BIRDING/OSPREY TERMS	
TERM	**DEFINITION**
Alloparenting	Alloparenting, or the investment in young by individuals other than the biological parents, occurs among a wide array of insects, birds, and mammals
Allopreening	Allopreening or allogrooming, has both hygienic and signal functions in many birds and strengthens pair bonding
Anthropomorphism	The attribution of human characteristics or behaviour to a Bird or Animal.
Asynchronous Hatching	Pattern of hatching in which the eggs of a single clutch hatch over a period of several days, resulting in a brood of young of different ages. This pattern occurs when incubation begins at the time the first egg is laid.
Bands	See Rings below. Bands is a term more frequently used in the United States
Brood Patch	A bare patch of skin that most female birds gain during the nesting season for thermoregulation purpose
Brooding	Sitting on hatched young, or sheltering them under the wings, primarily to keep them warm, but also to protect them from sun, rain, or predators.
BPD Biparietal Diameter	Female Ospreys have broader heads than their Male counterparts, thus this can be used to aid gender identification.
Cloaca	A multi-purpose opening terminating at the vent at the posterior of a bird: birds expel waste from it; most birds mate by joining cloaca (a "cloacal kiss"); and females lay eggs from it
Crop	It is an enlargement of the oesophagus and serves as a storage place for food.
Eyestripe	A visible stripe on the feathers of a bird's head, often darker than the surrounding feathers, running through the eye region

BIRDING/OSPREY TERMS	
TERM	**DEFINITION**
Feaking	The act of rubbing the beak against a surface for cleaning or maintaining beak shape, often done after eating.
Fledge	The stage in a young bird's life when the feathers and wing muscles are sufficiently developed for flight
Gular Fluttering	Gular fluttering is used as a means to thermoregulate. In gular fluttering, bird will often open the beak and fluttering the upper throat muscles
Helicoptering	Just prior to the fledging stage, young birds whilst flapping their wings to strengthen muscle will ascend vertically several feet above the nest, this action is termed Helicoptering.
Hyperphagia	To support migratory endurance flight, birds accumulate large amounts of fat by hyperphagia (fueling).
kleptoparasitism	is a form of feeding in which one chick deliberately takes food from another
Mantle Coy Mantling	Mantling is a behaviour many birds of prey will assume after securing a kill. In this pose, the wings are spread over the prey item, exposing the bird's mantle , which gives the action its name. Coy Mantling is a term used to describe some courtship/pair Bonding behaviours which mimics Mantling, however in a more inclusive manner.
Migration	Migration is the regular seasonal movement, often north and south, along a flyway, between breeding and wintering grounds
Moult	The periodic replacement of feathers by shedding old feathers while producing new ones.
Natal Nest	Where the Bird was hatched/fledged
Necklace	Darker feathers around the chest and crop area on Female ospreys resembling a necklace and aiding in gender identification.

BIRDING/OSPREY TERMS	
TERM	**DEFINITION**
Nest fidelity	Loyalty shown by birds to nests they previously occupied;
Nictitating Membrane	A transparent or translucent third eyelid that can be drawn across the eye to protect and moisten it while maintaining vision
Operculum	Technical Term for Gill cover in fish, usually discarded before swallowing by Ospreys.
Philopatry	The habit of a bird returning to the area it first bred. Much more evident in males who tend to nest within 40 km, females are less likely to be constrained as they are looking for a male with a nest. See Statement Below
Preening	Feathers require maintenance and birds preen or groom them daily,
Protoporphyrin	Marking on Osprey Eggs is a result of protoporphyrin produces reds and browns as a ground colour or as spotting,
Reversed Sexual Size Dimorphism	The term 'reversed sexual size dimorphism' (RSD) refers to the phenomenon in which the females of a species are larger than the males. Reversed sexual size dimorphism is exhibited by most raptor species in the phylogenetically distant orders Accipitriformes (including Cathartidae), Falconiformes and Strigiformes. Possible Reason:- Nest defence hypothesis is the most likely to explain the phenomenon in all birds of prey that show RSD: if the female predominates in actively defending the eggs and young against predators, then she is the heavier sex, and her relatively greater body mass is adaptive. That is, heavier females are favoured (independently of males) by natural selection.
Rings	Young birds are fitted with two Rings One is a metal BTO (British Trust for Ornithology) This metal ring is numbered and includes a British address so that finders can send finding details to the BTO as

BIRDING/OSPREY TERMS	
TERM	**DEFINITION**
	part of the national bird ringing scheme. The second Ring is known as a Darvic Ring and is made of coloured plastic, the colour ring is unique and allows individual birds to be identified in the field using a telescope or telephoto camera. Over the years several colour combinations have been used, currently in the uk Blue bands with white alphanumeric figures are being used, this Darvic Ring is placed on the left leg in Scotland and on the right in England and Wales.
Siblicide	Is the killing of an infant individual by one of its siblings.
Skydancing	Aerial Display put on by the male to attract or strengthen the bond with a female.
Thanatosis also known as Pancaking	immobility, also known as the act of feigning death, a reaction which can be seen in young chicks following alarm calling from the parents.
Thermoregulation	The active ability of an organism to modulate its internal body temperature.
Unihemispheric slow-wave sleep	Sleep with one eye open, Birds have the ability to allow one side of their Brain to sleep whilst the other side remains awake.
Unipedal Stance Standing on one leg,	There are three reasons why: reduce heat loss, minimise muscle fatigue, and rest better.
Uropygial Gland Preening Gland	Found near the base of the tail feathers. The oil secreted by the uropygial gland performs many functions in the bird, including waterproofing and keeping the skin, feathers and bill supple.
Wintering Grounds	Reference to the autumn migration destination and where the birds spend the winter months it is also the home for first time migrators for 18 months until they return in the late spring of their second year. Wintering grounds range from Spain and Portugal as far south as Gambia and Senegal.
Zygodactyl	Ospreys are unusual among raptors in possessing a reversible outer toe that allows them to grasp with two

BIRDING/OSPREY TERMS	
TERM	DEFINITION
	toes in front and two behind

PHILOPATRY

Gregorius Joris Toonen

From his Thesis; Where he explained the concepts of philopatry and nest site fidelity in Ospreys.

Male ospreys are highly philopatric; they are more likely to nest close to their natal nesting sites.

Males show a clear tendency to nest within 50 km from their natal sites, whereas females tend to nest further away (Dennis, 2008; Poole, 1989; Väli et al., 2021). Poole (1989) explains the difference between male and female philopatry by familiarity with a locale, which would help males to find nesting sites, the critical asset for attracting a mate. Females might be expected to disperse more widely, as their sole imperative is to find a male with a nest.

Closely related to philopatry is nest site fidelity: the drive to return to the spot where they first chose to nest.

Because the osprey is a long-lived species which uses the same nest for many consecutive years, returning offspring are likely to find the natal nest still occupied by the parents when it returns to breed for the first time. Usually, such a prospecting newcomer will find a suitable place to build its nest at a site nearby that satisfies its needs in a similar habitat, or alternatively, find an existing nest with a vacant slot (Österlöf, 1977).