

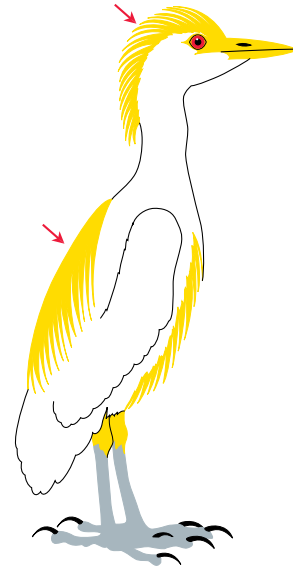
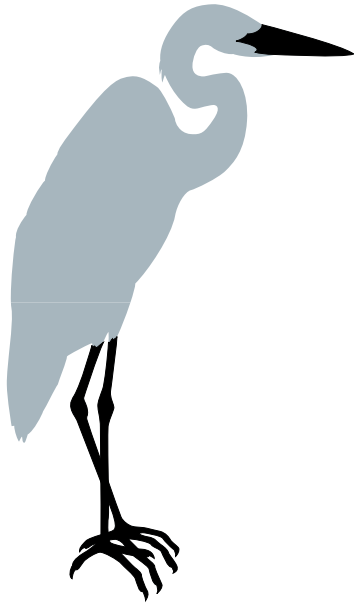
Blue Section  
Section bleue  
Sección azul



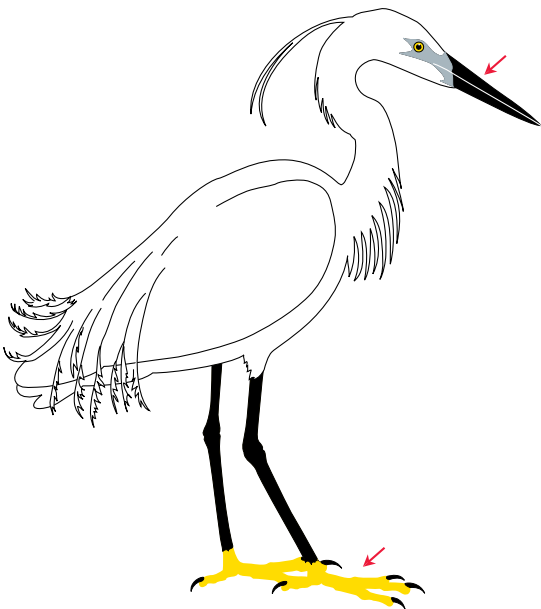




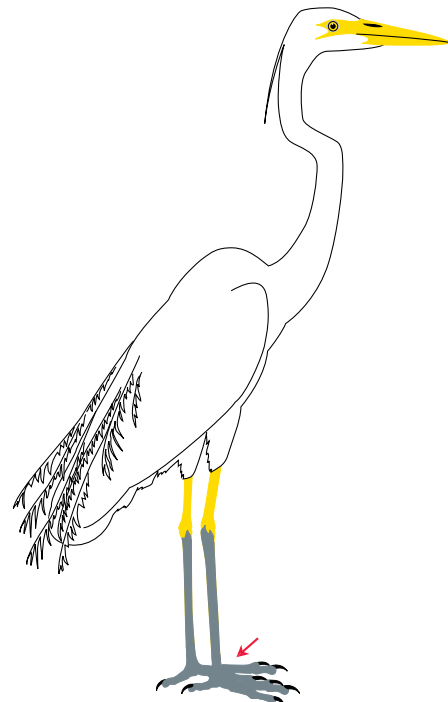
Ardeidae: 4 Spp. III 61 Spp.



Bubulcus ibis



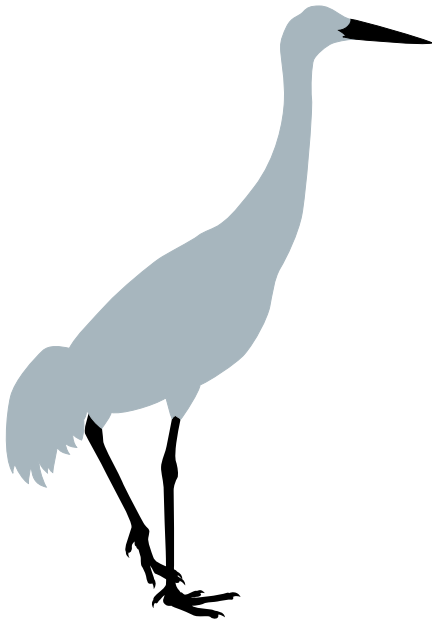
Sp. AR-8   
 Spp. AR-4, 9, 12



Sp. AR-5   
 Spp. AR-1, 14



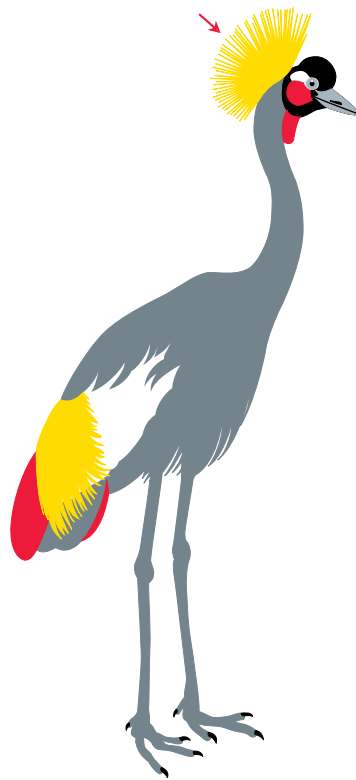
Gruidae: 7 Spp. I; 8 Spp. II 0 Sp.



↳ →



*Grus virgo*



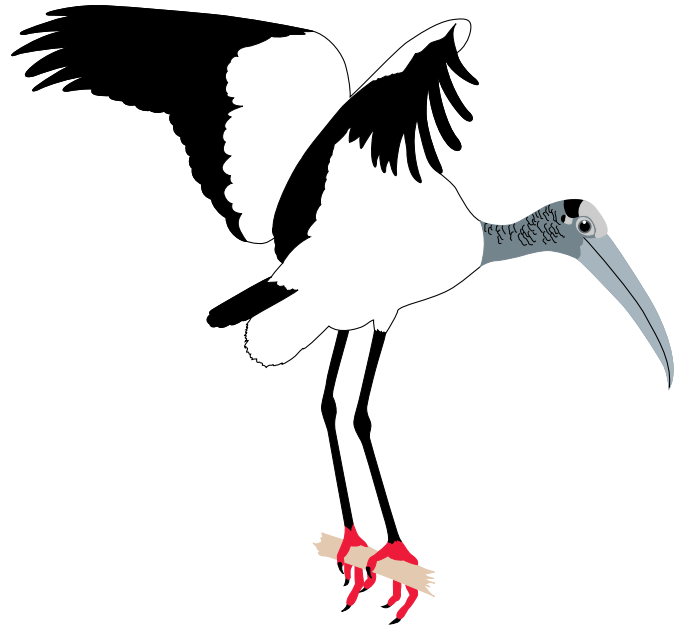
↳ Spp. GR-1, 2



Ciconiinae: ⓘ 3 Spp. I; 1 Sp. II; 2 Spp. III ⓘ 13 Spp.



