumiem, lejasdaļā melna. Pīles diezgan neveikli stāgā, bet labi peld.



## Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

The mallard is undoubtedly the most recognized waterfowl in the world. After the breeding season, mallards form flocks and migrate from northern latitudes to warmer southern areas. There they wait and feed until the breeding season starts again. Mallards consume a wide variety of foods, including vegetation, insects, worms, gastropods and arthropods, although they are not restricted to these. They also take advantage of human food sources, such as gleaned grain from crops. Male has conspicuous green head, white neck ring, chestnut breast, grayish body, speculum metallic purplish-blue, female mottled brown with white tail, bill mottled orange and black.



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