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Fatah Zarei, Seyed Naseh Hosseini, Ridha Hassan Hussein, Jalal Pezeshk, Mariwan Rahim & Loghman Maleki

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Abstract: A checklist of the birds of Kurdistan Province, western Iran, is presented based on records of avian species whose presence was confirmed in the area as a result of field surveys conducted from 2010 to 2018, literature review, and personal communications from researchers. This edition of the checklist includes 310 species of 23 orders and 59 families. Accepted English names, scientific names, authority, remarks on taxonomy, status, habitat, vernacular names in Kurdish, and conservation status pertaining to the birds of this region are given. Our work comprises the first ornithological document to cover all the bird species recorded to date in this province.

Keywords: Avifauna, checklist, conservation, habitat, status, taxonomy.

Kurdish abstract: **puxte:** listî pêdaçuneweyî ballindekanî nawçeyî kurdistanî rojawayî êran leserbinemayî tomarî ew core ballindaneyî ke le nawçekeda çespênrawe xiraweterrû, em tomaranêş le encamî rupêwî kêllgeyî le nêwan sallanî 2010-2018 kokrawetewe, kokrdineweyî zaniyarî le billawkrawekan û herweha ew peywendiyê kesiyaneyî ke legellî twêjerekanda hebuwe. lem çapeda 310 corballinde keser be 23 pol û 59 xêzanin xiraweterrû. le polênikrdinekedâ; nawî înglîzî, nawî zanistî, nawî danerekan, bariyan, nşingeyan, nawekaniyan be zimanî dayk (kurdî) û herweha barî parêzirawyan ke bestirawetewe bew ballindaneyî ke lem nawçeyedaye baskrawe. karekeyî ême yekemîn bellgenameyî ballindenasiye, hemû ew core ballindane deგრეტewe ke ta emirro le nawçekeda tomarkrawn.

kfilewşe: ballindekanî nawçeyek, listî pêdaçunewe, parêziraw, nşinge, bar, polêninasî.

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Author Contribution: FZ conceived and designed the work. FZ, SNH, JP, MR and LM conducted field surveys and data collection. FZ led the writing of the manuscript with inputs from RHH, MR and LM. All the authors equally contributed in refining the manuscript drafts and approved the final version.

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INTRODUCTION

Many international and Iranian ornithologists investigated the avifauna of Iran over the past two centuries (Khaleghizadeh 2007; Roselaar & Aliabadian 2007). As a result, a total of 551 bird species from 26 orders and 84 families was recorded from Iran (Khaleghizadeh et al. 2017b). While the avifauna of the southern Caspian region and northwestern, northeastern, and southern regions of Iran was well covered in these studies, that of some provinces in the west was scantily covered (Roselaar & Aliabadian 2007; Khaleghizadeh et al. 2011).

Situated in western Iran, Kurdistan Province supports a significant number of bird species, especially some globally threatened species. While the herpetofauna (Rastegar-Pouyani et al. 2009; Rastegar-Pouyani 2011; Bahmani et al. 2012, 2014) and ichthyofauna (Esmaili et al. 2011, 2017; Imanpour-Namin et al. 2015; Zarei & Rajabi-Maham 2017; Sadeghi et al. in press) of this province were well studied, no comprehensive survey of its avifauna was published yet. The great habitat diversity of this province highlights the need for ornithological studies. Herein we present a revised and up-to-date checklist of its bird species with notes on their taxonomy, status, habitat, and conservation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

Kurdistan Province is located on the western edge of the Iranian plateau (total area 28,203km², between 34.73–36.50°N and 45.51–48.26°E), sharing its northern border with the Western Azerbaijan Province, the southern border with Kermanshah Province, the western border with Iraqi Kurdistan region, and the eastern border with Zanjan and Hamedan provinces (Fig. 1). The altitude ranges from 900m to 3,390m. The annual precipitation ranges from 400mm in the eastern and central highlands (Images 1 & 2) to more than 800mm in the western mountainous areas (Image 3; Ghasriani 1998). It maintains a rich flora (2,110 species in 113 families and 629 genera or about 25% of plant species recorded throughout the country; Maroufi 2012). It is placed in the middle of the Irano-Anatolia biodiversity hotspot and includes a variety of mountainous habitats with Persian Oak *Quercus brantii* forests (Image 3), numerous artificial and natural water bodies (Images 4 & 5), and meadows with cold Mediterranean climate. It possesses four protected areas (namely, Shahu-Kusalan,

Abdolrazaq, Bijar, and Badr & Parishan; Fig. 1) and one wildlife refuge (Zarivar Wildlife Refuge; Image 5). Zarivar Lake (or Zarivar Wetland; 35.90°N & 46.20°E), located in the west of the province, is an important bird area (IBA; Evans 1994) and a wetland with international importance in the Middle East (Scott 1995).

Study method

In the present paper, only those species whose presence was confirmed in Kurdistan Province via field surveys in the western half of the province from 2010 to 2018, literature review (Scott et al. 1975; Mansoori 2013; Kaboli et al. 2016; Khaleghizadeh et al. 2017a,b; Zarei et al. 2017, 2018, in press; IBRC 2018), mid-winter waterbirds census data (DOE MWWC Data 2018), and personal communications with local ornithologists are listed.

The birds were observed through a Swarovski ATX/STX spotting scope and a Beileshi 10×50 396FT/1000YDS sports military optics binoculars. Images were taken using a Canon EOS 70D camera equipped with a Canon 100–400 mm f/4.5–5.6 L IS lens.

The classification followed here was based on the IOC World Bird List 2017. In our taxonomic list, we first mention orders and families, then species. For each species, we present the scientific name, authority, English name, Kurdish name, status, habitat, IUCN and CITES categories, and the status of each species under Iran's Environmental Laws (Parliamentary Affairs 2000). In remarks, whatever information available on the confirmed and hypothetical subspecies pertaining to the birds of Kurdistan Province and nearby regions are given (extracted from Kaboli et al. 2016; Khaleghizadeh et al. 2017a).

Habitat type

The bird species occupied 15 habitat types in Kurdistan Province and were used in this checklist following habitat types represented by Kaboli et al. (2016):

(1) sparsely wooded meadows, (2) steppes, (3) dense forests and woodlands, (4) mountain brooks and rivers, (5) short bush and thorn scrub, (6) forest and woodland fringes, (7) dense bushlands, (8) wetlands, (9) boulder-strewn mountains, (10) semi-deserts, (11) human settlements (cities & villages), (12) open landscapes (meadows, plains & moorlands), (13) mountains, (14) lakes and rivers, and (15) sparse woodlands.

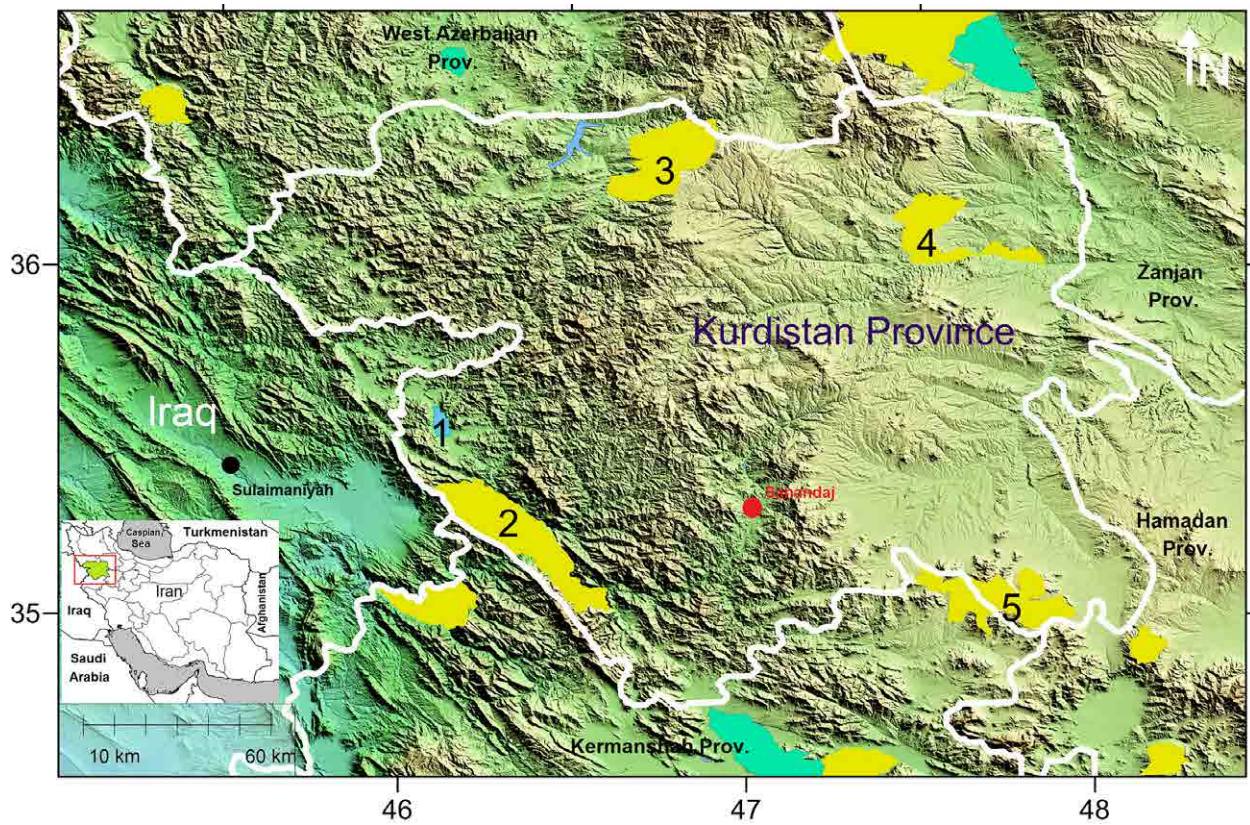


Figure 1. Map of Kurdistan Province, western Iran: 1 - Zarivar Wildlife Refuge, 2 - Shahu-Kusalan Protected Area, 3 - Abdolrazaq Protected Area, 4 - Bijar Protected Area, 5 - Badr & Parishan Protected Area



Image 1. East of Kurdistan Province, western Iran.



Image 2. Central highlands of Kurdistan Province, western Iran.



Image 3. Oak forests in the west of Kurdistan Province, western Iran.

Status

Status includes individuals or various populations existing in different regions of the province as residents, summer visitors, winter visitors, passage migrants, or vagrants that were extracted from Kaboli et al. (2016) and Khaleghizadeh et al. (2017a) and also based on our observations and personal communications:

Resident (R): Most, if not all, individuals in a

population are sedentary, i.e., remain in or reasonably close to their breeding areas throughout the year.

Summer visitor and breeder (S): Migratory birds that occur in their breeding areas only during the breeding season, typically arriving in spring (March or April) and departing in autumn (August or September). Summer non-breeder status is denoted by 's'.

Winter visitor (W): Migratory birds that arrive



Image 4. A river in the west of Kurdistan Province, western Iran.



Image 5. Zarivar Wildlife Refuge in the west of Kurdistan Province, western Iran.

in the region in autumn, remain throughout winter (December–February), and depart in spring.

Passage migrant (P): Migratory birds that occur in the region only on passage during the spring and/or autumn migration seasons (typically March to May and late July to early November); they neither breed in the region nor occur there in winter.

Vagrant (V): A bird well outside its normal range and presumably lost; the occurrence of vagrants is rare and unpredictable.

Conservation

The international and national conservation statuses for each bird species are provided in this section:

The level of conservation determined by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN): Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Data Deficient (DD), Least Concern (LC), or not recognized (NR).

The appendix in which a species is listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES): I, II, or III.

The national level of conservation, defined and implemented by the Iranian Department of Environment (DOE), for each species is presented here: endangered (End.), protected (Prot.), unprotected (no letter), and pest species (Pest).

RESULTS

The avifauna of Kurdistan Province comprises 310 species of 23 orders and 59 families (Table 1).

This checklist presented 22 bird species for Kurdistan Province that were considered as rare for Iran by several authors (Scott 2008; Roselaar & Aliabadian 2009; Khaleghizadeh et al. 2011) and Iran's Bird Records Committee (IBRC). Rare species are marked by an asterisk (*) symbol in Table 1.

The most diverse order is Passeriformes with 138 species (44.5%) of avifauna, followed by Charadriiformes (53 species, 17.1%), Accipitriformes and Anseriformes (each with 23 species, 7.4%), and Pelecaniformes (15 species, 4.8%) (Fig. 2).

The most diverse families are Scolopacidae with 25 species (8%) of avifauna, followed by Anatidae and Muscipidae (23 species each, 7.4%), Accipitridae (22 species, 7.1%), Laridae (15 species, 4.8%), Fringillidae (12 species, 3.9%), and Sturnidae (10 species, 3.2%). Twenty-one families have only one species each (Fig. 3).

Among the reported species, 279 species (90%) are LC, three NR (1%), eight VU (2.6%), four EN (1.3%), and 16 NT (5.2%) in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2018). Six species are listed in Appendix I and 37 species in Appendix II of the CITES. In addition, 14 species are endangered (End.), 55 are protected (Prot.), 232 are unprotected, and nine are pests based on definitions of the Iranian DOE (Fig. 4).

Remarks

1. *Anser anser rubrirostris* Swinhoe, 1871 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

2. *Anser albifrons albifrons* (Scopoli, 1769) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

5. *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* Yarrel, 1830 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

9. The nominate form is common in Iran.

11. *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

13. *Anas crecca crecca* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

22. *Mergus merganser merganser* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

24. *Alectoris chukar kurdestanica* Meinertzhagen, 1923 occurs in northwestern Iran east to Alborz and Kurdistan (Vaurie 1965).