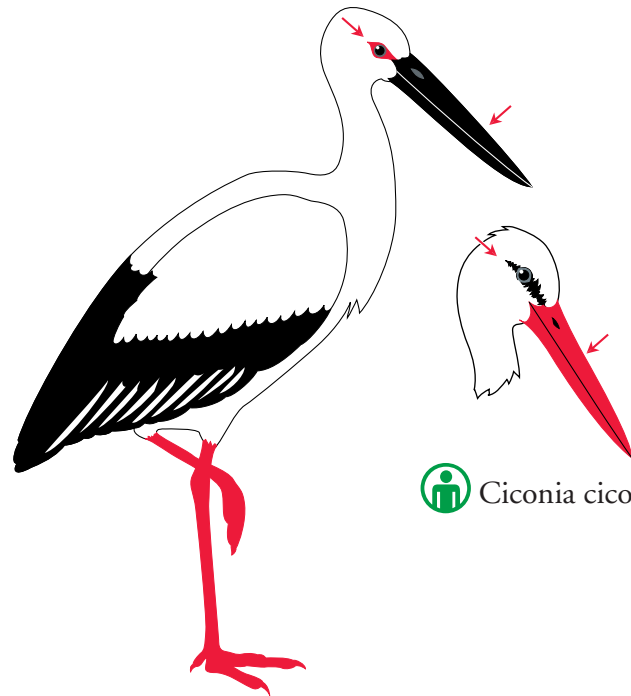
ⓘ Mycteria cinerea



ⓘ Mycteria americana




ⓘ Ciconia nigra



ⓘ Ciconia ciconia

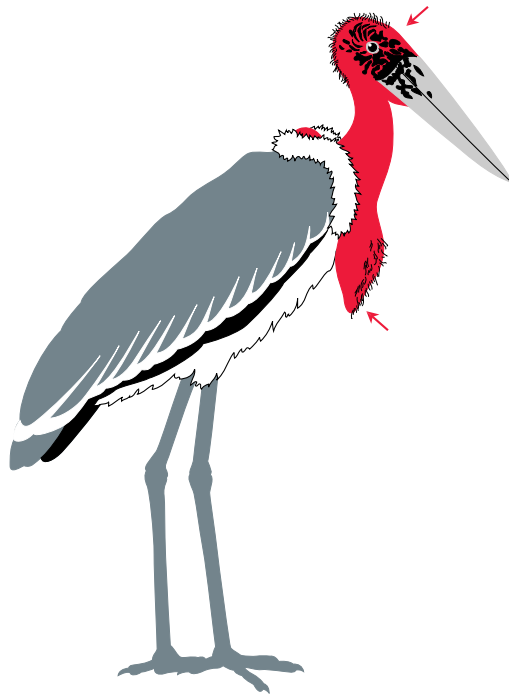
ⓘ Ciconia boyciana



 *Jabiru mycteria*



 *Ehippiorhynchus senegalensis*

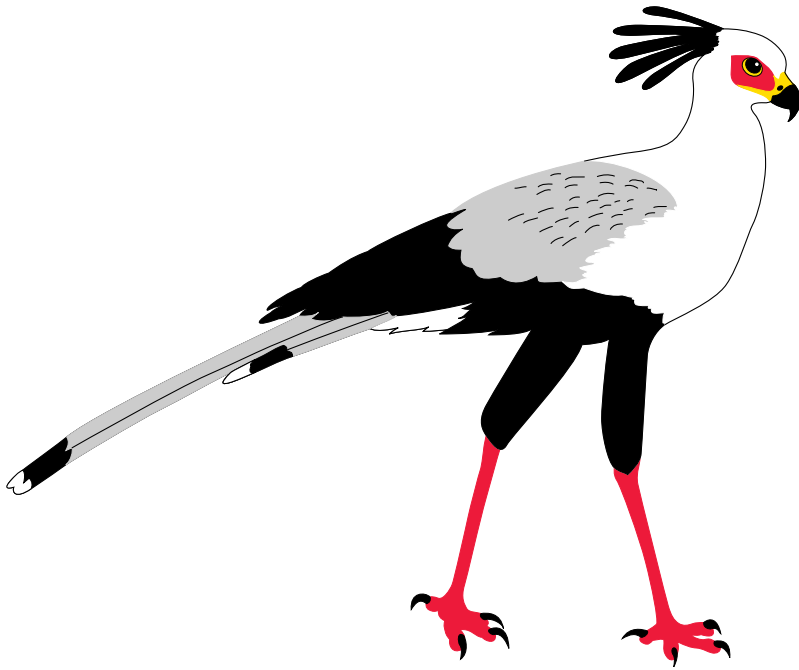



 *Leptoptilos crumeniferus*

Secretary-Bird  
Messenger sagittaire  
\*



Sagittariidae:  1 Sp. II  0 Sp.

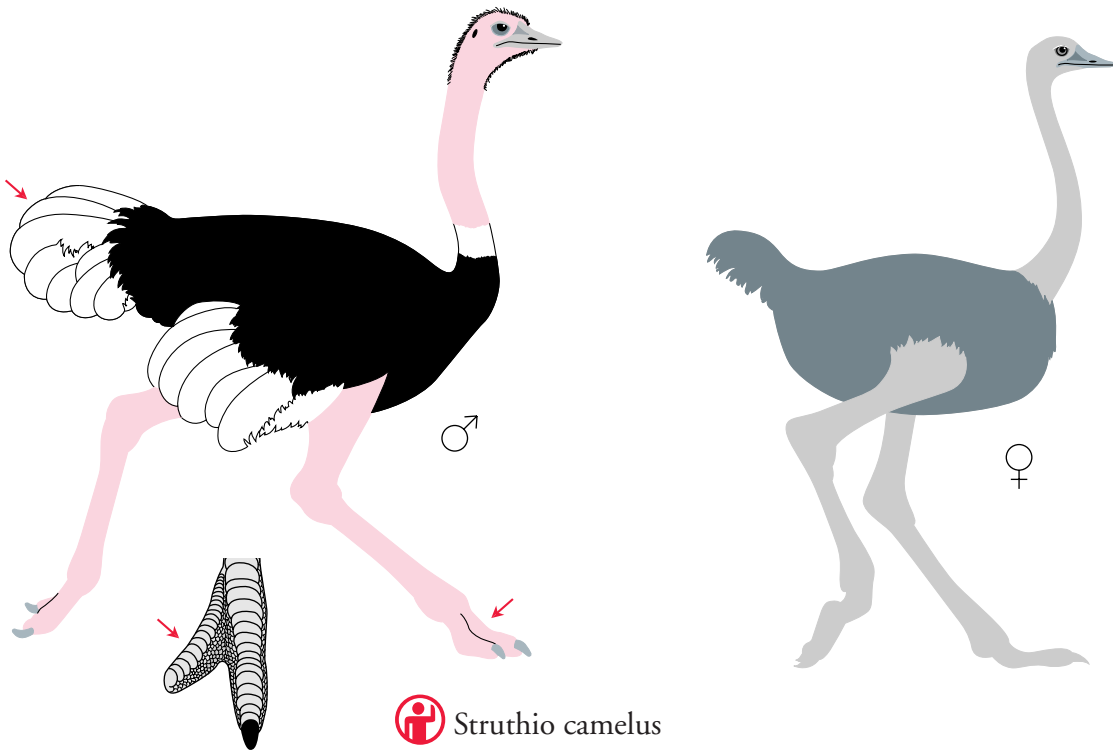


 *Sagittarius serpentarius*



Ostrich  
Auruche  
Avestruz

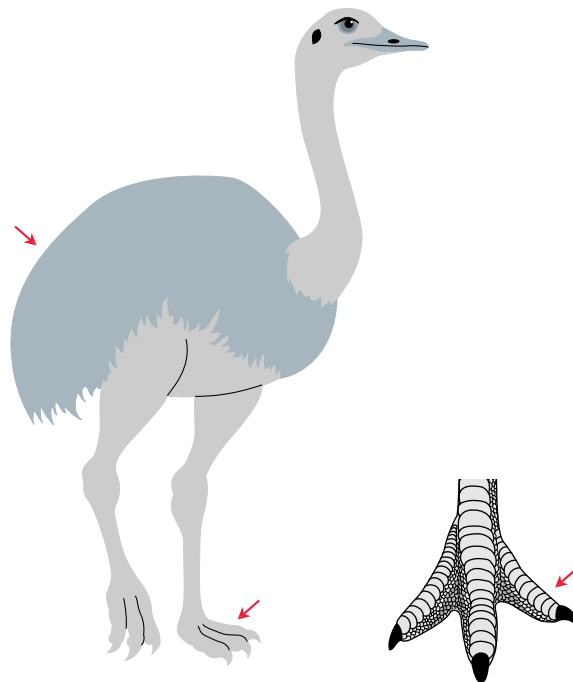
Struthionidae: ⓘ 1 Sp.







Rheidae: 1 Sp. I; 1 Sp. II; 0 Sp.

