

398 Identification of Treecreepers

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IDENTIFICATION OF *Certhia familiaris* (EURASIAN TREECREEPER) AND *Certhia brachydactyla* (SHORT-TOED TREECREEPER)

ALL AGES

All ages can be separated by plumage pattern and length of bill and hind claw.

Length of the hind claw.

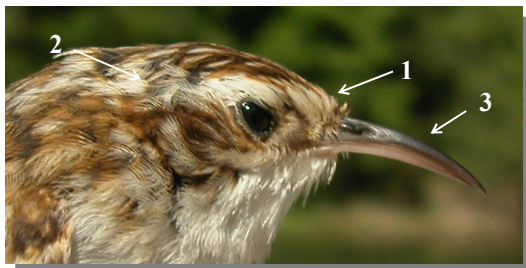


Eurasian Treecreeper: hind claw longer than its toe.

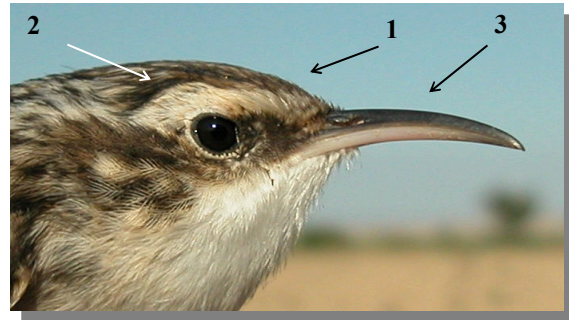


Short-toed Treecreeper: hind claw shorter than its toe.

Pattern of head and length of bill.

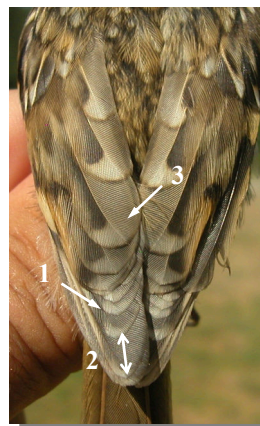


Eurasian Treecreeper: forehead with pale streaked (1); long supercilium spreading to nape (2); bill short (3).

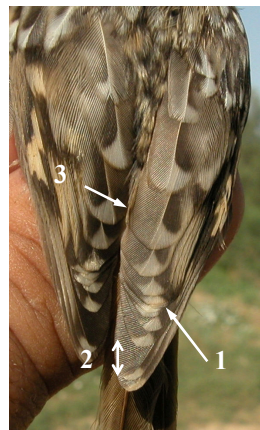


Short-toed Treecreeper: forehead without pale streaked (1); short supercilium not spreading to nape (2); bill long (3).

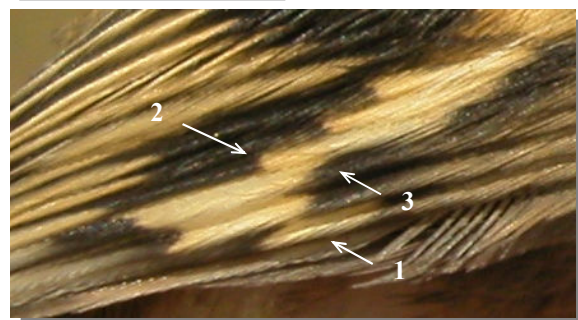
Pattern of wing feathers.



Eurasian Treecreeper: inner primaries with large and whitish tips (1); long primary projection (2); inner web of the longest tertial pale, contrasting little with pale tip of the outer web (3).



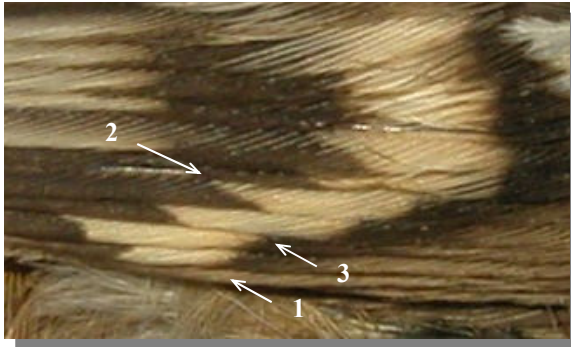
Short-toed Treecreeper: inner primaries with small isolated and pale tips (1); short primary projection (2); inner web of the longest tertial dark, clearly contrasting with pale tip of the outer web (3).



Eurasian Treecreeper: 4th primary always with distinct pale patch (1); pale patches with squared or rounded distal edges (2); with an obvious "step" within pale patches (3).

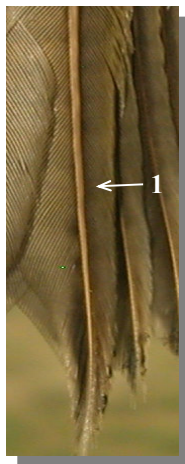
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Short-toed Treecreeper: 4th primary usually without a pale patch (1); pale patches with pointed distal edges (2); without an obvious “step” within pale patches (3).

Pattern of central tail feathers.



Eurasian Treecreeper: shaft of the central tail feather paler than the webs (1).



Short-toed Treecreeper: shaft of the central tail feather as dark as webs (1).