26. *Perdix perdix canescens* Buturlin, 1906 occurs in northwestern Iran, Zagros to Lorestan and perhaps in the south Caspian region.

27. *Coturnix coturnix coturnix* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

29. *Podiceps cristatus cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

30. *Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis* Brehm, 1831 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

33. *Ciconia ciconia ciconia* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the form that breeds commonly in northern and western Iran and winters in southwestern Iran.

35. *Platalea leucorodia leucorodia* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

36. *Botaurus stellaris stellaris* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

37. *Ixobrychus minutus minutus* (Linnaeus, 1766) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

38. *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

41. *Ardea cinerea cinerea* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

42. *Ardea purpurea purpurea* (Linnaeus, 1766) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

43. *Ardea alba alba* Linnaeus, 1758 is a common passage migrant and winter visitor occurring in wetlands throughout Iran.

44. *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus, 1766) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

48. *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Staunton, 1796) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

49. *Pandion haliaetus haliaetus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

50. *Gypaetus barbatus barbatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

51. *Neophron percnopterus percnopterus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

52. *Gyps fulvus fulvus* (Hablizl, 1783) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

58. *Aquila nipalensis orientalis* Cabanis, 1854 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

60. *Aquila chrysaetos homeyeri* Severtzov, 1888 is the only form likely to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1965; Erard & Etchécopar 1970; Hüe & Etchécopar 1970).

62. *Accipiter nisus nisus* (Linnaeus, 1758) was recorded in northern and western Iran (Vaurie 1965).

63. *Accipiter gentilis marginatus* (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783) is the form likely to occur in Iran.

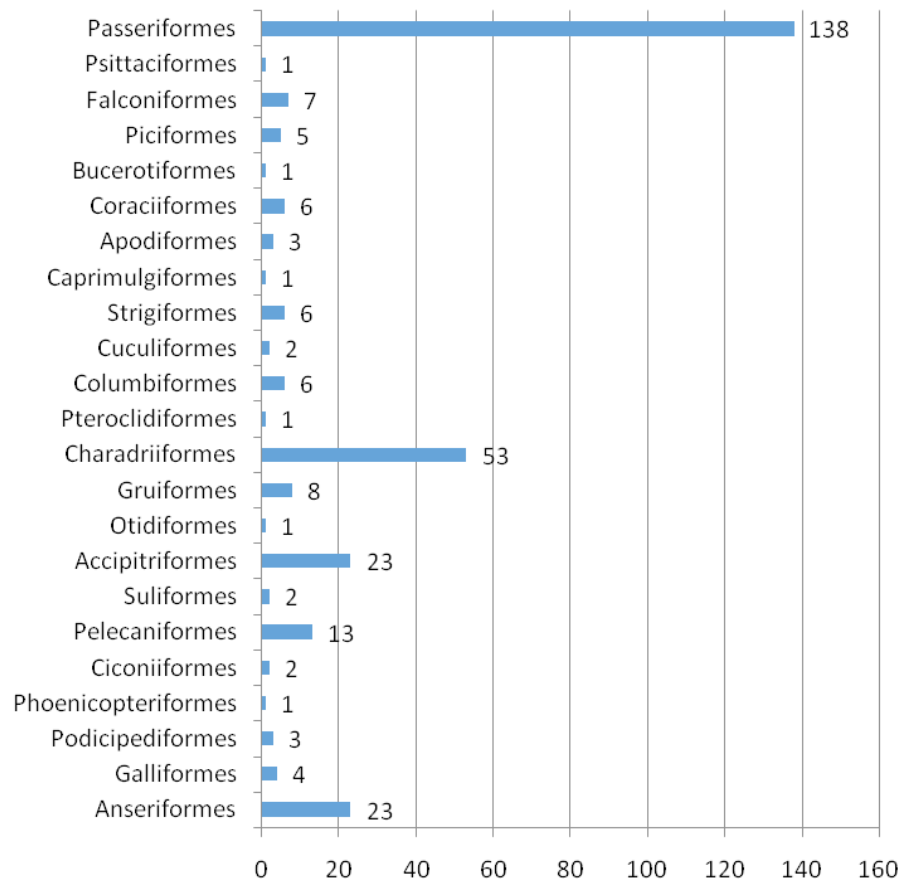


Figure 2. Diversity of avian orders in Kurdistan Province, western Iran

64. *Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

68. *Milvus migrans migrans* (Boddaert, 1783) occurs in Iran, except in the southwestern and southern regions. *Milvus migrans lineatus* (Gray, 1831) occurs in southern and southwestern Iran (Vaurie 1965; Hue & Etchecopar 1970).

69. *Haliaeetus albicilla albicilla* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

70. *Buteo rufinus rufinus* (Cretzschmar, 1829) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

71. *Buteo buteo vulpinus* (Gloger, 1833) is a fairly common passage migrant throughout northern, western, and southwestern Iran, with small numbers remaining throughout the winter (Kaboli et al. 2016).

72. *Otis tarda tarda* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

73. *Rallus aquaticus aquaticus* Linnaeus, 1758 occurs in northern Iran while *R. a. korejewi* Zarudny, 1905 occurs in eastern and southern Iran in the Zagros from Lorestan to Kerman (Vaurie 1965).

77. Two subspecies occur in Iran, *Porphyrio poliocephalus seistanicus* and *P. p. poliocephalus*.

Birds from Sistan, the southern Caspian, Turkey, and (formerly) Syria are all similar in size and distinctly larger than birds from southwestern Iran (Khuzestan). Birds from Khuzestan and Iraq are inseparable, being similar in size and colour to Pakistan/Indian birds and are thus *P. p. poliocephalus*.

78. *Gallinula chloropus chloropus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the form widely known from Iran (Vaurie 1965; Hue & Etchecopar 1970).

79. *Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

80. The form that breeds in northwestern Iran, northeastern Khorasan, Fars, and Sistan and the that occurs on passage in the northeastern Caspian are believed to be *Grus grus lilfordi* Sharpe, 1894 (Vaurie 1965; Hue & Etchecopar 1970).

81. *Burhinus oedicnemus oedicnemus* (Linnaeus, 1758) occurs in northwestern Iran and the region of Anzali west to southwestern Caspian (Vaurie 1965; Hue & Etchecopar 1970) while *B. o. saharae* (Reichenow, 1894) occurs in southwestern Iran (Vaurie 1963a, 1965; Message & Taylor 2005).

82. Most forms that occur in Iran are assumed to be

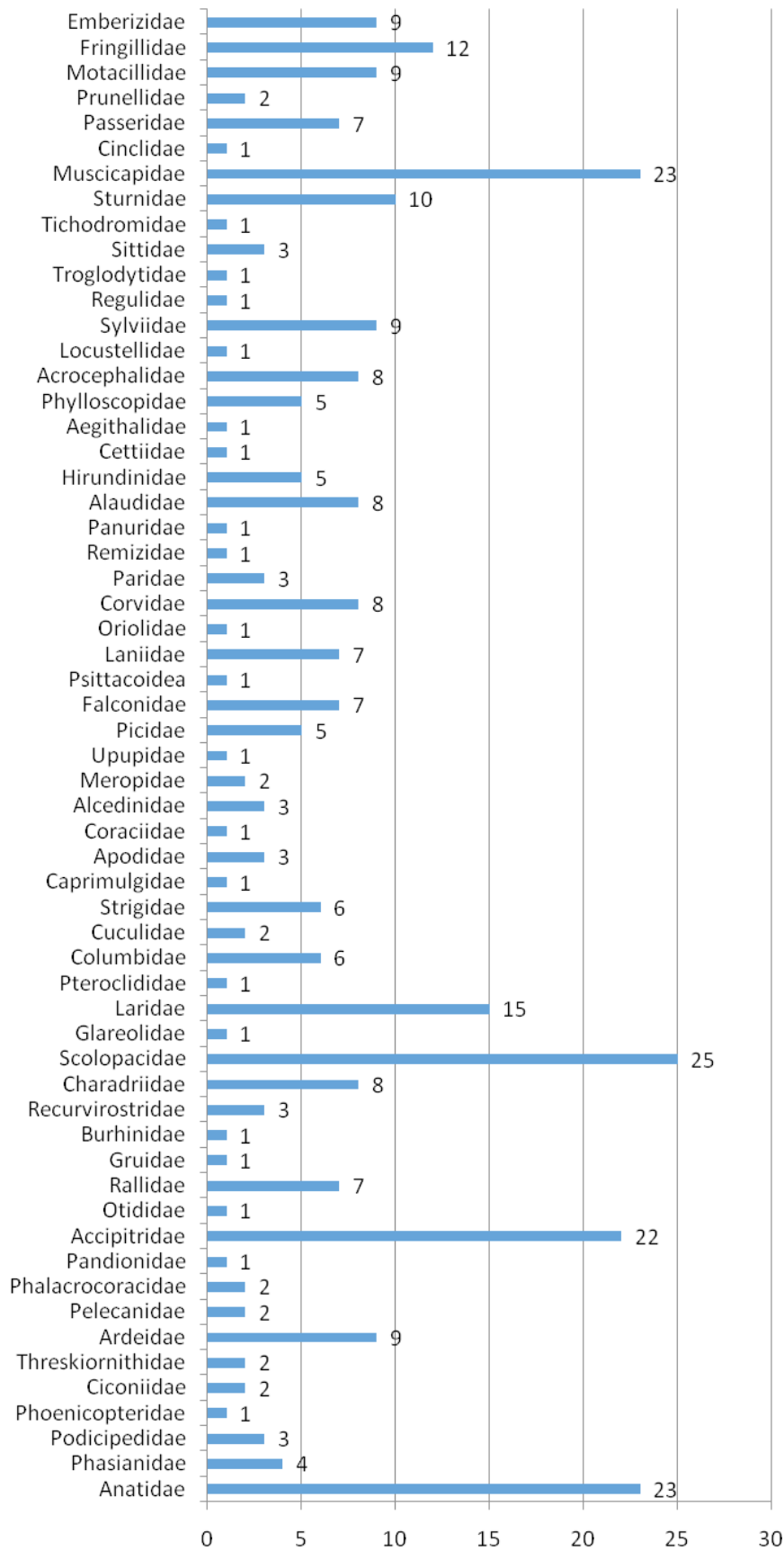


Figure 3. Diversity of avian families in Kurdistan Province, western Iran

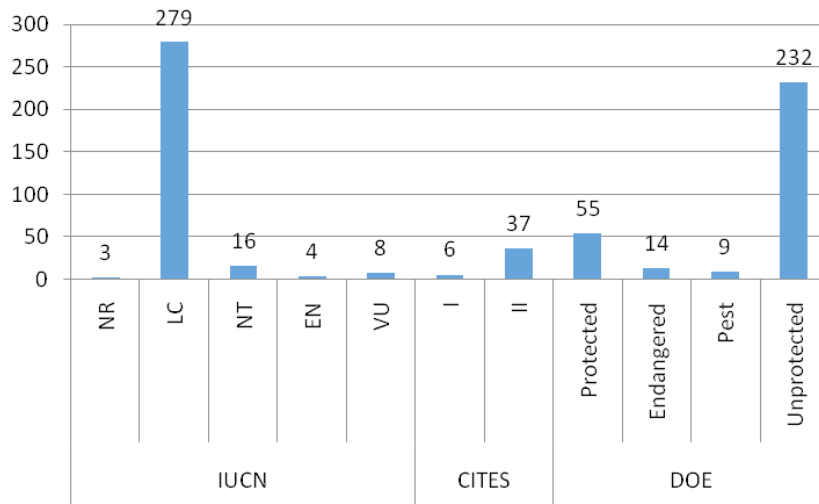


Figure 4. Conservation status of birds of Kurdistan Province, western Iran

Haematopus ostralegus longipes Buturlin, 1910 but it is possible that two other forms, *H. o. ostralegus* and *H. o. buturlini*, occur on passage and in winter.

87. *Vanellus indicus aigneri* (Laubmann, 1913) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

89. *Charadrius hiaticula tundrae* (Lowe, 1915) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

90. *Charadrius dubius curonicus* Gmelin, 1789 is the form known to occur widely in Iran (Vaurie 1965).

91. *Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 is the form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1965; He & Etchcopar 1970).

92. *Charadrius leschenaultia scythicus* Carlos Roselaar & Voisin, 2012 is the commonest form that occurs on passage in the southern Caspian region and in winter in the Persian Gulf.

96. The form that occurs in Iran is the nominate (Vaurie 1965).

97. *Limosa limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

98. The forms that occur in Iran were previously included within the nominate form (Lppenthin 1951; Schz 1959; Vaurie 1965; Erard & Etchcopar 1970; He & Etchcopar 1970) but is now treated as a separate subspecies *Limosa lapponica taymyrensis* Engelmoer & Roselaar 1998 (Engelmoer & Roselaar 1998; Delany et al. 2009; Dickinson & Remsen 2013).

99. *Numenius arquata orientalis* Brehm, 1831 would seem to be the commonest form that occurs in Iran but many birds show intermediate characteristics between *N. a. arquata* and *N. a. orientalis* (Delany et al. 2009).

101. The subspecies that occurs in Iran needs verification. The birds that breed in northwestern Iran

and the Zagros were assigned to *Tringa tetanus totanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) by Vaurie (1965). According to Delany et al. (2009), the birds that occur as passage migrants and winter visitors at wetlands throughout Iran belong to the population of *T. t. ussuriensis* Buturlin, 1934.

