

1: A guide to the birds of Trinidad and Tobago | BTO - British Trust for Ornithology

I needed an informative book on the birds of Trinidad & Tobago and based on advice from many I ordered the Richard French 'bible' on Trinidad & Tobago birds. What an informative and well put together compendium of birds in the twin island state.

There were three profound questions my birding group discussed while we birded Trinidad and Tobago, back in December. The first two questions were never definitely answered. The bird guide question was a conundrum. How could this happen? How could I, the librarian, end up with an outdated field guide? A little bit of research when I got home unraveled the ways of publishers here and in Great Britain. There are two editions of the Kenefick book, the field guide. This is why the most recent title did not show up on Amazon when I was book shopping it is there now, a year later, but only for purchase through third-party booksellers. The edition of the Kenefick book, the one with the green-bordered cover, can also be purchased through Buteo Books, the Book Depository and a couple of other online booksellers. I wish I had figured this out before I headed to Trinidad and Tobago with an out-of-date field guide! Do not buy these books, unless you are collecting old bird books. The question still remains, especially for travelers with little room in their luggage: Which guide should I use when birding Trinidad and Tobago? First published in association with the Asa Wright Center, the book focuses on species descriptions, with illustrations grouped together in plates positioned in the center of the book. It is organized taxonomically, with families identified by first scientific and then popular name. Each family section starts with a brief description of the birds within that family, their common physical and behavioral traits, and range of habitat. The guide covers species, an expansion of 35 from the second edition, which was published in 1998. Each species account consists of: Popular name, scientific name, alternate names six for the Trinidad Piping-Guan! The amount of information varies, with less material on vagrants and rare species, and extended entries on notable species. The accounts aim for specificity and authority; dates and locations of rarity sightings are given, and research articles on nesting and behavior are cited. Most unusual of all, in Tobago I watched a flock of about 20 gulls feeding on the berries of a manjack tree 100m above sea level and well over a kilometer from the shore. The birds took the fruit on the wing, hovering beside the branches in a rather ungainly fashion. Even during the breeding season the birds appear to be quite unwary of humans. Often, as I have been investigating the contents of a nest by making a small hole in the side, the parent birds have come right to the nest, where they immediately begin to repair the damage even before my departure! Eckelberry, cofounder of the Asa Wright Nature Center and noted wildlife artist, did portraits of local birds. And, they are beautiful. Forty plates illustrating species means that each plate contains 5 to 18 species, often with illustrations of more than one form of the species adult, immature, male, female, flight, breeding, nonbreeding, nonbreeding adult in flight, you know the permutations. Colors are subtle and bright, distinctive details are evident, and birds on each plate are sized comparatively. Care has been taken to group the birds within each plate in a way that embraces design while also emphasizing similarities and differences. For me, this is most striking in Plate 30, Flycatchers, where the eye is arrested by the image of Elaenia after Tody-Flycatcher, after Scrub-Flycatcher after Tyrannulet after Pewee after Flycatcher, all looking left, all alike you think, till you start noticing that some are smaller, some have yellowish breasts, some have larger crests or larger bills. Each artist is credited on the top of the text plate page. Each plate is coupled with a companion page listing birds depicted, popular and scientific names, plus size, page number of Species Account, and notes on important identification details. Habitat areas are described in terms of climate and vegetation and how that has changed and what that means for birds. This section is illustrated by 13 black-and-white photographs, and if there is one way in which I would want edition four to be improved, it would be to print better quality photographs or go to color, since the images in my volume are dark and not very helpful in understanding the text. The Bibliography is extensive 14 pages and scholarly. No online sources are cited, but if you want to know what articles French or Alexander Skutch or Barbara and David Snow wrote on West Indian birds, this is the place. The Indexes are purely by name. Richard French is known in the birding world as the expert on the birds of Trinidad for good reason. Born in Great Britain, he originally