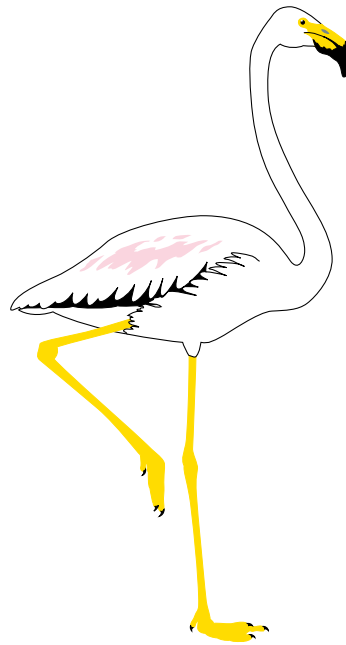


↳ Spp. RH-1, 2





Phoenicopteridae:  5 Spp. II  0 Sp.



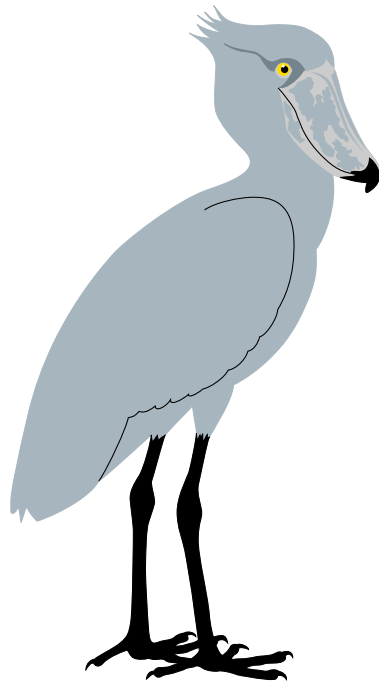
↳  Spp. PT-1→5  2



Shoebill  
Bec-en-sabot du Nil  
Pico zapato



Balaenicipitinae:  1 Sp. II  0 Sp.



 Balaeniceps rex

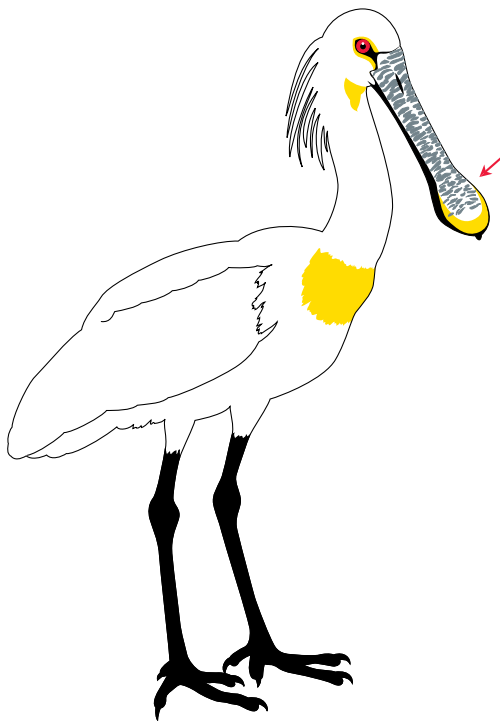


Threskiornithidae: 2 Spp. I; 3 Spp. II; 3 Spp. III 26 Spp.

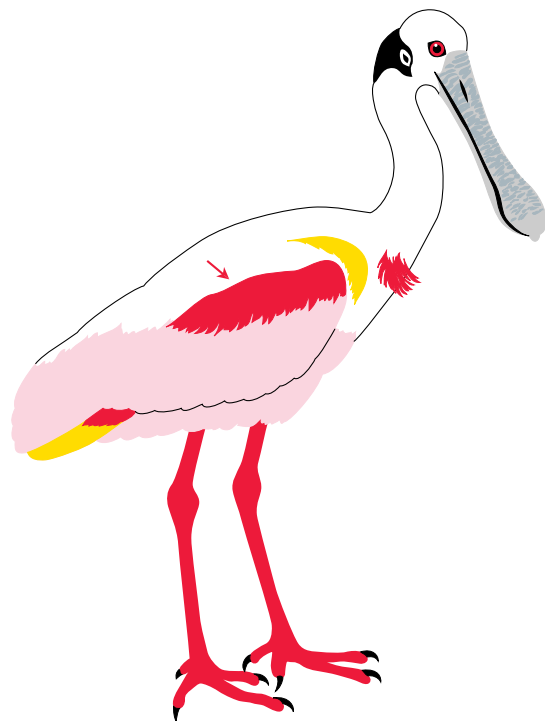


↳ Spp. TK-1, 2 2  
 Spp. TK-5, 6

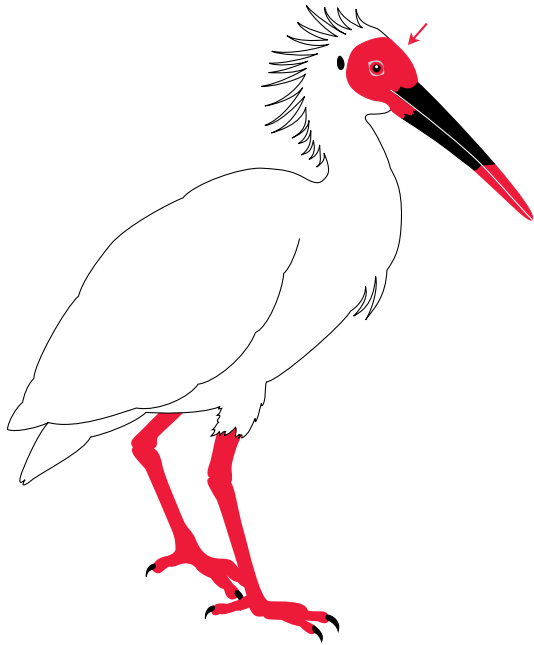
↳ Spp. TK-3, 4 2



*Platalea leucorodia*



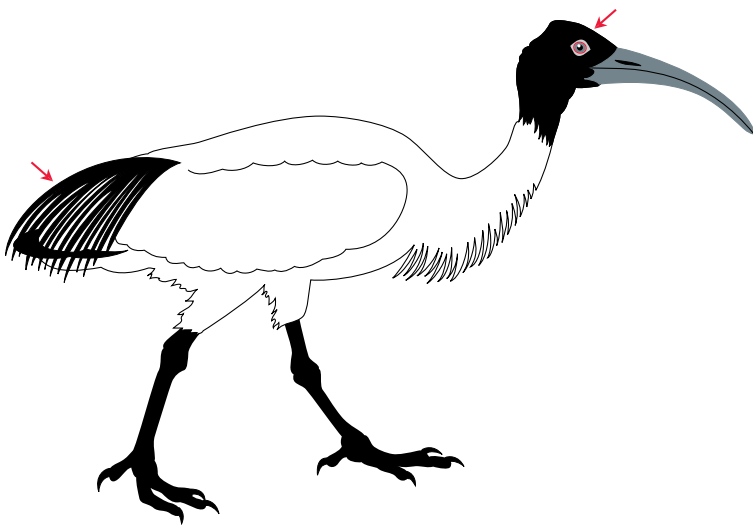
*Ajaia ajaja*



 *Nipponia nippon*






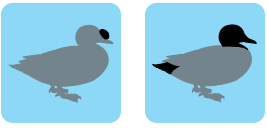
 *Eudocimus albus*



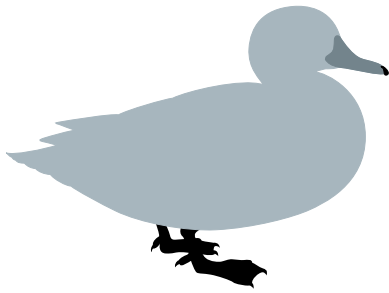
 *Threskiornis aethiopicus*



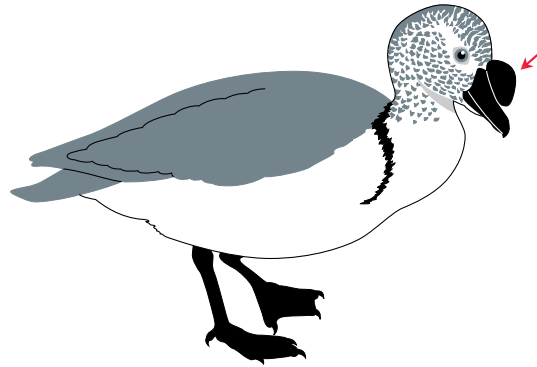
 *Eudocimus ruber*  



Anatidae: 7 Spp. I; 10 Spp. II; 15 Spp. III 116 Spp.