108. The form that occurs in Iran is the nominate (Vaurie 1965; He & Etchcopar 1970).

109. *Calidris alba alba* (Pallas, 1764) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

113. *Calidris alpine centralis* (Buturlin, 1932) is likely to be much the commonest form that occurs in Iran.

114. *Calidris falcinellus falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763) is the only form known to occur in Iran (Delany et al. 2009).

118. *Glareola pratincola pratincola* (Linnaeus, 1766) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

123. *Larus canus heinei* Homeyer, 1853 is the only form known to occur in Iran. The nominate form could occur as a vagrant or rare winter visitor.

127. *Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica* (Gmelin, 1789) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

129. *Sternula albifrons albifrons* (Pallas, 1764) is the only form that occurs in Iran (Vaurie 1965).

130. *Sterna hirundo hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1965). There is a possibility that *S. h. longipennis* could occur as a vagrant.

133. *Chlidonias niger niger* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only subspecies likely to occur in Iran.

134. *Pterocles orientalis orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) occurs in western Iran reaching Firuz-Kuh in the north (Paludan 1940) and Shiraz in the south (Paludan 1938).

135. *Columba livia gaddi* Zarudny & Loudon, 1906 occurs throughout Iran except in the extreme

southeastern region where it grades into *C. l. neglecta* Hume, 1873 (Vaurie 1965).

136. *Columba oenas oenas* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

137. *Columba palumbus iranica* (Zarudny, 1910) is the form that occurs in northern Iran from Kurdistan east to northeastern Khorasan and in southern Iran from Khuzestan east to Shiraz (Vaurie 1965).

138. *Streptopelia turtur turtur* (Linnaeus, 1758) breeds in northern Iran from Azerbaijan, Ardabil, and Hamadan east through Gilan and Mazandaran to Firuzkuh (Tehran). *Streptopelia turtur arenicola* (Hartert, 1894) occurs in central, southern, and eastern Iran from Lorestan and Khuzestan east to Baluchestan, in east, north to Golestan and Khorasan, grading into the nominate *turtur* on the southern slopes of Elburz (Vaurie 1961, 1965).

139. *Streptopelia decaocto decaocto* (Frivaldsky, 1838) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

140. *Spilopelia senegalensis cambayensis* (Gmelin, 1789) is the widespread form in Iran, except perhaps in the northeastern regions.

142. *Cuculus canorus canorus* Linnaeus, 1758 occurs in northwestern and northern Iran (Vaurie 1965) while *C. c. subtelephonus* Zarudny, 1914 occurs in Iran, except in the northwestern regions (Vaurie 1965; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

143. *Otus scops turanicus* (Loudon, 1905) is the widespread breeding form in Iran, occurring from the northwestern region of the country east through the southern region and Alborz to northern Khorasan and southeast through the Zagros to Kerman (Vaurie 1965; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970). *Otus scops pulchellus* (Pallas, 1771) migrates on its way to and from wintering areas in southwestern Asia and northeastern Africa (Vaurie 1965).

144. *Bubo bubo interpositus* Rothschild & Hartert, 1910 occurs in northwestern and northern Iran (Vaurie 1960, 1963b). *Bubo bubo nikolskii* Zarudny, 1905 occurs in Khorasan south to Sistan, west to Kerman, and in the Zagros west at least as far as Lorestan (Vaurie 1965).

145. *Strix aluco sanctinicolai* (Zarudny, 1905) occurs in the Zagros from Kurdistan to Fars, and probably also in southwestern Azarbaijan (Vaurie 1965; Kaboli et al. 2016).

146. *Athene noctua bactriana* Blyth, 1847 is the only form recorded in Iran (Vaurie 1965; Porter & Aspinall 2010).

147. *Asio otus otus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

148. *Asio flammeus flammeus* (Pontoppidan, 1763)

is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

149. *Caprimulgus europaeus europaeus* Linnaeus, 1758 is known to migrate through Iran (Vaurie 1965) and *C. e. meridionalis* Hartert, 1896 is known to occur in northwestern Iran (Roselaar 1995). *Caprimulgus europaeus unwini* Hume, 1871 breeds throughout Iran except in the northwestern regions, where it is replaced by *C. e. meridionalis*.

150. *Tachymarptis melba tuneti* (Tschusi, 1904) occurs in Iran except in the northwestern and northern regions (Vaurie 1965).

151. *Apus apus pekinensis* (Swinhoe, 1870) is the form that breeds throughout Iran (Vaurie 1965) and *A. a. apus* (Linnaeus, 1758) occurs on migration in Iran.

152. *Apus affinis galilejensis* (Antinori, 1855) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

153. *Coracias garrulous garrulus* Linnaeus, 1758 is the form that breeds in northwestern Iran and northern Iran (Vaurie 1965), while *C. g. semenowi* Loudon & Tschusi, 1902 is the form that breeds throughout much of Iran except the northwestern and northern regions, the southern Persian Gulf coast, and the southern Persian Baluchestan.

154. *Halcyon smyrnensis smyrnensis* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1965).

155. *Alcedo atthis atthis* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1965; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

156. Old records of *Ceryle rudis rudis* now refer to the recently described subspecies *C. r. syriacus* Roselaar, 1995. *Ceryle rudis syriacus* Roselaar, 1995 was recently described from specimens taken from many localities from Turkey southeast to southwestern Iran and south to Israel and Jordan (Roselaar 1995).

157. *Merops persicus persicus* Pallas, 1773 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

159. *Upupa epops epops* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

160. *Jynx torquilla torquilla* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form known to occur in Iran, although *J. t. sarudnyi* could occur on passage.

161. *Dendrocopos minor morgani* Zarudny & Loudon, 1904 is the form that occurs in western and southwestern Iran in the Zagros mountains (Vaurie 1965).

162. *Dendrocopos medius sanctijohannis* (Blanford, 1873) is the form that occurs in the oak forests of Zagros mountains.

163. Vaurie (1965) and Hübner & Etchécopar (1970) consider this species to be monotypic, but Dickinson & Remsen (2013) believe that there are three subspecies in Iran. *Dendrocopos syriacus syriacus* (Hemprich &

Ehrenberg, 1833) occurs in open woodlands and orchards from western Iran southeast through the Zagros oak forests to the Kerman highlands and Hormozgan (Kaboli et al. 2016).

164. *Picus viridis innominatus* (Zarudny & Loudon, 1905) occurs in the oak forests of western Zagros and Kurdistan to central Fars (Kaboli et al. 2016).

166. *Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

168. *Falco subbuteo subbuteo* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

169. *Falco cherrug cherrug* Gray, 1834 was recorded in northwestern Iran (Vaurie 1965; Hüe & Etchécopar 1970). Paludan (1938) mentioned a record of *F. c. saceroides* from Kermanshah. Northeastern Iran is somewhat close to its global range but any specimen from western Iran is well outside the known global range of this form.

171. According to Vaurie (1965) and Hüe & Etchécopar (1970), *Falco pelegrinoides pelegrinoides* Temminck, 1829 probably occurs in northwestern Iran and perhaps in the Zagros in southwestern Iran. Dickinson (2003) and Gill & Donsker (2017) include southwestern Iran within the global range of this subspecies.

172. According to Hue & Etchécopar (1970), *Psittacula krameri borealis* (Neumann, 1915) is the form that was introduced in Tehran and also in Iraq. Its natural range extends as far west as southeastern Baluchestan in Pakistan.

173. *Lanius collurio kobylini* (Buturlin, 1906) is the form known to breed in Iran and to occur commonly on migration. The nominate form also could occur on migration.

174. *Lanius isabellinus isabellinus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

178. *Lanius senator niloticus* (Bonaparte, 1853) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

181. *Garrulus glandarius anatoliae* Seebohm, 1883 occurs in western and southwestern Iran in the Zagros.

182. *Pica pica bactriana* Bonaparte, 1850 is the only form that occurs in Iran.

183. *Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax docilis* (Gmelin, 1774) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

184. *Pyrhacorax graculus digitatus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833 is known from the western Zagros (Vaurie 1959) and presumably the form occurring throughout the Zagros east to Fars.

185. *Coloeus monedula soemmerringii* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1811) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

186. Iranian birds have bills that are markedly more slender than bills of the nominate form and it is therefore

possible that the form *Corvus frugilegus tschusii* is valid. *Corvus frugilegus frugilegus* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran, unless *C. f. tschusii* is found to be valid.

187. *Corvus cornix sharpie* Oates, 1889 is a common and widespread resident in Iran, absent only from the central deserts, southwestern and southern lowlands, and Sistan & Baluchestan (Kaboli et al. 2016).

188. *Corvus corax laurencei* Hume, 1873 is the form that occurs in western Iran along the Zagros to Fars and Khuzestan and in eastern Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hüe & Etchécopar 1970).

189. *Poecile lugubris anatoliae* (Hartert, 1905) is thought to be the form that occurs in the Kalibar mountains in northern Azarbaijan (Roselaar 1995; Kaboli et al. 2016). *Poecile lugubris anatoliae* probably grades into *P. l. dubius* in eastern Kurdistan or northwestern Zagros (Vaurie 1959). *Poecile lugubris dubius* (Hellmayr, 1901) is a common resident in the Zagros from Kermanshah to Fars (Vaurie 1959; Kaboli et al. 2016).

190. *Parus major blanfordi* Prazak, 1894 occurs from Kurdistan and Zanjan throughout the Zagros along the southern slopes of Alborz and in the eastern Alborz from Gorgan to the Dasht area near the Golestan/Khorasan border, extending in the south to Kerman and Fars (Kaboli et al. 2016).

191. *Cyanistes caeruleus satunini* Zarudny, 1908 occurs in northwestern Iran from Azerbaijan south to eastern Kurdistan and Hamadan (Vaurie 1959; Hüe & Etchécopar 1970), grading into *C. c. persicus* (Blanford, 1873) in Hamadan (Hüe & Etchécopar 1970). *Cyanistes caeruleus persicus* is the form that occurs from western Kurdistan and Kermanshah southeast through Zagros to central Fars (Kaboli et al. 2016).

192. *Remiz pendulinus menzbieri* (Zarudny, 1913) is a rather common breeding bird in northwestern Iran, occurring southeast through Zagros possibly as far as Fars, and a winter visitor throughout southern Iran from Khuzestan to southern Baluchestan (Kaboli et al. 2016).

193. *Panurus biarmicus ruscicus* (Brehm, 1831) is known from the southern Caspian region, northern Khorasan in the Atrak basin, and Sistan & Baluchestan (Vaurie 1959).

194. *Lullula arborea pallidae* Zarudny, 1902 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

195. *Alauda arvensis cantarella* Bonaparte, 1850 is known from northwestern and northern Iran south to Khuzestan and Kerman (Vaurie 1959). This may be the commonest form occurring on passage and in winter in northwestern and western Iran south to Khuzestan and the Persian Gulf coast.

196. *Galerida cristata subtaurica* (Kollibay, 1912) occurs in northern Iran east to Tehran and western Iran south to Khuzestan and Lorestan (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970). *Galerida cristata iwanowi* Loudon & Zarudny, 1903 is said to occur throughout Iran except in the southwestern, northwestern, and northern regions (AERC TAC 2003).

197. *Eremophila alpestris penicillata* (Gould, 1838) is the form that breeds in northern Iran east to northwestern Khorasan and in western Iran southeast through the Zagros to Fars (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

198. *Calandrella brachydactyla artemisiana* Banjkowski, 1913 is the form that breeds throughout much of Iran except in the eastern regions (Vaurie 1959).

199. *Melanocorypha bimaculata bimaculata* (Menetries, 1832) is the form that breeds in western and southern Iran from Azerbaijan through the Zagros to central Fars and Kerman (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

200. Vaurie (1959) gives the range of *Melanocorypha calandra calandra* (Linnaeus, 1766) in Iran as northwestern Iran and western Zagros to Lorestan; IOC gives the range simply as northwestern Iran. Vaurie (1959) gives the breeding range of *M. c. psammochroa* Hartert, 1904 in Iran as Zagros east from Lorestan, southern Iran, and Khorasan; however, IOC gives the range as southern Iran, while Dickinson (2003) restricts the breeding range of this form in Iran to northeastern Iran and does not include Iraq within its global breeding range.

201. *Alaudala rufescens heinei* (Homeyer, 1873) is a winter visitor to Iran that occurs in northern, western, and eastern Iran (Vaurie 1959).

202. *Riparia riparia riparia* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form that breeds in Iran and probably much the commonest form on migration. *Riparia riparia innominata* Zarudny, 1916 is probably a regular passage migrant in Iran.

203. *Hirundo rustica rustica* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

205. Many authors, including Vaurie (1959) and Hübner & Etchécopar (1970), assign all populations in western Eurasia to the nominate form. The southern populations, including the birds that breed in Iran, however, are distinctly smaller than those from *Delichon urbicum urbicum* type locality in Sweden and are sometimes separated as *D. u. meridionale*. This is the treatment adopted by IOC and followed here. *Delichon urbicum urbicum* (Linnaeus, 1758), as now recognized by IOC,

probably occurs in Iran only as a passage migrant moving between breeding areas in western Siberia and winter quarters in Africa. Following IOC, *D. u. meridionale* (Hartert, 1910) is presumably the form breeding in mountainous regions almost throughout Iran.

206. *Cecropis daurica rufula* (Temminck, 1835) is the only form likely to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1959; Kaboli et al. 2016).