travelled to Trinidad in to teach music and history, and quickly became enamored with the Neotropical birds of the West Indies. He helped establish the Asa Wright Nature Center, wrote many articles promoting the importance of wildlife conservation in Trinidad, mentored birders and ornithologists interested in the islands, and, once he and his family returned to Great Britain in , returned regularly to lead bird tours and continue research for his guide. Species accounts are comprised of: No nesting or behavior or natural history, just the essentials needed for identification. There are plates, 35 more than the French guide, and 18 more than the first edition. With fewer species per plate, we often get more images of various forms of a species. There are four images of Roseate Tern in French, for example, and six images in Kenefick; two images of Barred Antshrike, adult male and female, in French, and four images, adult male and female, juvenile male and female, in Kenefick images of Barred Antshrike plates are above. Images are beautiful here also, but the color and depth appears flatter than the French artwork. The artwork in my edition of Birds of Northern South America is much more intense in color. And, with the absence of the need to arrange multiple images on one plate, there is less a sense of artistic design, birds are arranged in simple but unimaginative rows. The team that put this field guide together is knowledgeable and distinguished. He is now a director of the Phelps Foundation. Again, you gotta know your hummingbird names to use it. There are two things that bother me about the Kenefick guide. The first is that the illustrations make no distinction between birds common in Trinidad and Tobago and rarities or escapees. French has no species account for Red-and-green Macaw, a brief species account but no image for Scarlet Macaw, and a species account with a small image on the related plate for Blue-and-yellow Macaw. My other problem with Kenefick is the font, which is teeny tiny and thin in the second edition. I could barely read it, and if you buy this book and you are over 50, I highly recommend you also buy a magnifying glass. Ironically, the font in my first edition is much better, and I ended up happy I had bought this edition for my trip after trying to read the skinny-font second edition. Putting these points aside, this is a very good field guide to the birds of Trinidad and Tobago. The downside to the French guide is that you have to flip back and forth between the plates and the species accounts. Before the publication of the Kenefick guide, birders visiting Trinidad and Tobago would often extract the plates and bind them separately. The Kenefick title offers a compact, concise up-to-date field guide to these wonderful birds, the ibis, the piping-guan, the chachalaca, the manakins, and the many species of terns, flycatchers, hummingbirds, raptors, antbirds, woodcreepers, and tanagers. If you can read the font and remember that not every bird depicted can actually be seen in the country, then this might be the preferable purchase. This is the hard decision, made all the harder because both books are pricey, and Amazon discounts cannot always be obtained. One thing to keep in mind is how fortunate we are to have this choice! Trinidad and Tobago is one of the few Caribbean countries where a birder has a choice between two guides less than three-years old. It is far easier to find out how to identify a juvenile Bananaquit than it is to research how many Bananaquits fit on a banana. But, maybe that is the way it should be. By Richard French, Illustrated by John P. Christopher Helm, imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing, Donna was a Library Journal book reviewer for 15 years, reviewing over titles, and has also reviewed labor relations books and contributed articles on labor relations research to specialized journals and monographs. When she is not birding or working on her nature photography, Donna travels to Florida, where she attempts to turn her young nephews into birders so far, they are fisherman who send her photos of birds , to Los Angeles to visit her writer daughter and son-in-law, or somewhere wonderfully new and birdy. She also contemplates someday writing an article for her blog, Queensgirl.

2: A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago by Richard Ffrench

A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago. Third edition of the classic field guide, with a new illustration program, published with the support of the Asa Wright Nature Centre in commemoration of more than 40 years of excellence in conservation.

On June 8, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced from London that it had been decided at the Conference that the Colony was to be granted Independence on August 31. This new status of nationhood meant that Trinidad and Tobago would need to have its distinctive national emblems, a National Flag and Coat of Arms by which it would be identified universally. A committee which had been appointed by Government to advise on the design of the Flag and the Coat of Arms of the new Nation, to choose a Motto for it, and to consider suggestions from the public on these matters, submitted its report on June. Cabinet immediately approved the report, and a picture of the National Flag was published. The national flag was designed by the Independence Committee and selected to be used as the National Flag. Its colours are red, white and black. It represents the vitality of the land and its people; it is the warmth and energy of the sun, the courage and friendliness of the people. It is the colour of strength, of unity, of purpose and of the wealth of the land. The colours chosen represent the elements Earth, Water and Fire which encompass all our past, present and future and inspire us as one united, vital, free and dedicated people. The official description of the Flag reads as follows: The Black and White diagonals must always point to the peak of the staff. Ministry of Home Affairs. Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The committee included noted artist Carlyle Chang and designer George Bailey. The Coat of Arms with the accompanying motifs which represent indigenous features of Trinidad and Tobago were selected and formally agreed to be used as the Coat of Arms of Trinidad and Tobago in , in a design approved by the College of Arms. The three ships represent the Trinity as well as the three ships of Columbus. The fruited Coconut Palm dates back to the great seals of British Colonial Tobago in the days when the Island was a separate administrative unit. The following is a description of the Coat of Arms of Trinidad and Tobago: Per chevron enhanced sable and gules a chevronel enhanced argent between a chief two Hummingbirds respectant gold and in base three ships of the period of Christopher Columbus also gold the sails set proper. Upon a Compartment representing two Islands arising from the sea, on the dexter side a Scarlet Ibis and on the sinister side a Cocrico, both proper and with wings elevated and adorned. This flower, which is known by its long sprays of magnificent vermilion, will be in bloom on every anniversary of our Independence. As an indigenous flower it has been witness to our entire history. It can therefore be said to represent the imperishability of life and the continuity of our nation. With its colour matching the flaming red of our Flag and Coat of Arms and bearing the same symbolism, the Chaconia harmonizes with the other national emblems. The species range from the coastal region of Brazil to the south and Colombia to the north. The greatest population is in Venezuela. Trinidad sits on the continental land shelf of South America off the coastline of Venezuela and as a result the birds can be found in the Caroni Swamp of Central Trinidad. This beautiful bird is brown when young and its colour changes to red when it is mature. It is the only game bird on the island and is referred to as the Tobago Pheasant. It is about the size of a common fowl, brownish in colour with a long tail. They go about in flocks of about six and their quaint calls can be heard especially on early morning and late evenings. Both birds are protected by law.