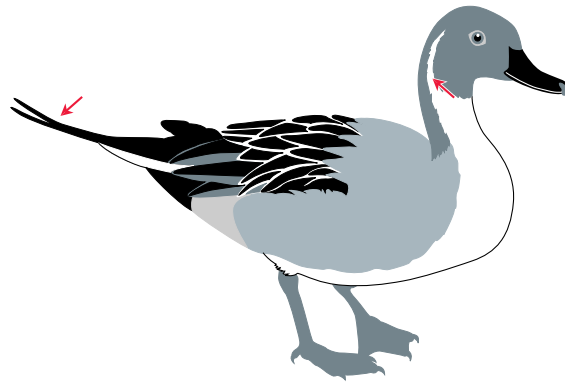
L → 11 → 3



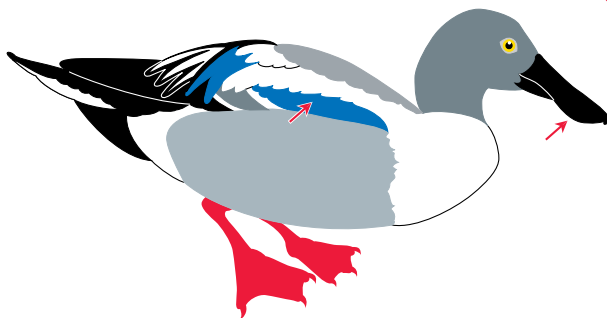
*Sarkidiornis melanotos*



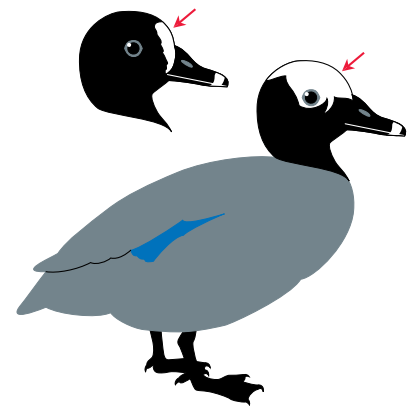
*Cairina moschata*



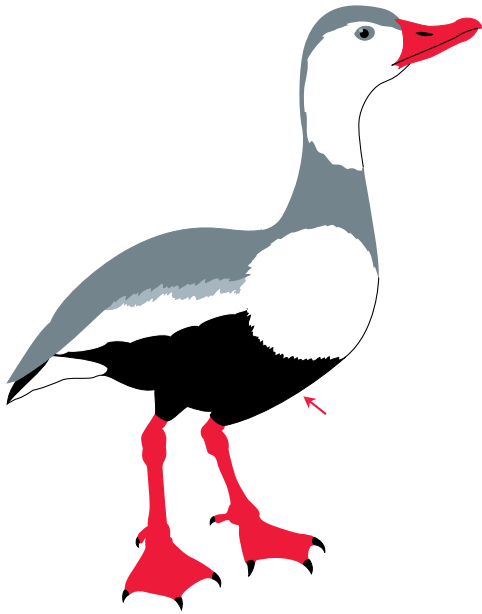
*Anas acuta*




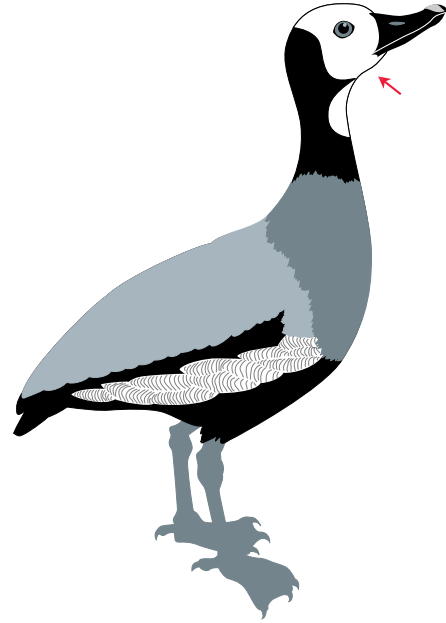
*Anas clypeata*



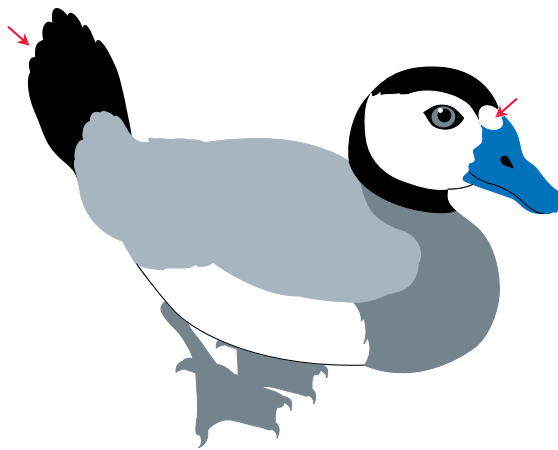
*Pteronetta hartlaubii*



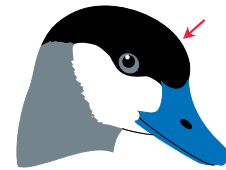
 *Dendrocygna autumnalis*




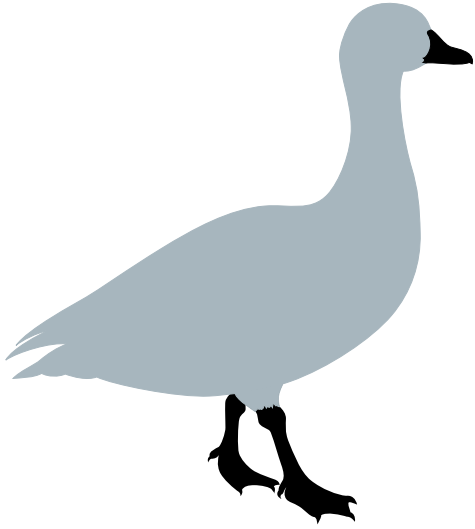
 *Dendrocygna viduata*



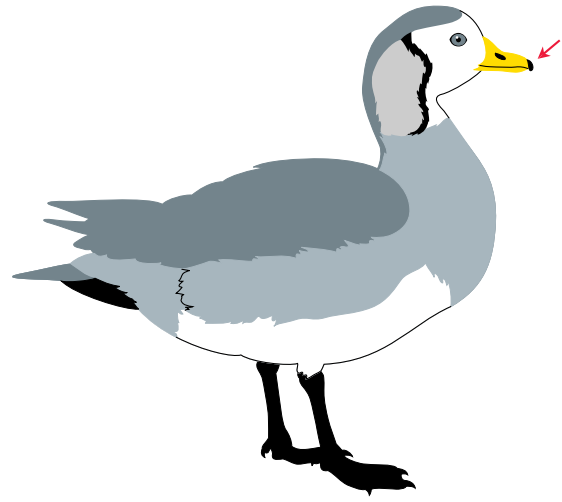
 *Oxyura leucocephala*



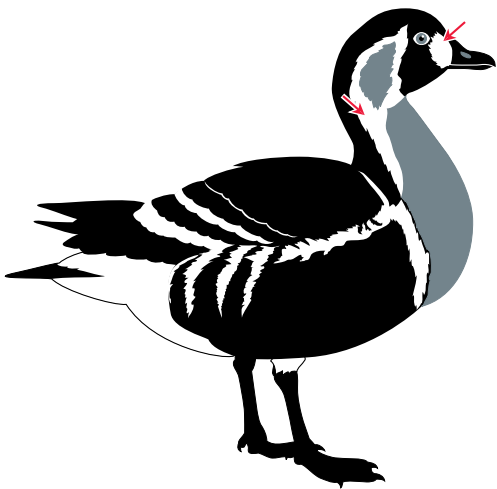
 *Oxyura jamaicensis*