207. *Cettia cetti orientalis* Tristram, 1867 is the form that breeds commonly in northern Iran from Azerbaijan to Lorestan eastward to Tehran and Mazandarn (Vaurie 1959; Roselaar 1995). *Cettia cetti albiventris* Severtzov, 1873 is the form that breeds in southern Iran from the western Zagros in Kermanshah and Lorestan east to Fars, Khorasan, the Kerman highlands, and the mountains of northern Baluchestan (Vaurie 1959; Desfayes & Praz 1978; Kaboli et al. 2016).

208. *Aegithalos caudatus passekii* (Zarudny, 1904) is the form that occurs from the forested hills in southern Azerbaijan south to Kermanshah (Qasr-e Shirin) and east in the oak forests on the western slopes of Zagros to the Shiraz area in central Fars (Vaurie 1959; Kaboli et al. 2016).

209. *Phylloscopus trochilus acredla* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the commonest form that occurs in Iran. *Phylloscopus trochilus yakutensis* Ticehurst, 1935 is likely to be a regular passage migrant through Iran.

210. *Phylloscopus collybita abietinus* (Nilsson, 1819) probably is the commonest form on migration and in winter in most parts of Iran (Vaurie 1959).

214. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus arundinaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758) breeds in northwestern Iran east to the Sefid-Rud and is probably the form that breeds in western Iran and south to Kermanshah. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi* Hartert, 1907 occurs in Iran on migration (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

215. *Acrocephalus stentoreus brunnescens* (Jerdon, 1839) is the only form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

216. *Acrocephalus melanopogon mimicus* (Madarasz, 1903) is the only form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970; Porter & Aspinall 2010).

217. *Acrocephalus agricola septimus* (Gavrilenko, 1954), which breeds from eastern Europe to western Kazakhstan and winters in India, probably occurs as a migrant in Iran.

219. *Acrocephalus scirpaceus fuscus* (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833) is the only form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1959). The nominate form breeds as close to Iran as central Turkey and could occur as a vagrant.

220. *Iduna pallida elaeica* (Lindermayer, 1843) is the

only form likely to occur in Iran.

222. *Locustella naevia straminea* Seebohm, 1881 occurs in the southern Caspian region, Khorasan, the Zagros, and Kerman and *L. n. obscurior* Buturlin, 1929 is known from the Zagros in southwestern Iran in winter (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

223. *Sylvia atricapilla atricapilla* (Linnaeus, 1758) is known to occur on migration in Iran, while *S. a. dammholzi* Stresemann, 1928 is the form that breeds in northern Iran (Vaurie 1959).

224. *Sylvia borin woodwardi* (Sharpe, 1877) is the only form known to occur on migration in Iran (Vaurie 1959).

226. The nominate *Sylvia curruca curruca* (Linnaeus, 1758) is a rather common summer visitor to forests in northern Azarbaijan and is a passage migrant in northern and western Iran, east to Golestan, Fars, and Hormozgan (Kaboli et al. 2016).

227. Dickinson (2003) does not mention *Sylvia althaea zagrossiensis*, noting that he follows Cramp & Brooks (1992). This suggests that *zagrossiensis* was subsumed in *althaea* for some time, but the name may have persisted in other publications by oversight. Vaurie (1954) believes that *zagrossiensis* is a valid race but indicated it with (o) [=poor subspecies] in Vaurie (1959). The validity of *zagrossiensis* or, in fact, the occurrence of *S. althaea* in the Zagros was questioned, but the specimens collected by Koelz (1954) confirm that this species breeds in this region. Clements et al. (2010) checklist gives *S. althaea* as a monotypic species.

228. Aymí & Gargallo (2006) and IOC believe that *Sylvia crassirostris crassirostris* Cretzschmar, 1830 occurs in northwestern Iran. The range map given by Shirihi et al. (2001) depicted an approximate boundary between *S. c. crassirostris* and *S. c. balchanica* in northwestern Iran. According to Vaurie (1959) and Hübner & Etchécopar (1970), *S. c. balchanica* Zarudny & Bilkevitch, 1918 is the form that breeds throughout much of Iran except in the southeastern region.

230. *Sylvia communis communis* Latham, 1787 is probably only a vagrant in Iran. *Sylvia communis volgensis* Domaniewski, 1915 is probably a common migrant through Iran (Zarudny 1901). *Sylvia communis icterops* Ménétries, 1832 is the form that breeds in Iran (Vaurie 1959) and most of the Middle East (Porter & Aspinall 2010).

231. *Sylvia mystacea rubescens* Blanford, 1874 is the form that breeds in western Iran (Porter & Aspinall 2010).

233. *Troglodytes troglodytes zagrossiensis* Zarudny & Loudon, 1908 is known from the Zagros mountains

(Vaurie 1959). Hübner & Etchécopar (1970) included this form within *T. t. hyrcanus* Zarudny & Loudon, 1905.

234. *Sitta europaea persica* Witherby, 1903 is a fairly common resident in the oak forests of Zagros from Kurdistan southeast to central Fars (Vaurie 1959; Kaboli et al. 2016).

235. *Sitta neumayer rupicola* Blanford, 1873 is a common resident in the mountains of Azarbaijan and Alborz east to northwestern Khorasan and in western Zagros in Kurdistan. *Sitta neumayer tschitscherini* Zarudny, 1904 is a common resident in the Zagros, from Nosoud and Qasr-e Shirin (Kermanshah) east to Esfahan and Fars (Vaurie 1959; Roselaar & Aliabadian 2007; Kaboli et al. 2016).

236. *Sitta tephronota dresseri* Zarudny & Buturlin, 1906 occurs in northwestern, western, and southwestern Iran (Vaurie 1959; Roselaar & Aliabadian 2007; Kaboli et al. 2016).

237. *Tichodroma muraria muraria* (Linnaeus, 1766) occurs in northwestern, northern, and western Iran (Vaurie 1959; Kaboli et al. 2016).

238. *Acridotheres tristis tristis* (Linnaeus, 1766) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

240. *Sturnus vulgaris caucasicus* Lorenz, 1887 is the widespread form that breeds in Iran, occurring from Azarbaijan east through northern Iran to Gorgan and south through western Iran and the Zagros to Central Fars and Kerman. *Sturnus vulgaris poltaratskyi* Finsch, 1878 is a common wintering bird in Iran (Hübner & Etchécopar 1970; Kaboli et al. 2016), while *S. v. purpurascens* Gould, 1868 is probably only a winter visitor to Iran.

241. *Turdus torquatus amicorum* Hartert, 1923 is the only form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

242. *Turdus merula syriacus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833 is the form that breeds in western and southern Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970; Kaboli et al. 2016), while *T. m. intermedius* (Richmond, 1896) is a winter visitor to Iran.

245. *Turdus iliacus iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

246. *Turdus philomelos philomelos* Brehm, 1831 is the only form known with certainty to occur in Iran. *Turdus philomelos nataliae* probably occurs as a winter visitor and was mentioned for Iran by Vaurie (1959) and Hübner & Etchécopar (1970).

247. *Turdus viscivorus viscivorus* Linnaeus, 1758 is the form that breeds in northern Iran east to Golestan (Vaurie 1959).

248. *Cercotrichas galactotes familiaris* (Ménétries, 1832) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

249. *Muscicapa striata neumanni* Poche, 1904 is the form that breeds in northwestern, northern, and southwestern Iran (Vaurie 1959).

250. *Erithacus rubecula rubecula* (Linnaeus, 1758) probably is a scarce winter visitor to Iran. *Erithacus rubecula caucasicus* Buturlin, 1907 is recorded as a winter visitor to northwestern Iran. *Erithacus rubecula hircanus* Blanford, 1874 is the form that breeds in the forests of northwestern Iran and the southern Caspian region; it is also recorded as a winter visitor in western and southern Iran east to Fars. *Erithacus rubecula tataricus* Grote, 1928 is a winter visitor to northwestern and southwestern Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

251. Given the wide breeding range of *Luscinia svecica svecica* (Linnaeus, 1758) at high latitudes in Europe and Asia, it is likely that many birds migrate through Iran to and from their wintering grounds in southern Asia.

253. *Luscinia megarhynchos africana* (Fischer & Reichenow, 1884) is the most widespread form breeding in Iran, occurring from Azarbaijan and the southern Caspian region south through western Iran to Khuzestan, Fars, and Kerman (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970; Kaboli et al. 2016). *Luscinia megarhynchos golzii* Cabanis, 1873 is also known to occur on migration through Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

257. *Phoenicurus ochruros ochruros* (Gmelin, 1774) breeds in northwestern Iran and the Alborz mountains east to Golestan and winters in southwestern Iran (Vaurie 1959; Kaboli et al. 2016).

258. *Phoenicurus phoenicurus phoenicurus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is a common and widespread passage migrant in spring and autumn. *Phoenicurus phoenicurus samamisticus* (Hablizl, 1783) is a common summer visitor to the Caspian Forest and oak forests in Zagros (Kaboli et al. 2016).

260. *Monticola solitaries longirostris* (Blyth, 1847) is the only form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

262. *Saxicola rubicola rubicola* (Linnaeus, 1766) is possibly a winter visitor to western Iran.

263. *Saxicola maurus variegatus* (Gmelin, 1774) is the form that breeds in northwestern Iran, the southern Caspian region, and western Iran south to Central Fars. *Saxicola maurus hemprichii* Ehrenberg, 1833 is a passage migrant and winter visitor in western Iran (Kaboli et al. 2016).

265. *Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe* (Linnaeus, 1758) is probably a common and widespread passage migrant in Iran, while *O. o. libanotica* (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833) is the form that breeds in Iran (Roselaar 1995;

Dickinson 2003).

267. *Oenanthe hispanica melanoleuca* (Guldenstadt, 1775) is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

268. *Oenanthe deserti atrogularis* (Blyth, 1847) is the commonest form in Iran, breeding widely in the eastern half of the country west to Central Fars and wintering in southwestern and southern Iran (Vaurie 1949; Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

269. *Oenanthe lugens persica* (Seeböhm, 1881) is the only form known to breed in Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

270. *Oenanthe finschii finschii* (Heuglin, 1869) is the form that breeds in southwestern and southern Iran from Kurdistan and Kermanshah east through the Zagros to Fars and perhaps Kerman.

271. *Cinclus cinclus persicus* Witherby, 1906 is the form that occurs in the Zagros mountains east to Fars Province (Vaurie 1959).

272. *Passer domesticus biblicus* Hartert, 1904 is the form that occurs in northwestern and western Iran south to northern Kurdistan (Vaurie 1959; Roselaar & Aliabadian 2007).

273. *Passer hispaniolensis transcaspicus* Tschusi, 1902 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

274. *Passer montanus transcaucasicus* Buturlin, 1906 is a rather common resident in woodlands, orchards, and cultivation lands in northern Azarbaijan, in the south Caspian lowlands east to Gorgan, and on the southern slopes of Alborz east to Tehran (Kaboli et al. 2016).

276. *Petronia petronia exigua* (Hellmayr, 1902) is the form that breeds in northwestern and northern Iran east to the region of Gorgan; it also occurs in winter in southwestern and southern Iran. *Petronia petronia intermedia* Hartert, 1901 is the form that breeds in the Zagros mountains, the Kerman highlands, and Khorasan (Vaurie 1959; Hübner & Etchécopar 1970).

277. *Gymnoris xanthocollis transfuga* Hartert, 1904 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

278. *Montifringilla nivalis gaddi* Zarudny & Loudon, 1904 is the form that occurs in the Zagros.

280. *Prunella modularis obscura* (Hablizl, 1783) is the form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1959).

281. *Motacilla flava lutea* (Gmelin, 1774), *M. f. beema* (Sykes, 1832), and *M. f. thunbergi* Billberg, 1828 are common and widespread passage migrants in Iran. *Motacilla flava feldegg* Michahelles, 1830 is a common summer visitor to wetlands throughout northern and western Iran south to Khuzestan, Bushehr, central Fars, and Sistan and a common and widespread passage migrant (Vaurie 1959; Diesselhorst 1962; Porter & Aspinal 2010; Kaboli et al. 2016).

282. *Motacilla citreola citreola* Pallas, 1776 and *M. c. werae* (Buturlin, 1907) are known to occur on migration in Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hue & Etchecopar 1970).

283. *Motacilla cinerea cinerea* Tunstall, 1771 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

284. Separation of the subspecies has long been a subject of debate and there is still no consensus.

289. *Anthus spinoletta coutellii* Audouin, 1826 is the form that breeds in Iran and the only form known to occur on passage and in winter.

290. *Fringilla coelebs coelebs* Linnaeus, 1758 is a common winter visitor to Iran.

292. *Coccothraustes coccothraustes nigricans* Buturlin, 1908 is the form that breeds in Iran and probably the commoner of the two forms in winter.

294. *Carpodacus erythrinus kubanensis* Laubmann, 1915 is the form that breeds in northern Iran; it was also recorded on migration in the Zagros (Vaurie 1959).

295. *Chloris chloris bilkevitchi* (Zarudny, 1911) is the only form now recognized as occurring in Iran. Vaurie (1959) and Hue & Etchecopar (1970) list the birds that occur in Iran under the name *C. c. turkestanica*.

297. *Linaria cannabina bella* (Brehm, 1845) is the only form known to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hue & Etchecopar 1970).

298. *Carduelis carduelis niediecki* Reichenow, 1907 is the form that breeds in the Zagros from southern Azarbaijan and Kurdistan southeast to Central Fars. *Carduelis carduelis brevirostris* Zarudny, 1889 is the form that breeds in northwestern and northern Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hue & Etchecopar 1970).

