

Red Kite. Adult (30-XII)

RED KITE (Milvus milvus)

IDENTIFICATION

59-66 cm. Rufous neck and upperparts; reddish and streaked underparts; whitish and streaked head and nape; rufous wings with a large white patch underwing; forked and reddish tail; dark bill; yellow cere; pale yellowish iris.



Red Kite. Adult: pattern of head, breast and tail.



SIMILAR SPECIES

The only raptor with forked tail is **Black Kite**, with darker plumage and lacking reddish on tail.

SEXING

Plumage of both sexes alike. **Males** usually smaller than **females**, but much overlap makes size an useless character to sex individual specimens.

AGEING

3 types of age can be recognized:

Juvenile with fresh plumage, without moult limit; wing coverts tipped pale; primary coverts with narrow pale tips; breast feathers with narrow dark streak, pale margin and off-white tip; brownish and barred tail; dark bill; yellowish grey iris. CAUTION: late spring some specimens have adult body feathers.

2nd year autumn/3rd year spring only in specimens with retained juvenile flight feathers (mainly secondaries); sometimes can be retained some juvenile body feathers.

Adult with wing coverts lacking pale tips; primary coverts without pale tips; breast feathers with broad dark streak, bordered dark rufous buff; yellowish bill; pale yellow iris; reddish and usually unbarred tail.





Red Kite. Ageing. Pattern of head and iris colour: left adult; right juvenile.







Red Kite. Ageing. Pattern of breast: left adult; right juvenile.





Red Kite. Ageing. Pattern of tail: left adult; right juvenile.





Red Kite. Ageing. Pattern of primary coverts: top adult; bottom juvenile.

STATUS IN ARAGON

Resident, with contribution of wintering European birds. Breeds in forest in Northern part of the Region.



Red Kite. 2nd year autumn (7-XII).



Red Kite. 2nd year spring (05-I).

MOULT

Complete **postbreeding** moult, starting in April and finished between September and October. **Postjuvenile** moult starts in some birds with body feathers in October (others don't moult anything); feathers of tail and wing start their moult in March-April of **2nd year**, being usually a complete moult in most birds; some specimens can retain **juvenile** flight feathers and underwing coverts with pale tips.



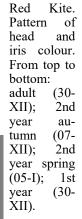
Red Kite. 1st year (30-XII).

PHENOLOGY

Ī	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII



















Red Kite.
Pattern of undertail coverts: top adult (30-XII); botton 1st year (30-XII).









Red Kite. Upperpart pattern: left adult (30-XII); right 2nd year autumn (07-XII).





Red Kite. Upperpart pattern: left 2nd year spring (05 -I); right 1st year (30-XII).





Red Kite. Tail pattern: left adult (30-XII); right 2nd year autumn (07-XII).





Red Kite. Tail pattern: left 2nd year spring (05-I); right 1st year (30-XII).



Red Kite. Adult: pattern of primary coverts (30-XII).



Red Kite. 2nd year autumn: pattern of primary coverts (07-XII).



Red Kite. 2nd year spring: pattern of primary coverts (05-I).



Red Kite. 1st year: pattern of primary coverts (20-





Red Kite. Adult: pattern of primaries (30-XII).





Red Kite. 2nd year autumn: pattern of primaries (07-





Red Kite. 2nd year spring: pattern of primaries (05-





Red Kite. 1st year: pattern of primaries (20-XII).





Red Kite. Adult: pattern of secondaries (30-XII).





Red Kite. 2nd year autumn: pattern of secondaries (1 juvenile feathers) (07-XII).





Red Kite. 2nd year spring: pattern of secondaries (05 -I).





Red Kite. 1st year: pattern of secondaries (20-XII).





Red Kite. Adult: pattern of wing (30-XII)





Red Kite. 2nd year autumn: pattern of wing (1 juvenile feather) (07-XII)





Red Kite. 2nd year spring: pattern of wing (05-I)





Red Kite. 1st year: pattern of wing (30-XII)