



Golden Plover. Winter. Adult (14-I)

**EUROPEAN GOLDEN PLOVER** (Pluvialis apricaria)

### **IDENTIFICATION**

26-28 cm. In winter with dark upperparts with dense golden notches; pale underparts with brown streaks; white underwing; white axillaries; grey-greenish legs.



Golden Plover. Winter. Pattern of underwing, rump, wing and upperparts.

### **SIMILAR SPECIES**

Recalls a **Grey Plover**, with black axillaries, wide wingbar and white rump.

### PICTURE NOT AVAILABLE

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PICTURE NOT AVAILABLE

**Grey Plover** 

### PICTURE NOT AVAILABLE

### **SEXING**

In winter, plumage of both sexes alike.

### **AGEING**

It is not possible to find **juveniles** in Aragon, so only 2 types of age can be recognized:

1st year autumn/2nd year spring similar to adult but with worn juvenile feathers on back, rump, tail, outer tertials and wing; wing always with only one generation of flight feathers; tail feathers with broken short off-white bars or spots; unmoulted inner median coverts and tertials with a broad dark shaft-streak to tips.

Adult with fresh feathers; if some secondaries remain unmoulted, then with a mixed of new and old feathers; tail feathers with narrow and shallow greyish-yellow chevrons; inner median coverts with a fine dark shaft-streak to tips; tertials without a dark shaft-streak on tips.







Golden Plover. Winter. Ageing. Pattern of tail feathers: left adult; right 1st year (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory).





Golden Plover. Winter. Ageing. Pattern of wing coverts: left adult; right 1st year (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory).



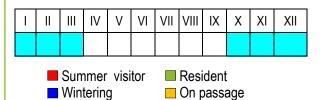


Golden Plover. Winter. Ageing. Pattern of tertials: left adult; right 1st year (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory).

### **MOULT**

Complete **postbreeding** moult, but many birds can retain secondaries and wing coverts: usually starts in July and suspended before migration. Partial **postjuvenile** moult including body feathers but remaining unchanged uppertail coverts, outer tertials, wings and tail. Both types of age have a **prebreeding** moult including body feathers, usually starting in wintering quarters in February.

### **PHENOLOGY**





Golden Plover. Winter. 1st year (28-IX) (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory)





G o I d e n Plover. Winter. Head pattern: top adult (14-I); bottom 1st year (28-IX) ( P h o t o : O t t e n b y Bird Observatory).

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Golden Plover. Winter. Breast pattern: left adult (14-I); right 1st year (28-IX) (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory).





Golden Plover. Winter. Upperpart pattern: left adult (14-I); right 1st year (28-IX) (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory).



PICTURE NOT AVAILABLE

Golden Plover. Winter. Pattern of flank: top adult (14-I); bottom 1st year ().



Golden Plover. Winter. Adult: tail pattern (14-I).



Golden Plover. Winter. 1sy year: tail pattern right 1st year (28-IX) (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory).



Golden Plover. Winter. Adult: pattern of wing coverts (14-I)



Golden Plover. Winter. 1st year: pattern of wing coverts (28-IX) (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory)

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Golden Plover. Winter. Adult: pattern of primary coverts (14-I)



Golden Plover. Winter. 1st year: pattern of primary coverts (28-IX) (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory)





Golden Plover. Winter. Pattern of tertials: left adult (14-I); right 1st year (28-IX) (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory).



Golden Plover. Winter. Adult: pattern of primaries (14 -I)



Golden Plover. Winter. 1st year: pattern of primaries (28-IX) (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory)



Golden Plover. Winter. Adult: pattern of secondaries (14-I)





Golden Plover. Winter. 1st year: pattern of secondaries (28-IX) (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory)





Golden Plover. Winter. Adult: pattern of wing (14-I)





Golden Plover. Winter. 1st year: pattern of wing (28-IX) (Photo: Ottenby Bird Observatory)