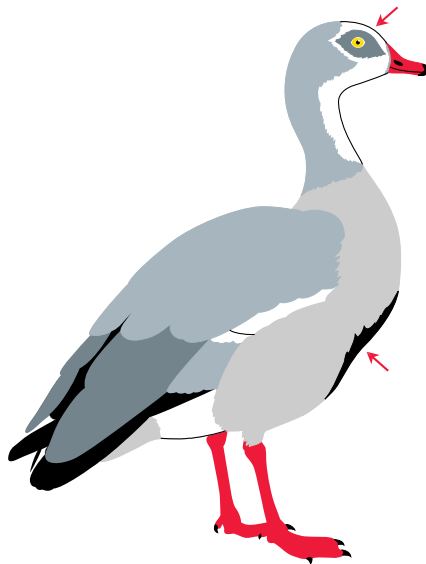
L → 13 → 3



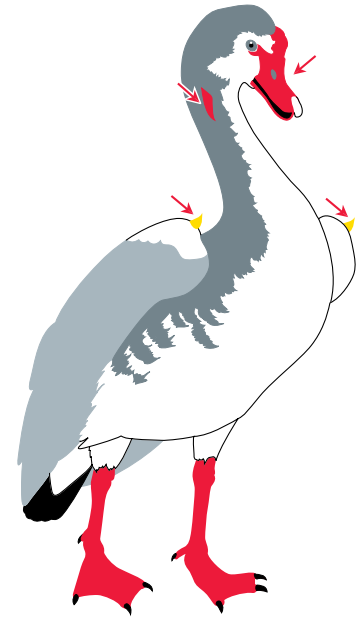
 *Nettapus auritus*



 *Branta ruficollis*

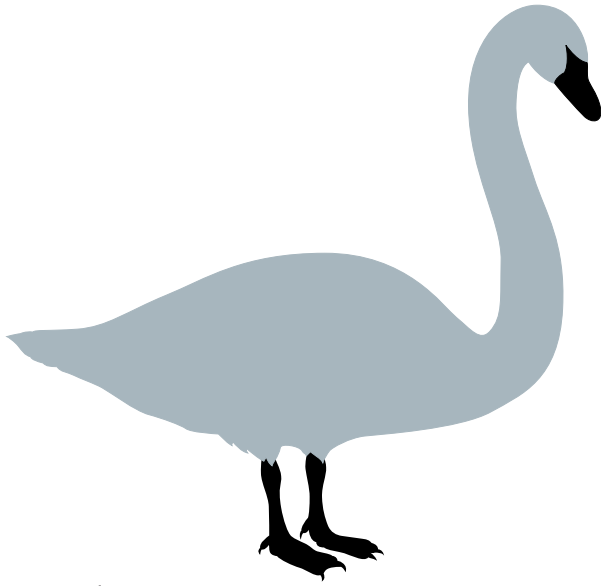



 *Alopochen aegyptiacus*

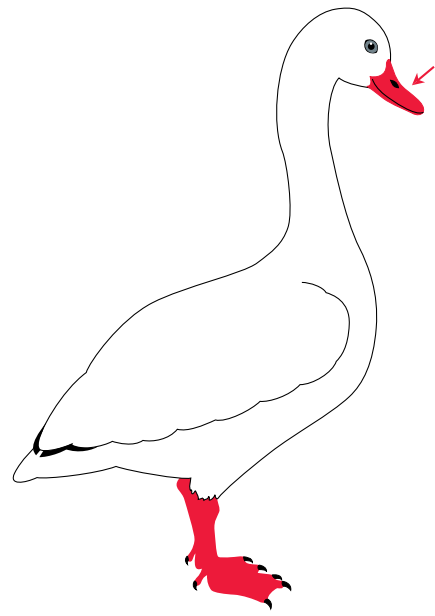


 *Plectropterus gambensis*

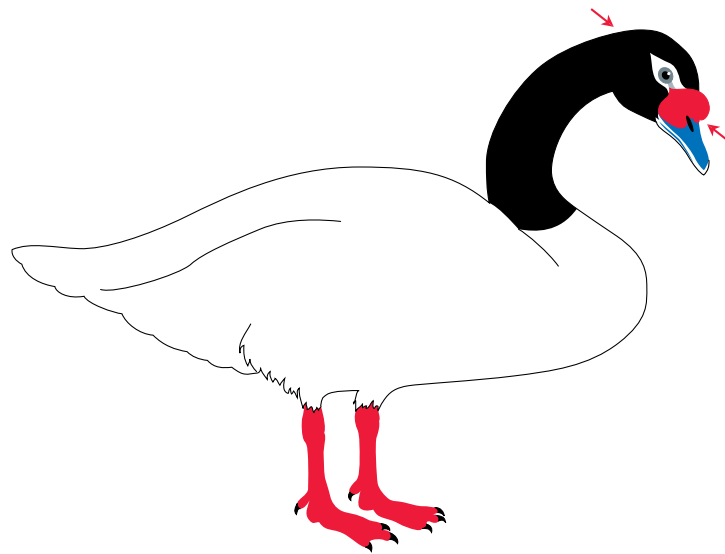




↳  Spp. AN-34→36 



 *Coscoroba coscoroba*

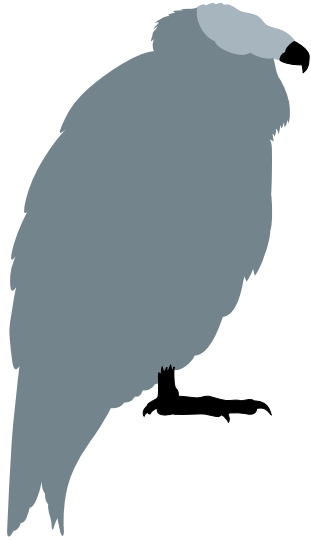


 *Cygnus melanocorypha*



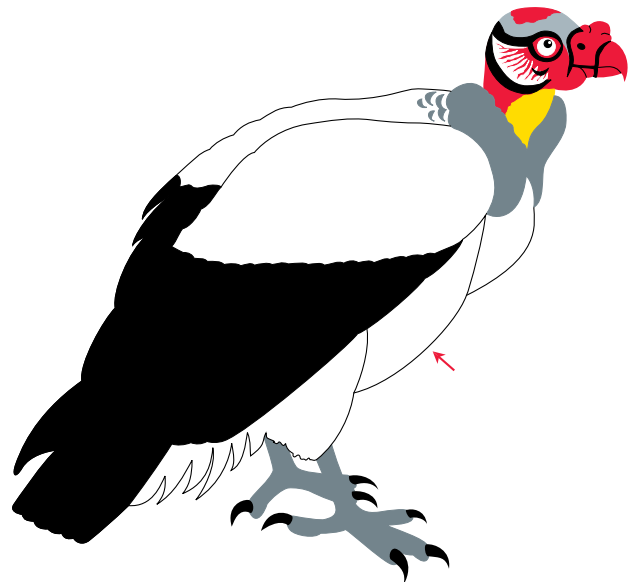
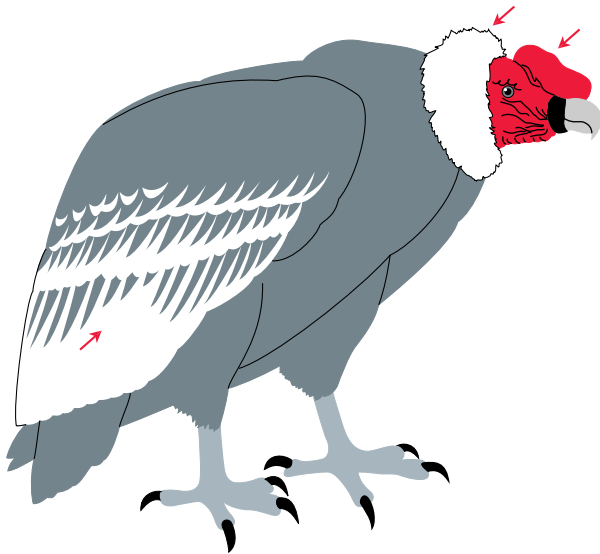
Condors, New World Vultures  
Condors, Vautours du Nouveau Monde  
Auras, Zopilotes, Cóndores

Cathartinae: 2 Spp. I; 1 Sp. III 4 Spp.