3: Richard French obituary | World news | The Guardian

A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago, 3rd edition. By Richard French, Illustrated by John P. O'Neill, John Anderton, Dale Dyer, John Schmitt, Foreword by Carol J. James. Comstock Publishing Associates, imprint of Cornell University Press, December

More Info Birding in Tobago Hummingbirds on the feeders, motmots in the bushes, frigate birds over the beach: Tobago provides an exciting introduction to the pleasures of birdwatching in the tropics. Much of the enjoyment comes from the fact that the birds are both colourful and tame, and so easily observed. This means that the variety of birds to be found on the island is considerably greater than any of the Caribbean islands of comparable size. Only Cuba, which is times bigger, can boast more birds. These figures include a number of vagrant species that have only been recorded a few times. Serious birdwatchers relish the challenge of finding new birds and identifying difficult species: In contrast, Venezuela has nearly , including all six that are found on Tobago. They are the red-billed tropicbird, rufous-vented chachalaca, striped owl, red-crowned woodpecker, olivaceous woodcreeper, white-fringed antwren, blue-backed manakin, Venezuelan flycatcher, Caribbean martin, scrub greenlet, black-faced grassquit and variable seedeater. You might struggle to find the striped owl, but all the others are relatively easy to locate. Here, from December to July, you can enjoy the spectacle of hundreds of red-billed tropicbirds soaring over their breeding grounds, and you can even see these delightful birds at the nest. Incidentally, white-tailed tropicbirds have also been recorded regularly in recent years, though finding one among all the red-bills is a challenge. Little Tobago also offers the opportunity to see a number of other seabirds, including three species of booby. Though you have to be lucky so see the blue-faced or masked, you should see both brown and red-footed without any trouble. For many years Little Tobago was famous for its colony of greater bird-of-paradise, a native of New Guinea. Sir William Ingram introduced some 48 birds here in . Though a nest was never found, the birds evidently bred successfully as the colony survived for many years. By just a pair remained, and extinction must have followed soon after. Unlike Trinidad, Tobago has no extensive marshes or lakes, no swamp forest and no mountain forest over 2,ft, but there are small pockets of special habitats that are always rewarding. For waterbirds a visit to the sewage ponds near Pigeon Point is a must. Here you should see a small variety of ducks, including white-cheeked pintails, red-billed or black-bellied whistling ducks and blue-winged teal, though there is always a chance of finding an unexpected species. In December I saw three northern pintails here, the first record for the island. During the northern winter you can expect to see a variety of North American waders, including lesser and greater yellowlegs, willet and whimbrel, as well as the resident southern lapwing. Look carefully to see both little and the closely related snowy egrets. The former, a recent arrival on the island, is best identified by less yellow on the legs than the snowy, as well as black rather than yellow lores the bare skin around the beak and eyes. The mangroves between the pools and the sea are a productive area to look for wintering North American warblers, and with luck you might find prothonotary and yellow warblers here, along with a variety of flycatchers. Look out, too, for mangrove cuckoos. This is also a reliable site for the curious smooth-billed ani. Ask permission before entering, then look for more wildfowl and waders. You should see least grebes and anhingas the so-called snake bird or water turkey , neotropical cormorants and moorhens the same as we have in Europe. Red-rumped woodpeckers – the hardest to find of the three species found on Tobago – can also be seen here. Walk the trails and you should be rewarded with good views of white-fringed antwrens, scrub greenlets and orange-winged parrots, with soaring broad-winged hawks overhead. Not far from Grafton, at Turtle Beach, you will find a small freshwater lagoon behind the southern end of the beach. Many of the hotels hang out sugared water to attract hummingbirds. Five species of hummer can be seen here, Copper-rumped is the most common, but look out for the ruby-topaz, as spectacular as its name suggests, and the beautiful white-necked Jacobin. Watch out for barred antshrikes, cocoa woodcreepers and bare-eyed thrushes, along with blue-grey, palm and white-lined tanagers. During the northern winter northern waterthrushes are easy to find along the streams. The name is misleading, for these attractive birds are really North American warblers, not thrushes. Magnificent frigatebirds are numerous and impossible to miss, along with brown pelicans and