302. *Emberiza calandra buturlini* Johansen, 1907 is the form that occurs throughout Iran, except in Azarbaijan and the Caspian lowlands.

303. *Emberiza citrinella erythrogenys* Brehm, 1855 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

304. *Emberiza leucocephalos leucocephalos* Gmelin, 1771 is the only form likely to occur in Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hue & Etchecopar 1970).

305. *Emberiza cia prageri* Laubmann, 1915 is the form that occurs in southwestern and northern Iran, i.e., in the Zagros, in the mountains of Azarbaijan, and in the Alborz east to Golestan (IOC; Dickinson 2003).

306. *Emberiza buchanani cerrutii* de Filippi, 1863 is the form that breeds in Iran (Vaurie 1959).

307. *Emberiza cineracea semenowi* Zarudny, 1904 is the only form likely to occur in Iran.

310. *Emberiza schoeniclus passerina* Pallas, 1771 is a winter visitor, recorded in northern, western, and southern Iran. *Emberiza schoeniclus pallidior* Hartert, 1904 is a winter visitor recorded in northwestern and

southeastern Iran (Vaurie 1959; Hue & Etchecopar 1970). *Emberiza schoeniclus caspia* Menetries, 1832 is a scarce and localized breeding bird in the wetlands in southern Caspian lowlands and Uromiyeh basin in Azarbaijan (Kaboli et al. 2016); according to Vaurie (1959), birds breeding in the Zagros south to Fars are of this form.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

We conclude that the avifauna in Kurdistan Province, western Iran, is rich and taxonomically diverse when compared to the country's total bird fauna (a total of 551 bird species from 26 orders and 84 families; Khaleghizadeh et al. 2017b) and recorded bird species in its neighboring provinces in western Iran, namely, Kermanshah (215 species), Hamedan (218 species), Zanjan (164 species), and western Azerbaijan (285 species) (Khaleghizadeh et al. 2017b; IBRC 2018). This edition of the checklist presents 310 bird species in 23 orders and 59 families for Kurdistan Province, a number which is equivalent to about 56.3% of all bird species recorded throughout Iran (551 species) and approximately 25% of the total bird species recorded in the Middle East, Caucasus, and central Asia (i.e., OSME region, 1,153 confirmed and 87 unproven species (OSME Region List 2018). These results refer to the significant growth of field ornithology in this province in recent years.

The bird fauna in the world faces several common threats mainly due to anthropogenic activities/ human-induced disturbances. Drought, land-use change and habitat destruction, agricultural and livestock activities, breaking environmental laws, lack of public awareness and strict management, illegal hunting, overfishing, and noise pollution in aquatic habitats (natural and artificial) are the main threats affecting birds in Kurdistan (see Zarei et al. 2017, in press). Although some forms of legal protection, education of local people by the Iranian DOE and nongovernmental organizations (e.g., creating a birdwatching site in the ZWR by Chya Green Association; Zarei et al. 2017), and media initiatives were instituted, we think that habitat monitoring is urgent. Growth of birdwatching activity as the main branch of ecotourism has a high potential to provide financial supports for local communities in order to better conserve natural resources (Sekercioglu 2002).

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Table 1. A checklist of birds of Kurdistan Province, western Iran

English name	Species name	Authority	Kurdish name	Selected literature	Image	Status	Habitat	IUCN	CITES	DOE
I. Order Anseriformes										
1. Family Anatidae										
1	Greylag Goose	(Linnaeus, 1758)	xash sí	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P, S	8; 12; 14	LC		
2	Greater White-fronted Goose	(Scopoli, 1769)	sí qeşanî gewrh	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 12; 14	LC		Prot.
3	Lesser White-fronted Goose	(Linnaeus, 1758)	sí qeşanî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 12; 14	VU		Prot.
4	Mute Swan	(Gmelin, 1789)	quwî bideng	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	LC		Prot.
5	Tundra Swan	(Ord, 1815)	quwî biçûk	Shil-Amaysh 2011		W	8; 14	LC		EN
6	Whooper Swan	(Linnaeus, 1758)	quwî gewrh	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	LC		Prot.
7	Common Shelduck	(Linnaeus, 1758)	helh tanc	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 12; 14	LC		
8	Ruddy Shelduck	(Pallas, 1764)	surh qang	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P	8; 12; 14	LC		
9	Gadwall	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qûn reş	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	LC		
10	Eurasian Wigeon	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qh şan	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	LC		
11	Mallard	(Linnaeus, 1758)	sunh	Zarei et al. 2017		R, W, S	8; 14	LC	I	
12	Northern Pintail	(Linnaeus, 1758)	rû kurh	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P	8; 14	LC		
13	Eurasian Teal	(Linnaeus, 1758)	currh	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P	8; 14	LC		
14	Northern Shoveler	(Linnaeus, 1758)	lût pan	Zarei et al. 2017	6	W, P	8; 14	LC		
15	Garganey	(Linnaeus, 1758)	xilx	Zarei et al. 2017	7	P	8; 14	LC		
16	Marbled Duck	(Menetries, 1832)	mirawî spilkh	Scott 1995		P, W	8; 14	VU		Prot.
17	Red-crested Pochard	(Pallas, 1773)	ser sûrî beîdfî	Zarei et al. 2017	8	W, S	8; 14	LC		Prot.
18	Common Pochard	(Linnaeus, 1758)	ser sûr	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P	8; 14	VU		
19	Ferruginous Duck	(Güldenstädt, 1770)	mirawî xenevî	Zarei et al. 2017	9	R	8; 14	NT		EN
20	Tufted Duck	(Linnaeus, 1758)	mirawî çêdar	Scott 2007		W	8; 14	LC		
21	Smew	(Linnaeus, 1758)	kanûnî serspî	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	LC		Prot.
22	Common Merganser	(Linnaeus, 1758)	kanûnî gewrh	Scott 1995		W	8; 14	LC		Prot.
23	White-headed Duck	(Scopoli, 1769)	mirawî serspî	Scott 1995 & 2007		S	8; 14	EN	II	EN
II. Order Galliformes										
2. Family Phasianidae										
24	Chukar Partridge	(Gray, 1830)	kew	Shil-Amaysh 2011		R	2; 9; 12; 13	LC		

English name	Species name	Authority	Kurdish name	Selected literature	Image	Status	Habitat	IUCN	CITES	DOE
25	See-see Partridge	Brandt, 1843	susîkh	Zarei et al. 2018		R	2; 6; 12; 13	LC		
26	Grey Partridge	(Linnaeus, 1758)	zirh kew	IBRC		R	7; 12	LC		
27	Common Quail	(Linnaeus, 1758)	hh wîrdh	Zarei et al. 2017		S	2; 7; 12	LC		
	III. Order Podicipediformes	Fürbringer, 1888								
	3. Family Podicipedidae	Bonaparte, 1831								
28	Little Grebe	(Pallas, 1764)	pê bih qûnh	Zarei et al. 2017	10	R, W	8; 14	LC		
29	Great Crested Grebe	(Linnaeus, 1758)	pê bih qûneyi serboh klaw	Zarei et al. 2017	11	S	8; 14	LC		
30	Black-necked Grebe	Brehm, 1831	pê bih qûneyi mil reş	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P	8; 14	LC		
	IV. Order Phoenicopteriformes	Fürbringer, 1888								
	4. Family Phoenicopteridae	Bonaparte 1831								
31	Greater Flamingo	Pallas, 1811	surh qûrîng	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P	8; 14	LC		Prot.
	V. Order Ciconiiformes	Bonaparte, 1854								
	5. Family Ciconiidae	Gray, 1840								
32	Black Stork	(Linnaeus, 1758)	hîlîr			P, W	8; 12; 15	LC	II	Prot.
33	White Stork	(Linnaeus, 1758)	hacî leg leg	Zarei et al. 2017	12	S, S, P	8; 11; 12	LC		Prot.
	VI. Order Pelecaniformes	Sharpe, 1891								
	6. Family Threskiornithidae	Richmond, 1917								
34	Glossy Ibis	Linnaeus, 1766	qh rh naz	Zarei et al. 2017	13	P, S	1; 8; 12; 14	LC		
35	Eurasian Spoonbill	Linnaeus, 1758	dînduk bih	Shabanian & Barati 2009			8; 14	LC	II	
	7. Family Ardeidae	Leach, 1820								
36	Eurasian Bittern	(Linnaeus, 1758)	waq	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	LC		
37	Little Bittern	(Linnaeus, 1766)	şawh waqî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017		S	8; 14	LC		Prot.
38	Black-crowned Night Heron	(Linnaeus, 1758)	waqî şewî	Zarei et al. 2017	14	P, S, s	8; 14	LC		Prot.
39	Squacco Heron	(Scopoli, 1769)	şawh zerdekh	Zarei et al. 2017	15	P	8; 14	LC		Prot.
40	Western Cattle Egret	(Linnaeus, 1758)	şawh rîxînh	Zarei et al. 2017	16	P	1; 8; 12	LC		
41	Grey Heron	Linnaeus, 1758	şawh sultanî	Zarei et al. 2017	17	W, P	8; 14	LC		Prot.
42	Purple Heron	(Linnaeus, 1766)	şawh mil drîj	Zarei et al. 2017	18	S, P	8; 14	LC		Prot.
43	Great Egret	Linnaeus, 1758	şawh spîlkh	Zarei et al. 2017	19	W	8; 14	LC		Prot.

English name	Species name	Authority	Kurdish name	Selected literature	Image	Status	Habitat	IUCN	CITES	DOE
44 Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	şawh şpilkeyi biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017	20	P, W, S	8; 14	LC		Prot.
8. Family Pelecanidae										
45 Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	kelkî spî	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	LC		Prot.
46 Dalmatian Pelican	<i>P. crispus</i>	Bruch, 1832	kelkî bur	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	NT	I	EN
VII. Oeder Suliformes										
9. Family Phalacrocoracidae										
47 Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>	(Pallas, 1773)	qel mirawî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017	21	W	8; 14	LC		EN
48 Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qel mirawî gewrh	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	LC		Prot.
VIII. Order Accipitriformes										
10. Family Pandionidae										
49 Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Sclater & Salvin, 1873	helwî masîgr	Zarei et al. 2017		P	14	LC	II	EN
11. Family Accipitridae										
50 Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	pîruzih	Zarei et al. 2018		R	9; 12; 13	NT	II	EN
51 Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	sîsarkî mîsîfî	IBRC		P, S	2; 5; 9; 12	EN	II	Prot.
52 Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	(Hablizl, 1783)	şanrh kûrh	Zarei et al. 2018		R	2; 12; 13	LC	II	Prot.
53 Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	reşh dal	Zarei et al. 2018		R	2; 12; 13	NT	II	Prot.
54 Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circus gallicus</i>	(Gmelin, 1788)	helwî pencih kurt	Zarei et al. 2017	22	S	2; 6; 7; 9	LC	II	Prot.
55 Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	Brehm, 1831	helwî xalkalîf	Shil-Amaysh 2011		P	1; 3; 6; 8	LC	II	Prot.
56 Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>C. clanga</i>	(Pallas, 1811)	helwî zelan	DOE MWWC Data		P	6; 8; 14; 15	VU	II	Prot.
57 Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	(Gmelin, 1788)	helwî laq tûkin	Evans 1994		S	1; 6; 15	LC	II	Prot.
58 Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	(Hodgson, 1833)	helwî biyabanî	Zarei et al. 2018		P	2; 5; 10; 12	EN	II	Prot.
59 Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>A. heliaca</i>	Savigny, 1809	helu	IBRC		W, P	1; 2; 8; 15	VU	I	EN
60 Golden Eagle	<i>A. chrysaetos</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	per kûr	Shil-Amaysh 2011		R	9; 12; 13	LC	II	EN
61 Levant Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter brevipes*</i>	(Severtzov, 1850)	waşeyî gewrh	Zarei et al. 2017		S	5; 15	LC	II	Prot.
62 Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>A. nisus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	waşh	Zarei et al. 2017		W	5; 15	LC	II	Prot.
63 Northern Goshawk	<i>A. gentilis*</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	baz	Zarei et al. 2018		W	3; 6	LC	II	Prot.
64 Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	şmqarî zelan	Zarei et al. 2017		R, S	8	LC	II	Prot.
65 Northern Harrier	<i>C. cyaneus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	şmqarî bûr	Zarei et al. 2017		P, W	8; 12	LC	II	Prot.
66 Pallid Harrier	<i>C. macrourus</i>	Gmelin, 1770	şmqarî spî	Zarei et al. 2017		P	2; 12	NT	II	Prot.
67 Montagu's Harrier	<i>C. pygargus*</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	şmqarî genman	Zarei et al. 2017		P	5; 8	LC	II	Prot.

