



Breeding Waders.


Oystercatcher
Koililoch



- 1 They don't just eat oysters, they mainly eat mussels and worms
- 2 Some Oystercatchers use their beaks to dig in sand or mud or mud
- 3 They are often found in groups called flocks




Snipe - Naosach



Snipes use their long beaks to poke deep into mud to find food like worms and insects.

Their feathers make them blend in grass and mud making them hard to spot.

When the snipe takes off they fly fast and in zig-zag




The Royal Plover is a small, long-legged bird found on coastal beaches and inland wetlands. It is characterized by its long, thin beak, which it uses to probe for food like worms and insects. The Royal Plover is often found in groups called flocks.



Dunlin - Boinnig

They often form large flocks, feeding communally and migrating.



The Redshank is a waders that lives in Europe and Asia.


Redshank change look depending on the season.



Curlews are large ground-feeding wading birds known for their distinctive long, downward-curved bills used to probe for prey in the mud.

CURLEW or **GROUCH**


Did you know? The curlew is Ireland's largest wading bird!



Golden Plover (Gollán) - They are among the most abundant waders in the UK. They are found in large numbers in summer. They have white and gold plumage but a winter plumage change to a dull brown. They come to feed in wetland areas. Golden plovers have a unique pattern of dark spots on their wings. They are also known for their 'mud-puddling' behavior, where they use their bills to probe for food in the mud.




The Golden Plover is a small, long-legged bird found in wetland areas. It is characterized by its long, thin beak, which it uses to probe for food like worms and insects. The Golden Plover is often found in groups called flocks.




Red-throated Diver (Féar) - They are found in coastal areas. They have a long, thin beak and are known for their diving abilities. They often form large flocks, feeding communally and migrating.


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