Blackbird – Amsel (*Turdus merula*)

* Native all year round [1].
* Migrate to less crowded areas due to human density and disturbances (pedestrians, dogs, and magpies) [2].
* Diurnal migration in fall (October-November) or winter (December-February).
* Females migrate more in fall.
* Socially monogamous, typically breeding between March and June.
* Migration distances: 800-2000km [3].

Bullfinch – Gimpel (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*)

* Resident Birds.
* Found year-round in breeding grounds.
* Smaller family groups roam the countryside in late spring.
* Female and juvenile bullfinches occasionally migrate south, returning to breeding grounds in spring [4].

Brent Goose – Ringelgans (*Branta bernicla*)

* Leave breeding grounds in mid-September and arrive late October to early November.
* Peak numbers in January and depart in late February.
* Stop off along the Baltic coast and reach the Arctic in early June.
* Nightly rest on mudflats to avoid predators [5].

Black-headed Gull – Lachmöwe (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*)

* Are at home here all year round with Northern breeding birds overwinter [6].
* Central European Birds make short-distance migrations in the southwest direction.
* Baltic sea birds move to Western Europe [7].

Brambling – Bergfink (*Fringilla montifringilla*)

* Migration and Wintering
  + Differential migration based on age and sex.
  + Irruptive migration.
  + Facultative mass roosts and large feeding flocks during winter [8].

Barn Owl – Schleiereule (*Tyto alba*)

* Mostly stay close to their breeding grounds during the winter [9].
* Populations in northern North America partially migrate, wintering up to several hundred km southward from the breeding area.
* Long-distance movements recorded for nonbreeding adults and nestlings in Texas.
* No evidence of migration in northern Europe or northern Utah [10].

Chaffinch – Buchfink (*Fringilla coelebs*)

* Mainly annual birds.
* North-east migration or overwintering [11].
* Winter climate affects the breeding grounds.
* Displaces weaker or ill-adapted ones.
* Causes intraspecific geographical segregation [12].

Coot – Blässhuhn (*Fulica atra*)

* Can be seen all year round and birds from the northeast spend the winter in Germany.
* Northern Eurasia populations are fully migratory, crossing continental Europe and the Sahara.
* Southward movements occur from mid-August to November and the return passage from late February to May.
* Nests in dispersed solitary pairs.

Common Crossbill – Fichtenkreuzschnabel (*Loxia curvirostra*)

* Resident bird and short-distance migrant.
* Invasive migration based on food supply [13].

Song Thrush – Singdrossel (*Turdus philomelos*)

[1] “The blackbird: From forest bird to garden bird – NABU.” Accessed: Sep. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/voegel/portraets/amsel/

[2] E. Fernández-Juricic and J. L. Tellería, “Effects of human disturbance on spatial and temporal feeding patterns of Blackbird Turdus merula in urban parks in Madrid, Spain,” *Bird Study*, vol. 47, no. 1, pp. 13–21, 2000, doi: 10.1080/00063650009461156.

[3] M. Mattson, “ADW: Turdus merula: INFORMATION,” Animal Diversity Web. Accessed: Sep. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Turdus\_merula/

[4] “Bullfinch: female, song, nest & more - Plantura.” Accessed: Sep. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://plantura.garden/uk/garden-birds/guides/bullfinch

[5] “About Brent Geese Exeter, UK | All About Migration.” Accessed: Sep. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://allaboutmigration.com/about-brent-geese/

[6] “Bird portrait: Black-headed gull - NABU.” Accessed: Sep. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/voegel/portraets/lachmoewe/

[7] “Bird Migration Atlas.” Accessed: Sep. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://migrationatlas.org/node/1815#section1

[8] L. Jenni, “Which birds participate in mass concentrations of Bramblings Fringilla montifringilla?—Ring recoveries, biometry, age and sex composition,” *J. Ornithol.*, vol. 163, no. 1, pp. 1–17, 2022, doi: 10.1007/s10336-021-01916-7.

[9] “Bird portrait: Barn owl - NABU.” Accessed: Sep. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/voegel/portraets/schleiereule/

[10] “(species) tyto alba - Utah Natural Heritage Program Field Guide.” Accessed: Sep. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://fieldguide.wildlife.utah.gov/?species=tyto alba

[11] L. F. Society, L. Sciences, and H. Street, “MIGRATION STRATEGY IN THE CHAFFINCH ,” 2020.

[12] “Bird portrait: Chaffinch - NABU.” Accessed: Sep. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/voegel/portraets/buchfink/

[13] “Bird portrait: Red Crossbill - NABU.” Accessed: Sep. 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/voegel/portraets/fichtenkreuzschnabel/