English name	Species name	Authority	Kurdish name	Selected literature	Image	Status	Habitat	IUCN	CITES	DOE
68 Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	kûlareyî reş	Zarei et al. 2018		S, P	1; 8; 12	LC	II	Prot.
69 White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	helwî derayayî kîk spî	Shih-Amaysh 2011		W	8; 14	LC	I	EN
70 Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	(Cretschmar, 1829)	başwî laq drîj	Zarei et al. 2017		R, W	2; 5; 9	LC	II	Prot.
71 Common Buzzard	<i>B. buteo</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	başû	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P	6; 15	LC	II	Prot.
IX. Order Otidiformes										
12. Family Otidae										
72 Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda*</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	çîrg	IBRC		S	2; 5; 12	VU	II	EN
X. Order Gruiformes										
13. Family Rallidae										
73 Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	mirîşkawîlh	Zarei et al. 2017	23	R, W, P	8	LC		
74 Corn Crane	<i>Crex crex</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	mirîşkawîleyî xenevî	Zarei et al. 2017		P	1; 12	LC		Prot.
75 Little Crane	<i>Porzana parva</i>	(Scopoli, 1769)	mirîşkawîleyî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8	LC		
76 Spotted Crane	<i>P. porzana</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	mirîşkawîleyî sûrbelek	Zarei et al. 2017		S, P	8	LC		
77 Grey-headed Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>	(Latham, 1801)	tawsh	Zarei et al. 2017		R, P	8; 14	NR		
78 Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	reş beş dîndûk sûr	Zarei et al. 2017	24	W, S, P	8; 14	LC		
79 Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	reş beş	Zarei et al. 2017	25	R, W, S, P	8; 14	LC		
14. Family Gruidae										
80 Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	(Vigors, 1825)	şînh qurîng	Zarei et al. 2017		W	1; 8; 12	LC	II	Prot.
XI. Order Charadriiformes										
15. Family Burhinidae										
81 Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	şâlûr	Zarei et al. 2017	26	S	5; 12	LC		
16. Family Recurvirostridae										
82 Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	dîndûk sûr	IBRC		S	14	NT		
83 Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	çekmîh sûr	Zarei et al. 2017		S, P	8; 14	LC		
84 Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	nikînh	Zarei et al. 2017		S, P	8; 14	LC		
17. Family Charadriidae										
85 Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	zîqawh	Zarei et al. 2017	27	S, W, P	1; 8; 12	NT		
86 Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>V. spinosus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	zîqaweyî sîng reş	Zarei et al. 2017	28	S	8; 14	LC		
87 Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>V. indicus</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	deydumk	Zarei et al. 2017		R	8; 14	LC		
88 White-tailed Lapwing	<i>V. leucurus</i>	(Lichtenstein, 1823)	zîqaweyî kîk spî	Zarei et al. 2017	29	P	8; 12; 14	LC		
89 Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	rew reweyî mil bexafî gewrh	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 12; 14	LC		

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90 Little Ringed Plover	<i>C. dubius</i>	Scopoli, 1786	rew reweyi mil bexalî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017	30	S	8; 12; 14	LC		
91 Kentish Plover	<i>C. alexandrinus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	şillaqeyî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017		S, P	8	LC		
92 Greater Sand Plover	<i>C. leschenaultii</i>	(Lesson, 1826)	rew reweyi mil xîzî gewrh	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8	LC		
18. Family Scolopacidae										
93 Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	mirh larh	Zarei et al. 2017		W	1; 3; 8; 12	LC		
94 Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	(Brunnich, 1764)	qur awîlkeyî biçûk	IBRC		W	8	LC		
95 Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media*</i>	(Latham, 1787)	qur awîlkeyî gewrh	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 12	NT		
96 Common Snipe	<i>G. gallinago</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qur awîlkey	Zarei et al. 2017	31	W, P	8; 12	LC		
97 Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	iñfîmed rawkerî bal spî	Zarei et al. 2017	32	P, W	8; 14	NT		
98 Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>L. lapponica</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	iñfîmed rawkerî xeney	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8	NT		
99 Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	iñfîmed rawker	IBRC		P, W	8; 14	NT		
100 Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	(Pallas, 1764)	şillaqeyî reş baw	Zarei et al. 2017		P, W	8; 14	LC		
101 Common Redshank	<i>T. totanus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	şillaqeyî laq sûr	Zarei et al. 2017	33	W, S, P	8; 12	LC		
102 Marsh Sandpiper	<i>T. stagnatilis</i>	(Bechstein, 1803)	şillaqeyî şarnî	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 14	LC		
103 Common Greenshank	<i>T. nebularia</i>	(Gunnerus, 1767)	şillaqeyî laq kesk	Zarei et al. 2017	34	P, W	8; 14	LC		
104 Green Sandpiper	<i>T. ochropus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	şillaqeyî çiyawan	Zarei et al. 2017		P, W	8; 14	LC		
105 Wood Sandpiper	<i>T. glareola</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	şillaqeyî xalxal	Zarei et al. 2017	35	P	8; 14	LC		
106 Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	(Güldenstädt, 1775)	şillaqeyî dîndûk qt	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 14	LC		
107 Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	şillaqah' eslh	Zarei et al. 2017	36	S, P	8; 14	LC		
108 Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	berd gîrh	Zarei et al. 2017	37	P	8; 14	LC		
109 Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	(Pallas, 1764)	şillaqeyî spî	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 12	LC		
110 Little Stint	<i>C. minuta</i>	(Leisler, 1812)	şillaqeyî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017	38	P	8; 14	LC		
111 Temminck's Stint	<i>C. temminckii</i>	(Leisler, 1812)	şillaqeyî kik spî	Zarei et al. 2017		P, W	8; 12	LC		
112 Curlew Sandpiper	<i>C. ferruginea</i>	(Pontoppidan, 1763)	şillaqeyî şî reng	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 14	NT		
113 Dunlin	<i>C. alpina</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	şillaqeyî bersk reş	Zarei et al. 2017		P, W	8; 14	LC		
114 Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>C. falcinellus</i>	(Pontoppidan, 1763)	şillaqeyî dîndûk pan	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 12; 14	LC		
115 Ruff	<i>C. pugnax</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	şillaqeyî şnegh	Zarei et al. 2017		P	1; 8; 12; 14	LC		
116 Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	clût	Zarei et al. 2017	39	P	12; 14	LC		
117 Red Phalarope	<i>P. fulicarius*</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	clûtî şî	Zarei et al. 2017		P	12; 14	LC		
19. Family Glareolidae										

	English name	Species name	Authority	Kurdish name	Selected literature	Image	Status	Habitat	IUCN	CITES	DOE
118	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	lfawh gur gey	Zarei et al. 2017	40	S, P	2; 8; 12	LC		
	20. Family Laridae		Rafinesque, 1815								
119	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>	(Breme, 1839)	masîgreyi dindûk barîk	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P	8; 14	LC		
120	Black-headed Gull	<i>C. ridibundus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	masîgreyi ser reşî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017	41	W, P	8; 14	LC		
121	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	(Pallas, 1776)	masîgreyi biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	LC		
122	Pallas's Gull	<i>Ichthyaeetus ichthyaeetus</i>	(Pallas, 1773)	masîgreyi ser reşî gewrh	Zarei et al. 2017		W	14	LC		
123	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	masîgrh	Shabanian & Barati 2009		W	8; 14	LC		
124	Caspian Gull	<i>L. cachinnans</i>	Pallas, 1811	masîgreyi zezerî	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 14	LC		
125	Armenian Gull	<i>L. armenicus</i>	Buturlin, 1934	masîgreyi ziyun	Zarei et al. 2017		S	8; 14	NT		
126	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>L. fuscus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	masîgreyi pşît reşî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017		P	14	LC		
127	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	(Gmelin, 1789)	masî xurkeyi dindûk estur	Zarei et al. 2017		P, S	8; 14	LC		
128	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	(Pallas, 1770)	masî xurkeyi zezerî	Zarei et al. 2017		S, P	8; 14	LC		
129	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	(Pallas, 1764)	masî xurkeyi qeşani	IBRC		P, S	14	LC		
130	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	masî xurkh	Zarei et al. 2017		P, S	8; 14	LC		
131	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	(Pallas, 1811)	masî xurkeyi gunaspî	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 14	LC		
132	White-winged Tern	<i>C. leucopterus</i>	(Temminck, 1815)	masî xurkeyi bal spi	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 14	LC		
133	Black Tern	<i>C. niger*</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	masî xurkeyi reş	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 14	LC		
	XII. Order Pteroclidiformes		Huxley, 1868								
	21. Family Pteroclididae		Bonaparte, 1831								
134	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	kur kureyi bering reş	Shil-Amaysh 2011		R	2; 10; 12	LC		
	XIII. Order Columbiformes		Latham, 1790								
	22. Family Columbidae		Leach, 1820								
135	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Gmelin, 1789	kuîrîh şînh	Zarei et al. 2017		R	9; 11; 12; 13	LC		
136	Stock Dove	<i>C. oenas</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	kuîrîh nexşînh	Zarei et al. 2017		S, W	1; 6; 12	LC		
137	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>C. palumbus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	kuîrîh gayh	Zarei et al. 2017	42	S	3; 10; 15	LC		
138	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	kuîrîh barîkh	This study	43	S, P	1; 7; 12; 15	VU		
139	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>S. decacota</i>	(Fridvaldsky, 1838)	yakerîm	Zarei et al. 2017		S	1; 5; 7; 15	LC		
140	Laughing Dove	<i>Spiolopelia senegalensis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	qumîrî	Zarei et al. 2017		R	1; 6; 11; 15	LC		

	English name	Species name	Authority	Kurdish name	Selected literature	Image	Status	Habitat	IUCN	CITES	DOE
	XIV. Order Cuculiformes		Wagler, 1830								
	23. Family Cuculidae		Leach, 1820								
141	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius*</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	kutîrîh pepwî xalîxal	Scott 2008		S	1; 6; 12; 15	LC		Prot.
142	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	kutîrîh pepu	Zarei et al. 2017		S, P	1; 5; 6; 15	LC		
	XV. Order Strigiformes		Wagler, 1830								
	24. Family Strigidae		Leach, 1820								
143	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	taq taq	Zarei et al. 2017		S	6; 15	LC	II	Prot.
144	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	kundh gayh	This study	44	R	3; 9; 13; 15	LC	II	Prot.
145	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	kundh îrewaran	This study	45	R	1; 3; 6; 15	LC	II	Prot.
146	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	(Scopoli, 1769)	kundh şexîsh	Zarei et al. 2017	46	R	2; 7; 9; 10	LC	II	Prot.
147	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	kundh pşîlh	Zarei et al. 2017	47	S	2; 3; 6; 15	LC	II	Prot.
148	Short-eared Owl	<i>A. flammeus</i>	(Pontoppidan, 1763)	kundh quth	Zarei et al. 2017		W	8; 12	LC	II	Prot.
	XVI. Order Caprimulgiformes		Ridgway, 1881								
	25. Family Caprimulgidae		Vigors, 1825								
149	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	şwan xelîh tînh	Zarei et al. 2018		S	2; 12; 15	LC		
	XVII. Order Apodiformes		Peters, 1940								
	26. Family Apodidae		Hartert, 1897								
150	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	çh wrûkeyî alpî	Zarei et al. 2017		S, P	9; 12; 13	LC		
151	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	çh wrûkh	Zarei et al. 2017		S	2; 9; 12	LC		
152	Little Swift	<i>A. affinis</i>	(Gray, 1830)	çh wrûkeyî biçûk	IBRC		S	9; 13	LC		
	XVIII. Order Coraciiformes		Forbes, 1884								
	27. Family Coraciidae		Rafinesque, 1815								
153	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	kaselh şîmîkh	This study	48	S	1; 12; 14; 15	LC		
	28. Family Alcedinidae		Rafinesque, 1817								
154	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnenensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	qulh şîneyî sîng spî	IBRC		R	8; 14	LC		
155	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qulh şînh	Zarei et al. 2017	49	S, P, W	8; 14	LC		
156	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qulh şîneyî belek	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8; 14	LC		
	29. Family Meropidae		Rafinesque, 1815								
157	Persian (Blue-cheeked) Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>	Pallas, 1773	hengh çîneyî berçîlh sûr	Zarei et al. 2017	50	S, P	1; 7; 12; 15	LC		

English name	Species name	Authority	Kurdish name	Selected literature	Image	Status	Habitat	IUCN	CITES	DOE
158	European Bee-eater	Linnaeus, 1758	hengh çînh	Zarei et al. 2017	51	S, P	1; 5; 12; 15	LC		
	XIX. Order Bucerotiformes									
	30. Family Upupidae									
159	Eurasian Hoopoe	Linnaeus, 1758	pepu sîman	Zarei et al. 2017	52	S, P	5; 7; 15	LC		
	XX. Order Piciformes									
	31. Family Picidae									
160	Eurasian Wryneck	(Linnaeus, 1758)	darh smeyî xenevî	This study	53	P	3; 6; 15	LC		
161	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	(Linnaeus, 1758)	darh smeyî xalixalî biçûk	IBRC		R	3; 6; 15	LC		
162	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	(Linnaeus, 1758)	darh smeyî xalixalî niyuncî	Zarei et al. 2017		R	3; 6; 15	LC		
163	Syrian Woodpecker	(Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	darh smeyî suriyeay	Zarei et al. 2017	54	R	1; 7; 15	LC		
164	European Green Woodpecker	Linnaeus, 1758	darh smeyî şîh	Zarei et al. 2018		R	1; 6; 7; 15	LC		
	XXI. Order Falconiformes									
	32. Family Falconidae									
165	Lesser Kestrel	Sharpe, 1874								
166	Common Kestrel	Leach, 1820								
167	Merlin	Fleischer, 1818	hel kh smayî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017		S	5; 11; 12	LC	II	Prot.
168	Eurasian Hobby	Linnaeus, 1758	hel kh smayî gewrîh	Zarei et al. 2017		R	5; 11; 12	LC	II	Prot.
169	Saker Falcon	Linnaeus, 1758	tîrumth	Zarei et al. 2017	55	W	8; 12	LC	II	Prot.
170	Peregrine Falcon	Linnaeus, 1758	leil	Zarei et al. 2017	56	P, S	1; 7	LC	II	Prot.
171	Barbary Falcon	Gray, 1834	balh ban	Zarei et al. 2018		S	2; 5; 9; 12	EN	II	EN
	XXII. Order Psittaciformes									
	33. Family Psittacoidea									
172	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Tunstall, 1771	sî kuj	DOE MWWC Data		P	2; 8; 9; 12	LC	I	EN
	XXIII. Order Passeriformes									
	34. Family Laniidae									
173	Red-backed Shrike	Temminck, 1829	şehîn	Shil-Amaysh 2011		P	2; 9; 10	LC	I	EN
174	Isabelline Shrike	Wagler, 1830								
175	Lesser Grey Shrike	Illiger, 1811								
		(Scopoli, 1769)	tufî	IBRC		R	6; 11; 15	LC	NC	
		Linnaeus, 1758								
		Rafinesque, 1815								
173	Red-backed Shrike	Linnaeus, 1758	per bih lekî pşît sûr	Zarei et al. 2017	57	P	1; 5; 6; 7	LC		
174	Isabelline Shrike	Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833	per bih lekî kîk sûr	Zarei et al. 2017		P	1; 5; 7; 15	LC		
175	Lesser Grey Shrike	Gmelin, 1788	per bih lekî burî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017		S, P	1; 5; 7	LC		