Spp. CT-1, 2

*Gymnogyps californianus*



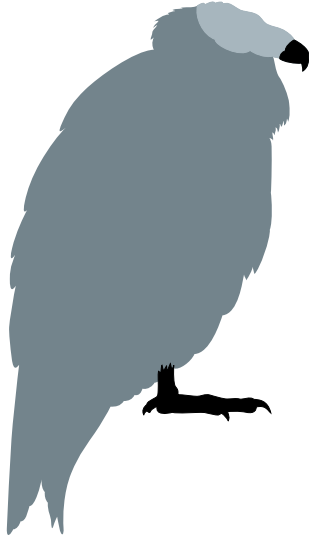
*Vultur gryphus*

*Sarcoramphus papa*

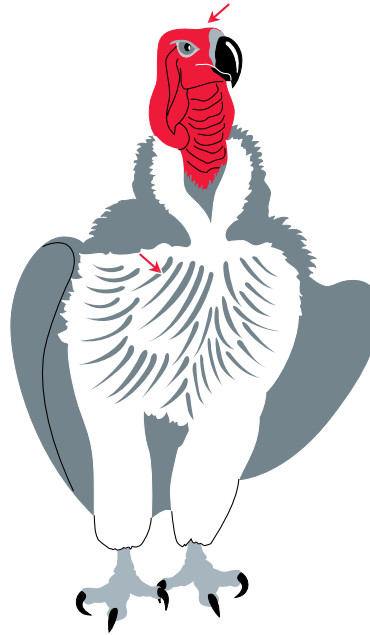
Old World Vultures, Griffons  
 Vautours de l'Ancien Monde  
 Buitres, Alimoches



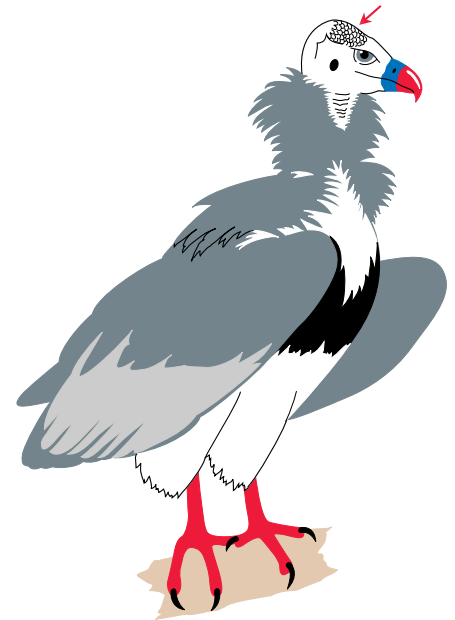
Accipitridae: 7 Spp. I; 233 Spp. II 0 Sp.



Spp. AC-32→38 AC-48



*Torgos tracheliotus*



*Trigonoceps occipitalis*



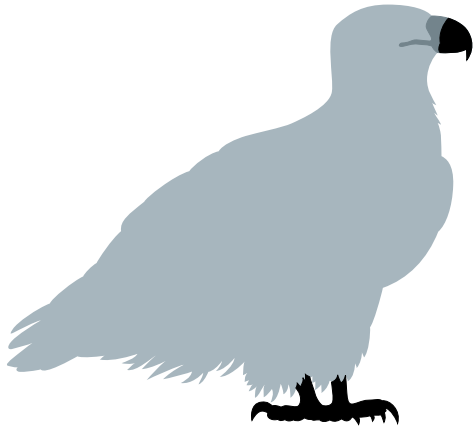
*Necrosyrtes monachus*



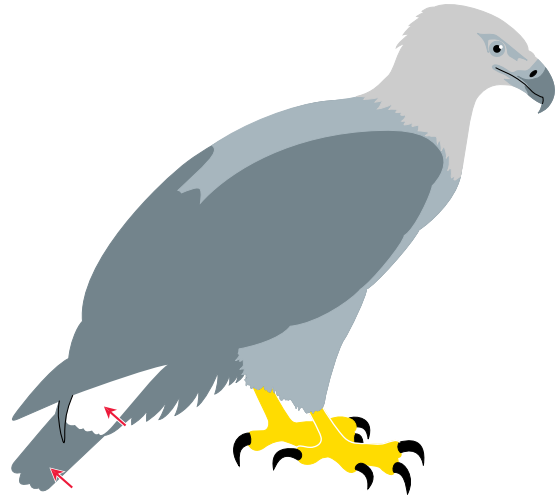
*Aegypius monachus*



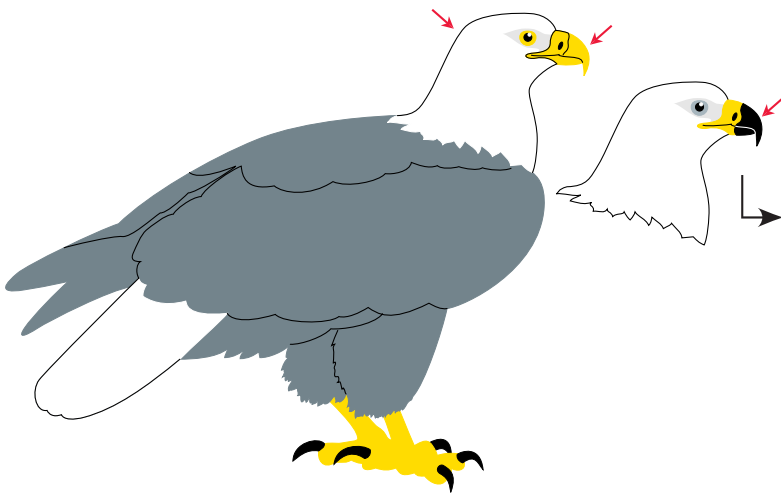
*Neophron percnopterus*



↳ Sp. AC-26

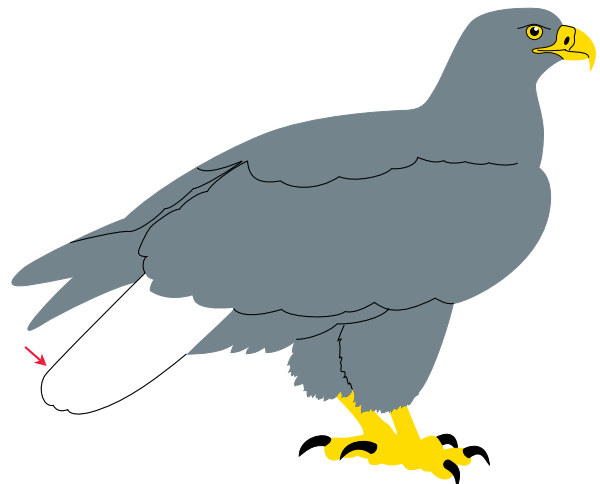


*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*



↳ Spp. AC-39, 40

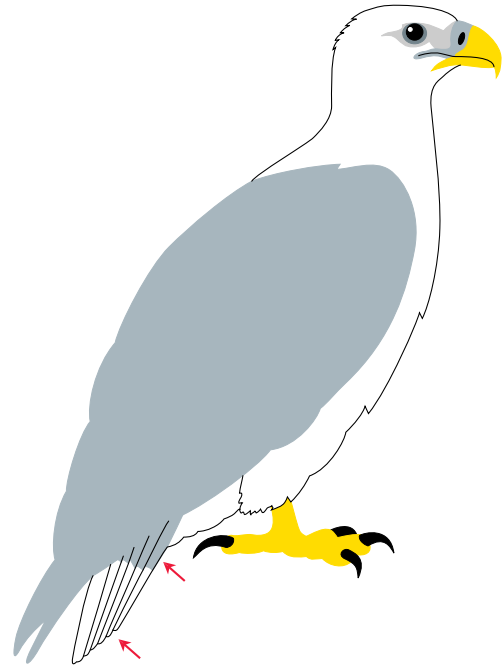
*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*