laughing gulls, but you should also see both royal and Sandwich terns. Ospreys breed on Tobago; numbers increase in the winter when the residents are joined by migrants from the north, so they are quite common. You can watch them fishing anywhere around the coast. Look out, too, for yellow-crowned night herons. As their name suggests, they are most active at dusk and on into the night, but they can often be seen during the day. Certain birds are common almost anywhere on the island. Yellow and black bananaquits are always tame and approachable, while there are four species of doves that are commonly encountered: Tropical mockingbirds are bold, confident birds that also sing well, while look out too for both tropical and grey kingbirds and house wrens. Overhead, watch for short-tailed swifts and Caribbean martins. This is the coolest part of the island, so you might need a sweater or, equally likely, a raincoat, for your visit. Some, like the white-tailed sabrewing hummingbird, are relatively easy to see, but others are more difficult. It takes time to spot your first collared trogon, as these beautiful birds tend to sit quietly and not draw attention to themselves. Look out, too, for yellow-legged thrushes that look remarkably like European blackbirds, along with olive-green woodpeckers and blue-backed manakins, the latter an absolute stunner. One of the hardest birds to find is the tiny white-throated spadebill, an inconspicuous and solitary flycatcher. A good guide may also produce an unexpected bonus: The best plan is arguably to take a guide for your first visit to Main Ridge, but then go back again and explore by yourself. Birding from the road is often productive, stopping regularly wherever there is a good view or if you see an interesting bird. The drive up to Main Ridge from the east coast is particularly productive. From the top of the ridge watch for soaring raptors: Look out for merlins. They are fairly common winter visitors from North America. Sadly, the illustrations are poor and not a great help to identification, while most migrant North American birds are simply not illustrated. It was a reasonable guide when it was first published, but that was over 30 years ago. A useful compromise is to carry Helm Identification Guides: Couple it with the Birds of Venezuela by Steven Hilty and you should be able to identify everything you encounter. Binoculars are essential, while a telescope is extremely useful, preferably with a wide-angle lens rather than a zoom. I find a 20x eyepiece ideal in the rain forest, as it provides a wide field of view and lets in lots of light. Many birds are tame so relatively easy to photograph. If you are a skilled digiscoper taking photographs through your telescope then you are sure to have lots of fun on Tobago. Though you can hire wellington boots to walk in the rain forest, the mud is seldom deep, and in my experience, you can easily get away with decent walking boots. Be warned that the top bird guides, such as Newton George, do get booked up well in advance, so it pays to arrange your guide well before you arrive in Tobago. Do get alternative quotes for your boat trip to Little Tobago, and make sure that your boatman gives you sufficient time to really enjoy your visit. Anything less than three hours is unlikely to be enough. Be sure to include a tour of Caroni Swamp: We extend our appreciation to David Tomlinson for the above article. David is a professional writer on birds who organises and leads overseas birdwatching holidays for his company, Gourmet Birds. Serious bird watchers will wish to consider the guides listed on this page. Their services are much in demand, particularly during the January to April high season. So, it is essential to book early to avoid disappointment. Other guides are listed in our main listing of Tour Guides and in our Business Directory. Equally importantly, those who have been on a tour with him invariably comment on what a lovely guy he is. In addition to full and half-day bird watching tours to the rainforest and Little Tobago, Newton offers full island tours and one-day excursions to the Asa Wright Nature Centre and Caroni Swamp in Trinidad. Although we are not serious bird watchers ourselves, we have hugely enjoyed the two tours we have undertaken with Newton. Full reports of these are available in the Newton tab above.

4: A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago

A visit to Trinidad and Tobago has introduced countless birders to the astonishingly rich South American avifauna. Members of nearly all the families of South American birds can be found in these two beautiful West Indian Islands, where the climate is pleasant and the habitats varied. This easy-to.

