

AVIONARY

About this site

47 Language Bird Dictionary of the Western and Central Palaearctic Region

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New in Avionary 3.1 (December 2015)

- New layout with improved accessibility for smartphones and tablets
- About 50 additional species and new species splits
- Species lists in 25 of the most frequently visited languages; more languages in next updates
- Review and extension for several languages
- More pictures
- Taxonomy updated.

First release of Avionary: 1.0, October 2003

Previous update: 3.0, April 2014

How to Use Avionary

The names of about 1650 bird species in 47 languages (including Latin as the scientific and first language) are accessible on this site using any bird name in any of the languages.

In step 1 you select a language and in step 2 you select a bird species by typing the first letter of the bird in the selected language. In step 3, you click the species in a scroll list.

The result page shows the bird names in all the languages in alphabetic order of the two-letter code of the languages. The list is preceded by the Latin name and any synonyms thereof. Any of those Latin synonyms can be used as a starting point for a query. The regions of the world where the selected species occurs are given in abbreviated form after "Geo" (see "Region" under the `Website Info` tab).

The members of the same family in the language of choice appear in a second list. Any family member can be selected in the family list and this gives a new result page with the name of the selected family member in all languages. The "One step back" button allows you to select other species, or another language.

For most of the species, a picture is shown by clicking "photo". Closing the photo brings you back to the full information page.

Some special features are presented below 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*); Sjørørre (Norwegian for *Melanitta fusca*) is different from Sjöörre (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 dunni* 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.

A list of all species of Avionary for the 25 languages that are most frequently visited in Avionary is presented under "Species Lists".

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Aan Annette.

Ruurd Jorritsma
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