*Haliaeetus albicilla*




 *Haliaeetus pelagicus*



 *Haliaeetus leucogaster*



 *Terathopus ecaudatus*



 *Pandion haliaetus*



 *Harpia harpyja*




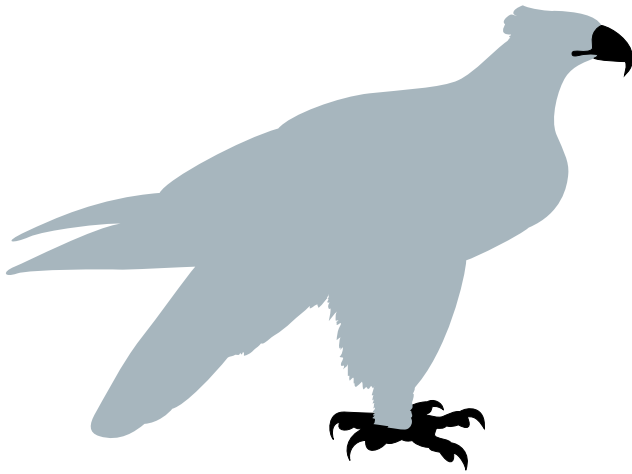
 *Morphnus guianensis*



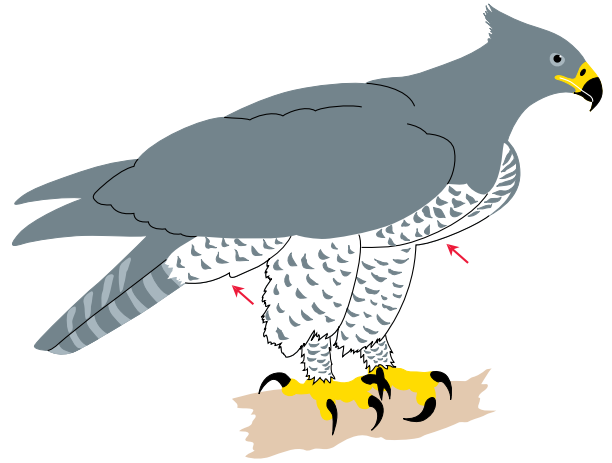
 *Pithecophaga jefferyi*



 *Harpyopsis novaeguineae*



↳ ⓘ Spp. AC-42, 44, 49 4




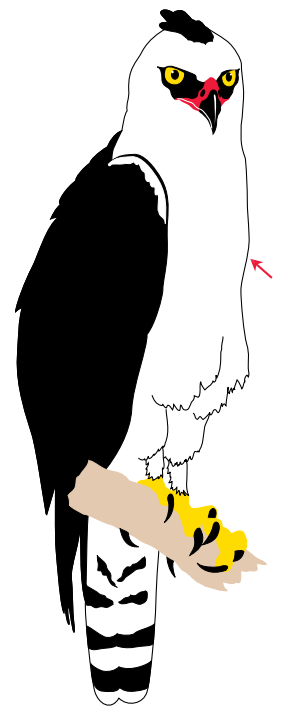
ⓘ *Polemaetus bellicosus*



ⓘ *Lophoactus occipitalis*



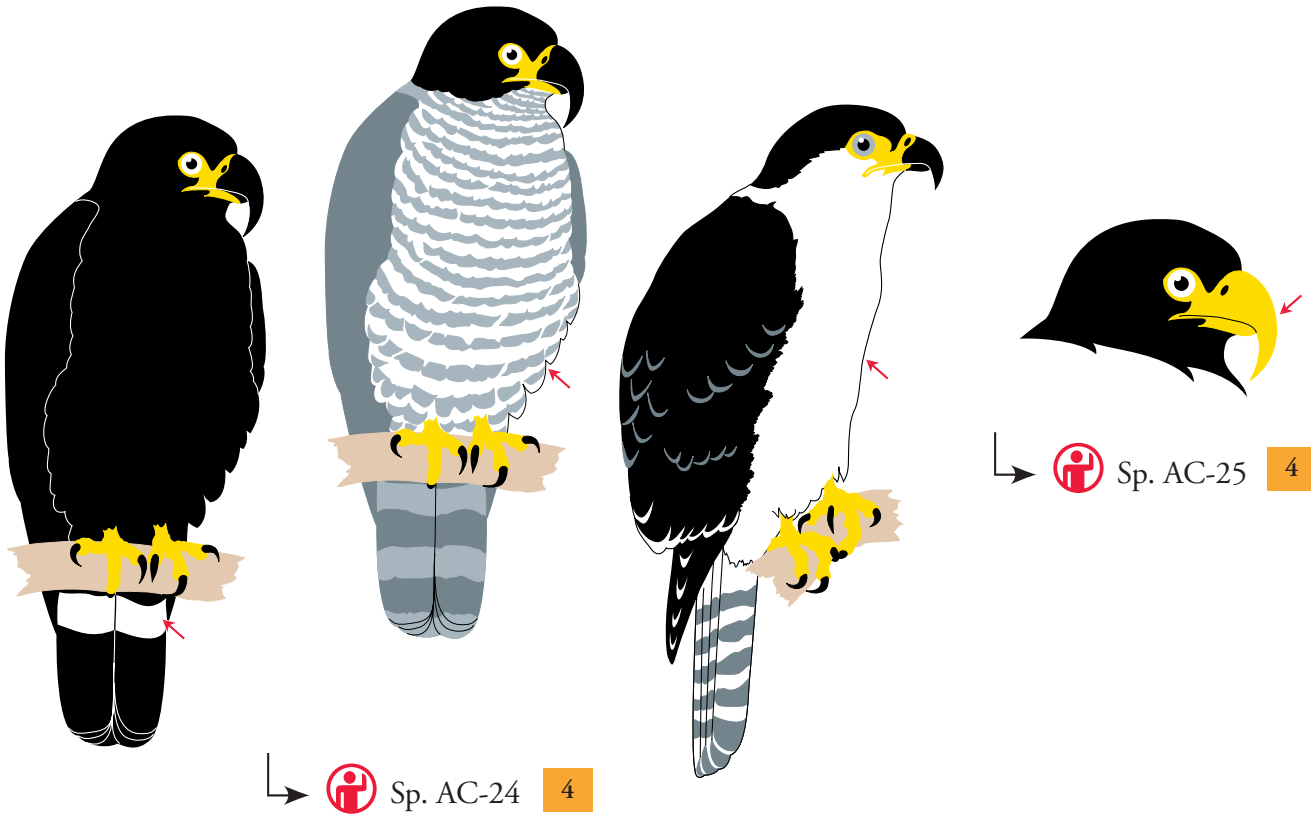
ⓘ *Spizaetus ornatus* 



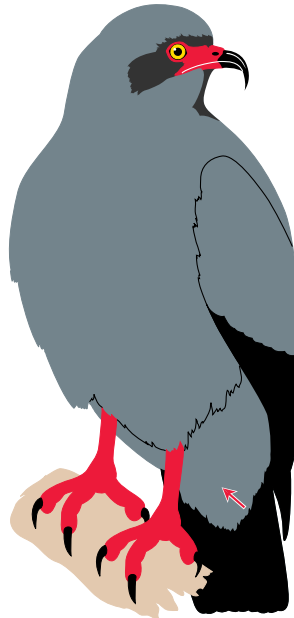
ⓘ *Spizastur melanoleucus*




Hook-billed Kite, Slender-billed Kite, Snail Kite  
Milans  
Gavilanes



 *Rostrhamus sociabilis*



 *Rostrhamus hamatus*




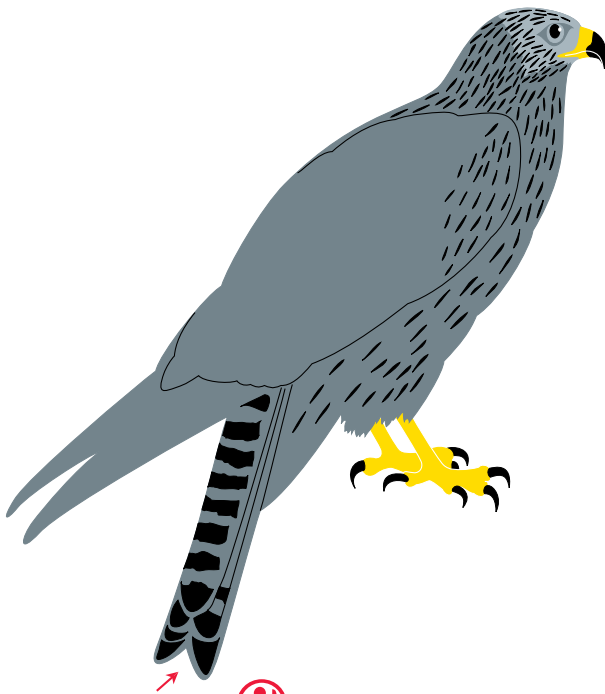




 *Elanoides forficatus*



 *Chelictinia riocourii*

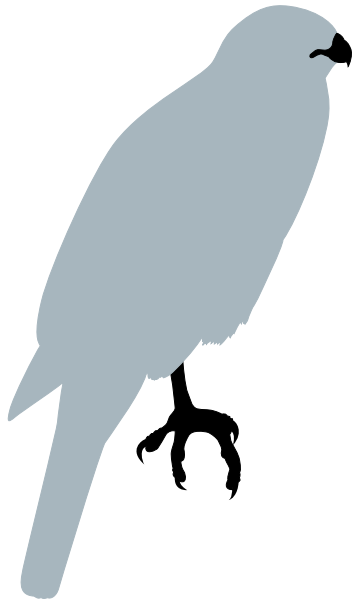


 *Milvus migrans*

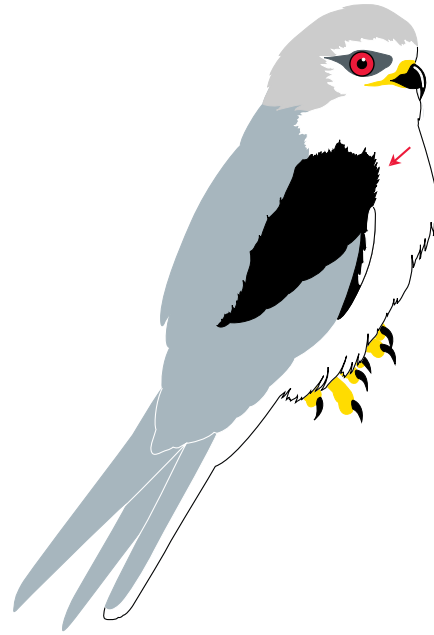
 *Milvus lineatus*



 *Milvus milvus*





↳ 15 → 4



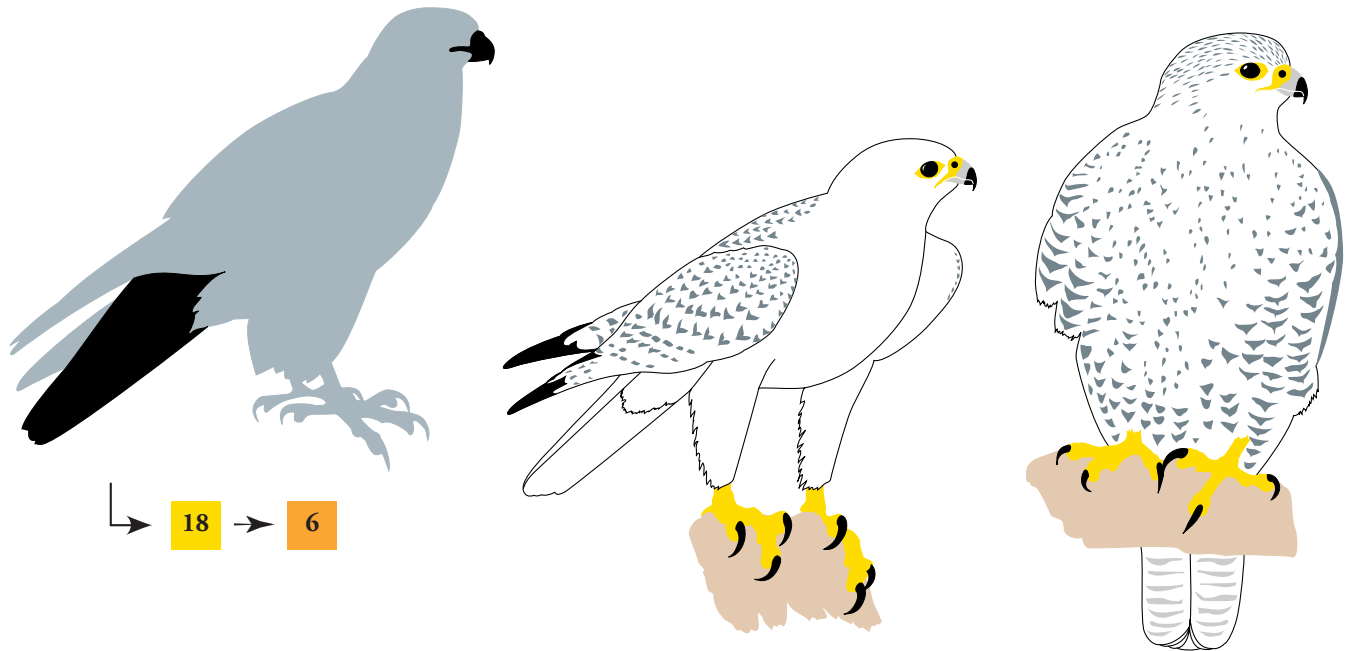
↳  Spp. AC-28→31 4



-  *Polyboroides radiatus*
-  *Polyboroides typus*



Falconidae: 7 Spp. I; 56 Spp. II 0 Sp.



18 → 6

*Falco rusticolus*



*Falco vespertinus*

# Identification of Psittaciformes

## Identification des Psittaciformes

### Identificación de los Psittaciformes

More than 200 species of parrots are illustrated in the blue and yellow sections of the guide. To identify the species, observe the pattern of the red plumage on your specimen. You do not need to take into account red that may be on the bill, legs or any part of the bird other than plumage.


*Plus de 200 espèces de perroquets sont illustrées dans le guide dans les sections bleue et jaune. Pour identifier l'espèce, observez le dessin du plumage rouge sur votre spécimen. Ce faisant, rappelez-vous qu'il ne faut tenir compte que du rouge présent sur le plumage de l'oiseau. Vous ne devez pas tenir compte du rouge qui pourrait être présent sur le bec, les pattes ou sur une autre partie dénudée de l'oiseau.*

Más de 200 especies de loros están ilustradas en las secciones azul y amarilla de la guía. Para identificar la especie, debe observarse el patrón del color rojo en su espécimen. Al hacerlo, tenga presente que es necesario solamente tener en cuenta el color rojo presente en el plumaje del ave. No se debe tomar en cuenta el rojo que podría estar presente en el pico, las patas o en otra parte.

