

AVIONARY

About this site

47 Language Bird Dictionary of the Western and Central Palaeartic Region

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New in Avionary 3.0 (April 2014)

- New layout with improved accessibility for smartphones and tablets
- About 80 additional species (North-East America, Africa, North-East Asia) and new species splits
- Species list in 20 of the most frequently visited languages (scientific, English, Dutch, Polish, French, Spanish, German, Esperanto, Welsh, Lithuanian, Bulgarian, Portuguese, Danish, Italian, Czech, Russian, Swedish, Frisian, Irish, Norwegian); more languages in next updates
- More pictures
- Additional language: Macedonian
- Thorough review and extension for several languages, in particular Portuguese, Irish, Manx, Breton, Catalan, Esperanto
- Taxonomy and some further languages updated.

First release of Avionary: 1.0, October 2003

Previous update; 2.2, April 2012

How to Use Avionary

The names of about 1600 bird species in 47 languages (including Latin as the scientific language) are accessible on this site using any bird name in any of the languages. First you select a language and then you select a bird species by typing the first letter of the bird in the selected language. In the next step, you click the species in a scroll list.

The result page shows the bird names in all the languages at the right hand side in alphabetic order of the languages. The members of the same family in the language of choice appear in a list on the left hand side. Any family member can be selected in the left list and this gives a new result page with the name of the selected family member in all languages. Using the "back" button allows you to select other species, or another language.

For most of the species, a picture is shown between the two lists.

A list of all species for some languages (English, Dutch, Frisian, Lithuanian, German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Polish, Czech, Russian, Bulgarian, Irish, Welsh and Esperanto) is presented under "Species Lists".

Synonymous Latin (scientific) names can be used as an entry of choice, e.g. *Sturnus roseus* vs. *Pastor roseus*, and are presented on the result page.

Some special features are presented above the scroll lists:

- Alternative family names are given when different taxonomic families have been used. See under 'Taxonomy'.

- Differences in species or subspecies status are presented by the indication 'May be subspecies', e.g. *Aquila heliaca adalberti* in the 'extra info' field. See under 'Taxonomy'.
- Synonyms in the various languages are given where a second name is almost equally common. These are indicated as 'Synonym' with the two-letter code of the language.
- Confusing names are names where the same or almost the same name is given to different species in different languages. For example, Herring Gull (English for *Larus argentatus*) is different from Heringsmöwe (German for *Larus fuscus*); Sjøorre (Norwegian for *Melanitta fusca*) is different from Sjöorre (Swedish for *Melanitta nigra*), and Witgatje (Dutch for *Tringa ochropus*) is different from Frisian Wytgatsje (*Tringa glareola*). A complex example is the 'Sand Lark'. In Esperanto, English, Swedish, Latvian and Romanian (and sometimes French), this name is given to *Calandrella raytal*, in German, Croatian and Hungarian, this name goes to *Ammomanes cincturus*, while the Greek and Polish 'Sand Lark' is *Ammomanes deserti*, the Bulgarian and Slovenian one is *Eremalauda dumni* and the Icelandic one is *Calandrella brachydactyla*. Such cases are mentioned as 'Confusing' followed by the two-letter code of the language(s) having the confusing name and the Latin name of the species where the other language has the same or similar name. These cases are not exhaustive, and to some extent confusion is a subjective thing; therefore, the absence of the 'Confusing' label does not necessarily mean that no confusion can arise from any of the names of a species.

The regions of the world where the selected species occurs are given in abbreviated form after "Geo". See "The Region".

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank all the experts in the various countries who provided the names in their languages and spent many hours in finding the most appropriate bird names and in discussing them. The names of the experts are mentioned under 'The Languages'. Thanks also go to those who provided photographs, sometimes without knowing it.

Infinite thanks go to Theo Smeets, who continues to use all his admirable wits and lots of his spare time for devising, constructing and upgrading this website.

Aan Annette.

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Leidschendam, Nederland, September 2003, Latest Update April 2014.