

**REDWING *Turdus iliacus***

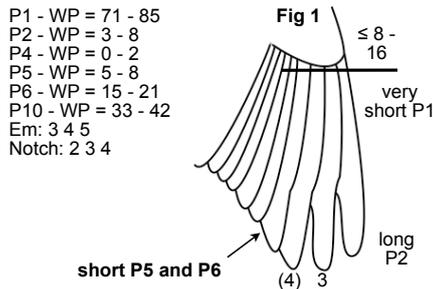
(REDWI)

Ring: 3.5 MA (3.8 – 4.2)

**IDENTIFICATION**

Clear pale supercilium. Breast and flanks streaked dark. Underwing C and flanks rufous. Wing formula (Fig 1). Resembles 3 spp breeding in Siberia: Eyebrowed Thrush *T. obscurus* (but underwing light greyish and underparts orange-buff without streaks), Dusky Thrush *T. eunomus* (but rump and wings largely rufous) and Siberian Thrush *Geokichla sibirica* (but underwings barred white). Ind with aberrant plumage (eg, orange breast spreading on flanks) or leucistic (eg, throat and breast pure white) might look like rarer spp.

*Hybridisation* possible with Common Blackbird *T. merula* (appearance rather similar to ssp *coburni* but undertail C all dark and wing formula intermediate between both spp) and perhaps Fieldfare *T. pilaris* and Eyebrowed Thrush.



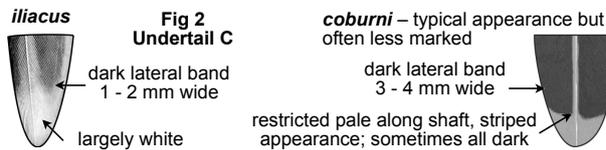
**MEASUREMENTS**

	<i>iliacus</i>		<i>coburni</i>	
	M	F	Islande	
Wing	(111) 114 - 128 (130?)	108 - 127	113 - 134	
Tail	69 - 89	id	78 - 93	
Bill to skull	18.5 - 23.9	id	19.0 - 24.4	
Tarsus	27.5 - 32 (36?)	id	(30.0 - 32.9)	
Weight	(43) 50 - 88	id	(61.5) 66 - 90	

**VARIATION**

• *iliacus* (N Eurasia except Iceland and Faroes). Dark streaks on underparts rather narrow and limited to breast and flanks. Underparts whitish or pale cream, slightly tinged buff on throat, breast and undertail C. Undertail C largely white with 1 - 2 mm wide lateral dark band (Fig 2). Legs greyish-flesh.

• *coburni* (Iceland, Faroes). Slightly larger. Upperparts slightly darker than *iliacus*, especially crown and cheeks (more blackish-brown than warm brown but *iliacus* sometimes similar). Dark streaks and marks on underparts broader and more extensive, often forming a broad dark area on sides of breast. Warmer buff background colour on sides of head, throat, breast and undertail C. Appearance of undertail C (Fig 2). Legs dark brown.



**MOULT** (Fig 3)

**Juv [3]** Partial postjuv from 07 to 09 (Fig 4), including body feathers, all LC and MC, 2 to 10 GC (on avg 5), exceptionally alula 1, both shortest T (or even all) and TF1.

**Ad [4]** Complete postbreeding from late 06 to 09.

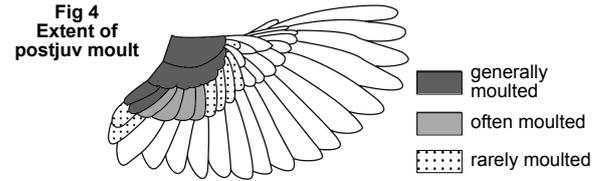
Fig 3 – Progression of moult

	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
Juv – 2Y spring					Postjuv												
Ad			Postbreeding														

WP = 3 (4)

Incubation: F

Parental care: F, M



**PNEUMATISATION** Reliable until late 09, useful until at least early 10.

**SEX** See wing length for extremes.

**AUTUMN – AGE**

**Juv [3J]** Feathers of mantle, LC and MC with pale streaks along shaft.

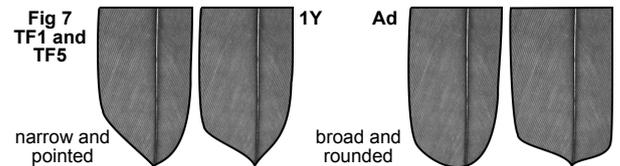
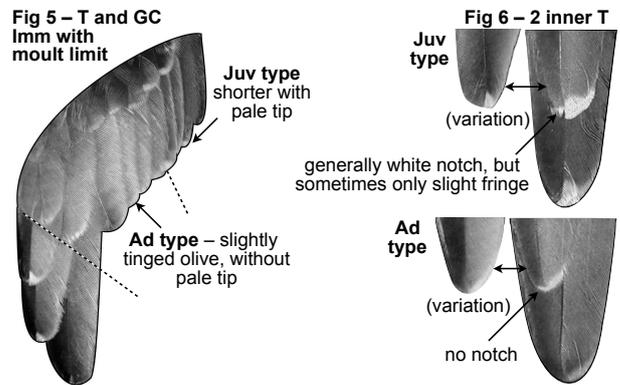
**1Y [3]** Usually, *juv GC* shorter with whitish or yellowish tip, (distinct and streak shaped along shaft of innermost GC but very small or absent on outermost) *contrasting with moulted inner GC* slightly tinged olive (darker), without pale tip or with narrow pale fringe: often an abrupt change in shape of pale tip between adjacent GC. Tip of both *juv inner T* variable, often with white or buff-white small triangular mark (Fig 5), but sometimes only with a slight fringe; *juv T* more rusty tinge than olive tinged postjuv GC. See also *shape of TF* (Fig 6), and potential contrast between fresh and rounded moulted TF1 with narrow, worn and pointed *juv TF*.

**Ad [4]** *No contrast within GC or T* without pale tip; sometimes ill-defined narrow whitish fringe on outer web, mostly visible on both inner T (Fig 5). *TF broad and rounded* (Fig 6).

**SPRING – AGE**

Same criteria as in autumn usually useful.

**2Y [5]** Sometimes white tip on GC still visible but often worn. In early spring, typical notch formed by wear of white tip (later, this criterion usually becoming unusable because of wear).



**REFERENCES** [Alker 2015; Blasco Zumeta and Heinze 2013; Dierschke et al. 2010; Garner 2015b; Garner 2015f; Holman and Walsh 1992; Jenni and Winkler 1994; Ottenby Bird Observatory 2015m; Roselaar 2006a; Roselaar 2006b; Santos 1981; Still 1992]