Thus / Ainsi / Así  
*Pionus sordidus*

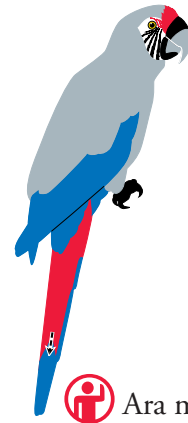
- considered to have red only on its tail.
- *est considéré comme un perroquet n'ayant de rouge que la queue.*
- es un loro en que el rojo aparece solamente en la cola.




 Pionus sordidus

Whereas / alors que / mientras que  
*Ara militaris*

- has red on the head and tail.
- *est une espèce ayant du rouge sur la tête et la queue.*
- es una especie en que el rojo aparece en la cabeza y la cola.



 Ara militaris

You must ask yourself the question: "On what parts of its body does the bird have red plumage?"

*La question à se poser est donc : « Où se trouve le rouge sur le plumage de l'oiseau? ».*

Por lo tanto, lo que uno tiene que preguntarse es "¿en que partes del cuerpo se aprecia plumaje rojo?"

▶ Does the bird have red plumage on its head?

*Y a-t-il du rouge sur la tête de l'oiseau?*

¿Se aprecia color rojo en la cabeza del ave?



▶ Does the bird have red plumage on its body?

*Y a-t-il du rouge sur le corps de l'oiseau?*

¿Se aprecia color rojo en el cuerpo del ave?



▶ Does the bird have red plumage on its tail?

*Y a-t-il du rouge sur la queue de l'oiseau?*

¿Se aprecia color rojo en la cola del ave?



▶ The other possible combinations are as follows:

*Les autres combinaisons possibles sont les suivantes :*

Las otras combinaciones posibles son las siguientes:



Some species for which the distribution of red markings is less well-defined are illustrated in more than one place in the guide. If you do not find the species, you should refer it to the specialist.

*Certaines espèces pour lesquelles la distribution du rouge est moins nette sont illustrées à plusieurs endroits d'une même section ou de deux sections du guide. Si en fin de compte vous ne réussissez pas à identifier l'espèce, vous devez alors en référer à l'expert.*

Ciertas especies en que la distribución del color rojo es menos precisa se ilustran en diferentes lugares de una misma sección o en dos secciones de la guía. Si no logra encontrar la especie, remítase a un experto.