Swainson's Thrush

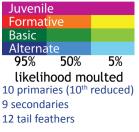
Catharus ustulatus

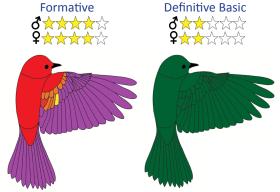




Species code: SWTH Band size: 1B Skull: 1 Nov (Small windows may remain indefinitely) Pyle: p397 Sibley: p407

Moult





Juvenile plumage is distinctive. Formative and basic plumages are very similar. The absence of moult limits is not easily discerned.

Ageing

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Use moult limits to separate formative plumage from basic plumage. Tail shape may be reliable in some cases, but intermediates occur. P10 length may also be useful.

Moult limit

Juvenile feathers among the greater coverts typically have buffy tips. Spots are generally larger on the innermost feathers. Spots become more subtle and may disappear when feathers are worn.

Tail Shape

Sexing

The angle of the feather tip differs. Formative = 88° angle Basic = 109° angle

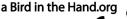
Worn feathers may be misleading.

Juvenile

Formative 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Basic

No known plumage methods. During the breeding season cloacal protuberance and brood patch are well developed.





a Bird in the Hand.org 🖉 References: Collier & Wallace 1989, MacGill Bird Observatory, Morris & Bradley 2000, Pyle 1997, Tabular Pyle 2007. Images: David Hodkinson.

> Compiled by David Hodkinson, 12 December 2011; North American edition General editor: David Hodkinson - editor@abirdinthehand.org



8365 **Identification** Similar species: Hermit Thrush, Grey-cheeked Thrush, Bicknell's Thrush & Veery.

<u>P6 emargination</u> Swainson's - No emargination Hermit - Emarginated Grey-cheeked - Often emarginated Veery - Slight emargination



Wing Formula

Hermit: P9 < P6, Swainson's, Grey-cheeked & Veery: P9 > P6

Back vs Tail colour

Swainson's - No contrast Hermit - Tail colour contrasts with back colour. Grey-cheeked - No contrast Veery - No contrast

Eye ring

Swainson's - Buffy Hermit - White Grey-cheeked - Indistinct, white Veery - Indistinct, greyish



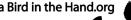
Hermit Thrush



Swainson's Thrush

Gray-cheeked







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