The scarlet ibis was one of the many birds researched by French for his guide. Gradually he became more than just a keen birder, and with the help of his wife, Margaret, began his own studies. The existing local field guide written by GAC Herklots was out of date and rather poorly illustrated. The preparation of the text required meticulous attention to detail, and contact with many overseas museums to track down specimens from the islands. The book was well received on its publication by Cornell University in 1963; a second edition followed in 1971. Richard also wrote many articles for local journals and newspapers as "Birdman", to raise public interest in wildlife and conservation. In the early 1960s, I benefited greatly from his knowledge and friendship, as did many others, whether temporary residents or Trinidadians. His national service included a year in Malaya in the education corps. He went on to Balliol College, Oxford, graduating in classics, history and philosophy. He gained his PGCE the following year. He met Margaret Southern at Oxford; they married in 1964 and went on to develop a lifelong passion for birdwatching. He taught classics in Barbados from 1965 to 1967. A lengthy holiday visit to Trinidad and Tobago opened his eyes to the glorious birds of the tropical rainforest and the diverse habitats of the twin islands. Richard taught arts subjects, notably music and history, eventually becoming deputy headteacher. Asa became ill in 1971, and the estate was established as the Asa Wright Nature Centre to safeguard its wildlife. Although president of the board of the nature centre from 1971 to 1973, Richard was never at heart a committee man, and was often at odds with the Americans who dominated the board at that time. In recent years, Richard helped to promote the centre at the annual bird fair at Rutland Water nature reserve in the East Midlands. Richard was known in Trinidadian society as an inspirational teacher, musician and conductor. A teacher of the "old school", he was a great believer in extracurricular activities as an essential part of school life. He spent a great deal of time running various groups, particularly the school choir, and the Duke of Edinburgh award scheme expeditions. A small madrigal group eventually grew to become the Orpheus choir, with Richard as conductor and director. The choir put on many concerts and participated successfully over many years in the biennial competitive music festival in Trinidad. Everything for the French family changed in the mid-1970s when the Trinidad and Tobago government nationalised the oil refinery, and the school closed. They returned to Britain, latterly living near Dumfries. Richard was awarded the Chaconia medal silver by the government of Trinidad and Tobago, and appointed MBE for "services to education and culture" in his adopted home. He is survived by Margaret, two sons and two daughters.

5: A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago : Richard French :

Trinidad and Tobago, tropical islands on the continental shelf of northeastern South America, enjoy a rich diversity of bird species, including visitors from the nearby mainland and others traveling the migratory flyway from North America. This compact, portable field guide is designed to provide.

6: Birds of Trinidad and Tobago: Martyn Kenefick, Robin Restall and Floyd Hayes | NHBS Book Shop

"Trinidad and Tobago provides wonderful birding and this guide does the island's brilliant bird life justice. If you are planning a trip, I can thoroughly recommend this book. If you're not planning a trip, I thoroughly recommend it too."

7: A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago,

A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago October 1, - Comment From reviews of the previous edition• "The island nation of Trinidad and Tobago has long served as a window on South American birdlife.

8: Tobago Birdwatching – the myTobago guide to birding on Tobago

A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago, the third edition by Richard French, incorporates five decades of Mr. French's notes and records of the island's birds to present in a handy and readable form with detailed and comprehensive information about the birds of Trinidad and Tobago.

9: List of birds of Trinidad and Tobago - Wikipedia

A total of species of birds have been confirmed on the islands of Trinidad and www.enganchecubano.com are few places in the world where so many bird species can be seen in such a small area, many of them unique, very rare, or of particular interest.

*The Queen Who Saved Her People (Arch Books, set of 6) Oxford Advanced Learners Encyclopedic Dictionary
Improving Your Elementary School Dog opera Constance Congdon Advanced price action course Diary of a wimpy kid
questions Bongo-Da limestone deposit Research in practice terre blanche Leadership, myth, metaphor Treatise on the
limitations of actions at law and suits in equity and admiralty Justinian and his age The Babys Catalogue: Baby Sleeps
Gas Separation Technology That blessed fulness The turn to the subjective : Federico Fellini Well ap exam preparation
guide 2nd edition Sports and Exercise Injuries Weekend Gardener Organizer, A Three Year Planner The Saints
Everlasting Rest Dc adventures rpg Wellesley College List of persons assessed a state, town and county tax, in the
town of Charlestown, for the year 1844. Chiltons Repair Manual: Dodge Plymouth Trucks 1989-91 The journey out: the
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