	English name	Species name	Authority	Kurdish name	Selected literature	Image	Status	Habitat	IUCN	CITES	DOE
176	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>L. meridionalis</i>	(Temminck, 1820)	per bih lekî burî başûrî	Zarei et al. 2017			2; 5; 10; 15	VU		
177	Steppe Grey Shrike	<i>L. palliastrostris</i>	Cassin, 1851	per bih lekî burî deşî	Zarei et al. 2017			1; 5; 7; 15	NR		
178	Woodchat Shrike	<i>L. senator</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	per bih lekî serşî	Zarei et al. 2017	58	S	1; 5; 7; 15	LC		
179	Masked Shrike	<i>L. rubicus</i>	Lichtenstein, 1823	per bih lekî qeşan	Zarei et al. 2017		S	1; 5; 7; 15	LC		
	35. Family Oriolidae		Vigors, 1825								
180	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	hencîr xurh	Ahsani et al. 2015		S	5; 6; 15	LC		
	36. Family Corvidae		Leach, 1820								
181	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qjakh	Zarei et al. 2017	59	R	3; 5; 15	LC		
182	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qşqerh	Zarei et al. 2017		R	1; 11; 12; 15	LC		
183	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qajû merh	Zarei et al. 2018		R	9; 13	LC		
184	Alpine Chough	<i>P. graculus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	qajûwî dindûk zerd	Zarei et al. 2018		R	9; 13	LC		
185	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qelîh rîg	Ahsani et al. 2015		R, W	1; 9; 12; 15	LC		
186	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	qajû	Zarei et al. 2017	60	W, R	1; 11; 12; 15	LC		Pest
187	Hooded Crow	<i>C. cornix</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	qelîh belek	Zarei et al. 2017		R	1; 11; 12; 13	LC		Pest
188	Northern Raven	<i>C. corax</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	qelîh gurguh	Shir-Amaysh 2011		R	13	LC		
	37. Family Paridae		Vigors, 1825								
189	Sombre Tit	<i>Parus lugubris</i>	Temminck, 1820	gurwîçneyî bur	Zarei et al. 2017	61	R	15	LC		
190	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	gurwîçneyî g ewrh	Zarei et al. 2017	62	R	1; 15	LC		
191	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	gurwîçneyî ser şîn	Zarei et al. 2017	63	R	6; 15	LC		
	38. Family Remizidae		Olphe-Galliard, 189								
192	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	gurwîçneyî pşîrî şî	Zarei et al. 2017	64	S	7; 8	LC		
	39. Family Panuridae		Des Murs, 1860								
193	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus*</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	gurwîçneyî smîdar	Zarei et al. 2017	65	W	8	LC		
	40. Family Alaudidae		Vigors, 1825								
194	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	çûreyî daran	Zarei et al. 2017		S	1; 12; 13	LC		
195	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	çûreyî Bîrmanî gewrh	Zarei et al. 2017			12	LC		
196	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	çûreyî pupînhî kî	Zarei et al. 2017	66	R	1; 2; 12	LC		
197	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	sîrîth	Zarei et al. 2017		W	1; 2; 12	LC		
198	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	(Lessler, 1814)	çûreyî pîncîh kurt	Zarei et al. 2017		S	2; 12	LC		

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199	Bimaculated Lark	<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i> (Menetries, 1832)	çûreyî gerdin bih xal	Zarei et al. 2017		S	1; 2; 12	LC		
200	Calandra Lark	<i>M. calandra</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	çûreyî gelwazîh	Zarei et al. 2017	67	S, P	1; 2; 12	LC		
201	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	çûreyî pênchîh kurtî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017		R, P, W	2; 12	LC		
41. Family Hirundinidae										
202	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	perh sîrkeyî xîzelan	Zarei et al. 2017		P, S	8; 12; 14	LC		
203	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	perh sîrkh	Zarei et al. 2017	68	S, P	8; 12; 14	LC		Prot.
204	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	perh sîrkeyî rewazan	Zarei et al. 2018		S	2; 9	LC		
205	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	perh sîrkeyî paşel spî	Zarei et al. 2018		S	8; 12	LC		
206	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i> (Laxmann, 1769)	perh sîrkeyî paşel sûr	Zarei et al. 2018		S	9	LC		
42. Family Cettiidae										
207	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i> (Alström et al., 2006)	çûlekeyî perçeyî kîk pan	Zarei et al. 2017		S	5; 8	LC		
43. Family Aegithalidae										
208	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	bih maleyî gurwîçneyî kîk drîj	Zarei et al. 2017	69	R	1; 3; 6	LC		
44. Family Phylloscopidae										
209	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	çûlekeyî perçeyî lawînan	Zarei et al. 2017	70	P	1; 5; 6; 15	LC		
210	Common Chiffchaff	<i>P. collybita</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	çûlekeyî perçeyî çîçaf	Zarei et al. 2017		P	1; 5; 15	LC		
211	Plain Leaf Warbler	<i>P. neglectus</i> (Hume, 1870)	çûlekeyî perçeyî biçûk	Zarei et al. 2017		S	1; 5; 12	LC		
212	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	<i>P. orientalis*</i> (Brehm, 1855)	çûlekeyî perçeyî rûjhelatî	IBRC		V	1; 2; 5; 15	LC		
213	Green Warbler	<i>P. nitidus</i> (Blyth, 1843)	çûlekeyî perçeyî sewzî lawînan	IBRC		P	3; 13	LC		
45. Family Acrocephalidae										
214	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	çûlekeyî perçeyî gewreyî zelan	Zarei et al. 2017	71	S	8	LC		
215	Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>A. stentoreus</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	çûlekeyî perçeyî bih ciweciyo	Zarei et al. 2017	72	S	8	LC		
216	Moustached Warbler	<i>A. melanopogon</i> (Temminck, 1823)	çûlekeyî perçeyî bru spî	Zarei et al. 2017		S	8	LC		
217	Paddyfield Warbler	<i>A. agricola*</i> (Jerdon, 1845)	çûlekeyî perçeyî çeltukan	Zarei et al. 2017	73	P	8	LC		
218	Sedge Warbler	<i>A. schoenobaenus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	çûlekeyî perçeyî rîrî zelan	Zarei et al. 2017		P	8	LC		
219	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>A. scirpaceus</i> (Hermann, 1804)	çûlekeyî perçeyî zelan	Zarei et al. 2017		S	8	LC		

English name	Species name	Authority	Kurdish name	Selected literature	Image	Status	Habitat	IUCN	CITES	DOE
Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida</i>	(Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	çulekeyi perçeyi zeytûni daran	Zarei et al. 2017		S	1; 5; 12	LC		
Upcher's Warbler	<i>Hippolais languida</i>	(Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	çulekeyi perçeyi gewreyi daran	Zarei et al. 2017	74	S	2; 5; 15	LC		
46. Family Locustellidae		Bonaparte, 1854								
Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia*</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	çulekeyi perçeyi rîrî	Zarei et al. 2017		P	5; 8	LC		
47. Family Sylviidae		Leach, 1820								
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	çulekeyi perçeyi ser reş	Zarei et al. 2017		P	6; 7; 15	LC		
Garden Warbler	<i>S. borin</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	çulekeyi perçeyi bakî	Zarei et al. 2017		P	6; 7	LC		
Barred Warbler	<i>S. nisoria</i>	(Bechstein, 1792)	çulekeyi perçeyi rîrî	Zarei et al. 2017		P	2; 5; 6; 15	LC		
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>S. curruca</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	çulekeyi perçeyi niqabidar	This study	75	P	7; 12; 15	LC		
Hume's Whitethroat	<i>S. althaea*</i>	Hume, 1878	çulekeyi perçeyi niqabidarî hyum	IBRC		S	5; 7; 13; 15	LC		
Eastern Orphean Warbler	<i>S. crassirostris</i>	Cretschmar, 1830	çulekeyi perçeyi çawu spi rujhelat	IBRC		S	1; 5; 12; 15	LC		
Asian Desert Warbler	<i>S. nana</i>	(Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	çulekeyi perçeyi biyabanî	IBRC		P	2; 5; 10	LC		
Common Whitethroat	<i>S. communis</i>	Latham, 1787	çulekeyi perçeyi mil spi	Zarei et al. 2017		P	1; 5; 6	LC		
Menetries's Warbler	<i>S. mystacea</i>	Ménétries, 1832	çulekeyi perçeyi bur	Zarei et al. 2017	76	S	7	LC		
48. Family Regulidae		Vigors, 1825								
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	tanc zîrî	Zarei et al. 2017		W	3	LC		
49. Family Troglodytidae		Swainson, 1832								
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	fîqîh	Zarei et al. 2017	77	W	1; 3; 7; 15	LC		
50. Family Sittidae		Lesson, 1828								
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	qulteyi cengelî	Zarei et al. 2017	78	R	3; 15	LC		
Western Rock Nuthatch	<i>S. neumayer</i>	Michahelles, 1830	qulteyi biçûk	Zarei et al. 2018		R	9; 13	LC		
Eastern Rock Nuthatch	<i>S. tephronota</i>	Sharpe, 1872	qulteyi gewrh	Zarei et al. 2018		R	9; 13	LC		
51. Family Tichodromidae		Swainson, 1827								
Wallreaper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	berdwan	IBRC		R	9; 13	LC		
52. Family Sturnidae		Rafinesque, 1815								
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	mîna	IBRC		R	1; 11; 12	LC		Prot.
Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	xezayî	Zarei et al. 2017	79	S, P	2; 10; 12; 13	LC		Prot.
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	sîrû	Zarei et al. 2017		R	1; 11; 12; 15	LC		

	English name	Species name	Authority	Kurdish name	Selected literature	Image	Status	Habitat	IUCN	CITES	DOE
241	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	rh şşeyî mil bexal	Zarei et al. 2017		W	9; 13	LC		
242	Common Blackbird	<i>T. merula</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	rh şşh	Zarei et al. 2017	80	S, W	1; 3; 5; 6	LC		
243	Black-throated Thrush	<i>T. atrogularis</i>	Jarocki, 1819	rh şşeyî mil reş	Zarei et al. 2017		W	1; 6; 7; 15	LC		
244	Fieldfare	<i>T. pilaris</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	rh şşeyî pşit şî	Zarei et al. 2017		W	3; 12; 15	LC		
245	Redwing	<i>T. iliacus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	rh şşeyî bal sûr	IBRC		W	1; 6; 12; 15	NT		
246	Song Thrush	<i>T. philomelos</i>	Brehm, 1831	rh şşeyî baxî	Zarei et al. 2017		W	1; 3; 12; 15	LC		
247	Mistle Thrush	<i>T. viscivorus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	rh şşeyî gewrh	Zarei et al. 2017		W	1; 3; 12; 15	LC		
	53. Family Muscicapidae		Fleming, 1822								
248	Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	(Temminck, 1820)	zirh bulbul	Ahsani et al. 2015	81	S	1; 2; 7; 10	LC		
249	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	(Pallas, 1764)	qûh cûqeyî xalixal	This study	82	S	6	LC		
250	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	bûkh sûr	This study	83	W, P	3; 15	LC		
251	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	gh rûşmh	Zarei et al. 2017	84	P	1; 3; 5; 7	LC		
252	Thrush Nightingale	<i>L. luscinia*</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	bulbulî xalixal	Zarei et al. 2017		P	3; 7; 12	LC		
253	Common Nightingale	<i>L. megarhynchos</i>	(Brehm, 1831)	bulbil	Zarei et al. 2017	85	S	3; 7	LC		Prot.
254	White-throated Robin	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	(Guerin-Meneville, 1843)	bûkh sûrîranî	Zarei et al. 2018		S	1; 5; 7	LC		
255	Semicoloured Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	(Homeyer, 1885)	qûh cûqeyî mil bih xal	Evans 1994		S	6; 15	LC		
256	Eversmann's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i>	(Eversmann, 1841)	kik sûrî pşit şî	Zarei et al. 2017		W	1; 7; 12; 15	LC		
257	Black Redstart	<i>P. ochruros</i>	(Gmelin, 1774)	kik sûrî reş	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P	9	LC		
258	Common Redstart	<i>P. phoenicurus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	kik sûr	Zarei et al. 2017	86	S	1; 6; 15	LC		
259	Rufous-tailed Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	bu qjeyî kiywî	Zarei et al. 2018		S	9; 13	LC		
260	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>M. solitarius</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	bu qjeyî benewş	Zarei et al. 2018		S	9; 13	LC		
261	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	gabelekeyî rîrî	Zarei et al. 2017		P	1; 7; 12	LC		
262	European Stonechat	<i>S. rubicola</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	gabelekeyî arupayî	Zarei et al. 2017	87	S, W, P	1; 7; 12	LC		
263	Siberian Stonechat	<i>S. maurus</i>	(Pallas, 1773)	gabelekeyî sibîrî	Zarei et al. 2017		S, W, P	1; 7; 12	NR		
264	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	(Temminck, 1829)	kelekh tîreyî deşîfî	Zarei et al. 2017	88	S	2; 12	LC		
265	Northern Wheatear	<i>O. oenanthe</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	kelekh tîrh	Zarei et al. 2017		S	1; 7; 12	LC		
266	Kurdish Wheatear	<i>O. xanthopyrma*</i>	(Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	kelekh tîreyî kurdî	Zarei et al. 2017	89	S	9; 13	LC		
267	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>O. hispanica</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	kelekh tîreyî gwî reş	Zarei et al. 2017	90	S	1; 7; 12	LC		
268	Desert Wheatear	<i>O. deserti</i>	(Temminck, 1829)	kelekh tîreyî biyabanî	IBRC		P	2; 5; 10	LC		

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269 Mourning Wheatear	<i>O. lugens</i>	(Lichtenstein, 1823)	kelekh tîreyî belekî başûrî	Zarei et al. 2018		S	2; 5; 7; 9	LC		
270 Finsch's Wheatear	<i>O. finschii</i>	(Heuglin, 1869)	kelekh tîreyî pşît spî	Zarei et al. 2017		S	9	LC		
54. Family Cincidae		Sundevall, 1836								
271 White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	bih rîlu wzewh	Zarei et al. 2018		R	4; 13; 14	LC		
55. Family Passeridae		Rafinesque, 1815								
272 House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	çulekh	Zarei et al. 2017		R	1; 6; 11; 12	LC		Pest
273 Spanish Sparrow	<i>P. hispaniolensis</i>	(Temminck, 1820)	çulekeyî sing reş	Zarei et al. 2017	91	S	2; 5; 7; 8	LC		Pest
274 Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>P. montanus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	çulekeyî daran	Zarei et al. 2017		R	1; 6; 11; 12	LC		Pest
275 Pale Rockfinch	<i>Carpospiza brachydactyla</i>	(Bonaparte, 1850)	çulekeyî bur	Zarei et al. 2018		S	7; 9; 10	LC		Pest
276 Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	çulekeyî kiywî	Zarei et al. 2018		S	5; 9; 12; 13	LC		Pest
277 Yellow-throated Sparrow	<i>Gymnoris xanthocephalis</i>	(Burton, 1838)	çulekeyî mil zerd	Zarei et al. 2017	92	S	7; 12; 15	LC		Pest
278 White-winged Snowfinch	<i>Montifringilla nivalis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	çulekeyî befrî	Zarei et al. 2018		S	7; 9; 13	LC		Pest
56. Family Prunellidae		Richmond, 1908								
279 Radde's Accentor	<i>Prunella ocularis</i>	(Radde, 1884)	se'weyî bruspî	IBRC		W	13	LC		
280 Dunnock	<i>P. modularis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	se'weyî lîrh waran	Zarei et al. 2018		W	5; 7; 15	LC		
57. Family Motacillidae		Horsfield, 1821								
281 Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	ber gawîleyî zerd	Zarei et al. 2017	93	S	8; 12	LC		
282 Citrine Wagtail	<i>M. citreola</i>	(Pallas, 1776)	ber gawîleyî ser zerd	Zarei et al. 2017		P	2; 8; 12	LC		
283 Grey Wagtail	<i>M. cinerea</i>	Tunstall, 1771	ber gawîleyî bur	Zarei et al. 2017	94	S, W	4; 8; 14	LC		
284 White Wagtail	<i>M. alba</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	ber gawîleyî belek	Zarei et al. 2017	95	R, W	4; 8; 11; 12	LC		
285 Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	barîkh	Zarei et al. 2017	96	S, P	12	LC		
286 Meadow Pipit	<i>A. pratensis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	barîkeyî mîrgan	Zarei et al. 2017		W	12	NT		
287 Tree Pipit	<i>A. trivialis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	barîkeyî daran	Zarei et al. 2017		P	1; 12	LC		
288 Red-throated Pipit	<i>A. cervinus</i>	(Pallas, 1811)	barîkeyî mil sur	Zarei et al. 2017		P	12	LC		
289 Water Pipit	<i>A. spinoletta</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	barîkeyî awî	Zarei et al. 2017		W, P	12; 13	LC		
58. Family Fringillidae		Leach, 1820								
290 Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	seyreyî lîrewaran	Zarei et al. 2017	97	W, S	3; 6; 12; 15	LC		
291 Brambling	<i>F. montifringilla</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	seyreyî paşel spî	Zarei et al. 2017		W	1; 6; 15	LC		
292 Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	seyreyî dîndûk gewrh	Zarei et al. 2018	98	W	15	LC		

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293 Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch	<i>Rhodopechys sanguineus</i>	(Gould, 1838)	seyreyî bal sûr	IBRC		W, S	5; 7; 12	LC		
294 Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	(Pallas, 1770)	seyreyî sûr	IBRC		P	1; 5; 6; 7	LC		
295 European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	seyreyî kesk	Zarei et al. 2017	99	W	1; 7; 12; 15	LC		
296 Desert Finch	<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i>	(Lichtenstein, 1823)	seyreyî bur	Zarei et al. 2017		S	1; 2; 10; 12	LC		
297 Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	seyreyî şîng sûr	Zarei et al. 2017		W	5; 7; 12	LC		
298 European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	seyrh	Zarei et al. 2017		S, W	1; 5; 12; 15	LC		
299 Red-fronted Serin	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	(Pallas, 1811)	seyreyî niyuçawan spî	Zarei et al. 2017		R	1; 7; 13; 15	LC		
300 European Serin	<i>S. serinus*</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	seyreyî paşel zerd	Scott 2008		V	1; 6; 15	LC		
301 Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	seyreyî zerd	Zarei et al. 2017	100	W	3	LC		
59. Family Emberizidae										
302 Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	surreyî mîrgh	Zarei et al. 2017	101	R	1; 7; 12	LC		
303 Yellowhammer	<i>E. citrinella</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	surreyî lîmwîy	Zarei et al. 2017		W	1; 5; 7; 12	LC		
304 Pine Bunting	<i>E. leucocephala</i>	Gmelin, 1771	surreyî la cang spî	IBRC		W	1; 5; 12; 15	LC		
305 Rock Bunting	<i>E. cia</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	surreyî kiywî	Zarei et al. 2018		R	1; 5; 12; 13	LC		
306 Grey-necked Bunting	<i>E. buchanani</i>	Blyth, 1844	surreyî bur	Zarei et al. 2017	102	S	5; 9; 13	LC		
307 Cinerous Bunting	<i>E. cineracea*</i>	Brehm, 1855	surreyî la cang zerd	Scott 2008		S	5; 7; 9; 13	NT		
308 Ortolan Bunting	<i>E. hortulana</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	surreyî ser zeytunî	Zarei et al. 2017		S	1; 7; 15	LC		
309 Black-headed Bunting	<i>E. melanocephala</i>	Scopoli, 1769	surreyî ser reş	Zarei et al. 2017		S	1; 15	LC		
310 Common Reed Bunting	<i>E. schoeniclus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	surreyî zelan	Zarei et al. 2017		W	1; 8; 12	LC		

Habitat type: 1 - sparsely wooded meadows; 2 - steppes; 3 - dense forests and woodlands; 4 - mountain brooks and rivers; 5 - short bush and thorn scrub; 6 - forest and woodland fringes; 7 - dense bushlands; 8 - wetlands; 9 - boulder strewn mountains; 10 - semi-deserts; 11 - human settlements (cities & villages); 12 - open landscapes (meadows, plains & moorlands); 13 - mountains; 14 - lakes and rivers; 15 - sparse woodlands.

Status: R - resident; S - summer visitor and breeder; s - summer non-breeder; W - winter visitor; P - passage migrant; V - vagrant; * - rare species.

Conservation: CR - Critically Endangered; EN - Endangered; VU - Vulnerable; NT - Near Threatened; DD - Data Deficient; LC - Least Concern; NR - not recognized; I - Appendix I; II - Appendix II; III - Appendix III; End. - endangered; Prot. - protected; Pest - pest species. IBRC - Iran Bird Records Committee.

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Image 6. *Anas clypeata*

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Image 7. *Anas querquedula*

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Image 8. *Netta rufina*

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Image 9. *Aythya nyroca*

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Image 10. *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

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Image 11. *Podiceps cristatus*

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Image 12. *Ciconia ciconia*



Image 13. *Plegadis falcinellus*



Image 14. *Nycticorax nycticorax*



Image 15. *Ardeola ralloides*



Image 16. *Bubulcus ibis*



Image 17. *Ardea cinerea*



Image 18. *Ardea purpurea*



Image 19. *Ardea alba*



Image 20. *Egretta garzetta*

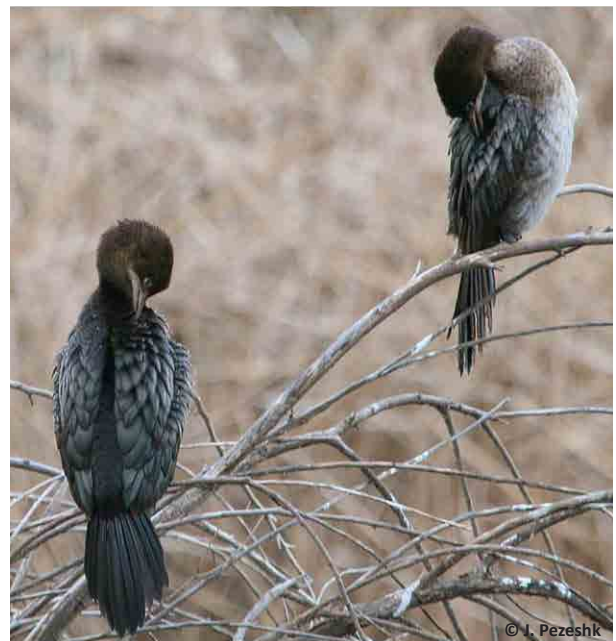


Image 21. *Microcarbo pygmeus*



Image 22. *Circaetus gallicus*



Image 23. *Rallus aquaticus*



Image 24. *Gallinula chloropus*



Image 25. *Fulica atra*



Image 26. *Burhinus oedipnemus*



Image 27. *Vanellus vanellus*



Image 28. *Vanellus spinosus*



Image 29. *Vanellus leucurus*



Image 30. *Charadrius dubius*



Image 31. *Gallinago gallinago*



Image 32. *Limosa limosa*



Image 33. *Tringa tetanus*



Image 34. *Tringa nebularia*



Image 35. *Tringa glareola*



Image 36. *Actitis hypoleucos*



Image 37. *Arenaria interpres*



Image 38. *Calidris minuta*



Image 39. *Phalaropus lobatus*



Image 40. *Glareola pratincola*



Image 41. *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*



Image 42. *Columba palumbus*



Image 43. *Streptopelia turtur*



Image 44. *Bubo bubo*



Image 45. *Strix aluco*



Image 46. *Athene noctua*



Image 47. *Asio otus*



Image 48. *Coracias garrulus*



Image 49. *Alcedo atthis*



Image 50. *Merops persicus*



Image 51. *Merops apiaster*



Image 52. *Upupa epops*



Image 53. *Jynx torquilla*



Image 54. *Dendrocopos syriacus*



Image 55. *Falco columbarius*



Image 56. *Falco Subbuteo*



Image 57. *Lanius collurio*



Image 58. *Lanius senator*



Image 59. *Garrulus glandarius*



Image 60. *Corvus frugilegus*



Image 61. *Poecile lugubris*



Image 62. *Parus major*



Image 63. *Cyanistes caeruleus*



Image 64. *Remiz pendulinus*



Image 65. *Panurus biarmicus*



Image 66. *Galerida cristata*



Image 67. *Melanocorypha calandra*



Image 68. *Hirundo rustica*



Image 69. *Aegithalos caudatus*



Image 70. *Phylloscopus trochilus*



Image 71. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*



Image 72. *Acrocephalus stentoreus*



Image 73. *Acrocephalus Agricola*



Image 74. *Hippolais languida*



Image 75. *Sylvia curruca*



Image 76. *Sylvia mystacea*



Image 77. *Troglodytes troglodytes*



Image 78. *Sitta europaea*



Image 79. *Pastor roseus*



Image 80. *Turdus merula*



Image 81. *Cercotrichas galactotes*



Image 82. *Muscicapa striata*



Image 83. *Erithacus rubecula*



Image 84. *Luscinia svecica*



Image 85. *Luscinia megarhynchos*



Image 86. *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*



Image 87. *Saxicola rubicola*



Image 88. *Oenanthe isabellina*



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Image 89. *Oenanthe xanthopyrna*



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Image 90. *Oenanthe hispanica*



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Image 91. *Passer hispaniolensis*



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Image 92. *Gymnoris xanthocollis*



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Image 93. *Motacilla flava*



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Image 94. *Motacilla cinerea*



Image 95. *Motacilla alba*



Image 96. *Anthus campestris*



Image 97. *Fringilla coelebs*



Image 98. *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*



Image 99. *Chloris chloris*



Image 100. *Spinus spinus*



Image 101. *Emberiza calandra*



Image 102. *Emberiza buchanani*





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