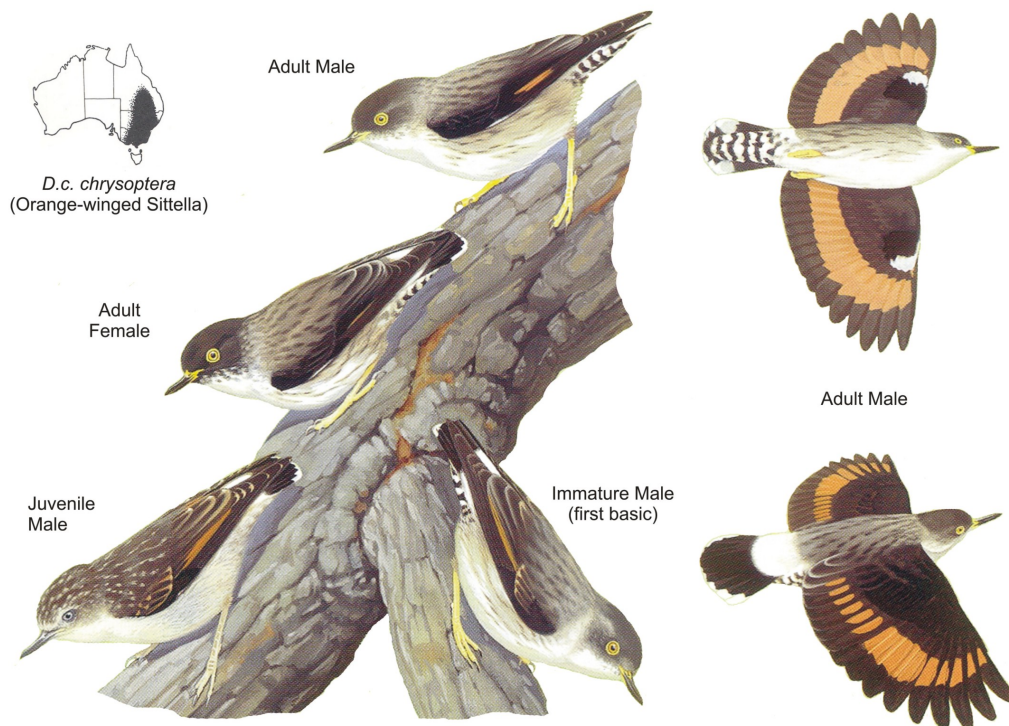


Varied Sittella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*

Species No.: 549 Band size: 01 (02) AY

(1 of 2)

Orange-winged Sittella *D.c. chrysoptera*



There are five quite distinct subspecies so, for clarity, illustrations are presented on two data sheets. The degree of plumage dimorphism varies geographically. The ageing and sexing data below relate only to the nominate *D.c. chrysoptera* the Orange-winged Sittella. Other illustrations and data are on page 2.

Morphometrics:

The size varies very little between the five subspecies and there is substantial overlap in ranges where the subspecies interbreed. The measurements are not indicative of age or sex and those below, which are for the nominate *D.c. chrysoptera* are presented only for reference.

	Adult Male	Adult Female
Wing:	75.5 – 87.0 mm	75.5 – 84.0 mm
Tail:	35.0 – 42.0 mm	36.0 - 42.0 mm
Weight:	8.0 – 12.1 g	10 – 12.1 g

Ageing:

	Adult (2+)	Juvenile
Bill:	black-brown;	grey-black;
Gape:	orange-yellow or orange rufous;	cream or dull pink;
Iris:	orange-yellow or orange-buff;	dark brown;
Crown:	male – brown; female dark-brown;	brown with diffuse broad off-white streaking or mottling;
Alula:	blackish-brown;	dark-brown;

Juveniles moult to immature plumage within a few weeks of fledging, but retain juvenile remiges and rectrices and dark brown coverts with salmon or pale orange rufous rosethorns at tips ;
Immatures attain adult plumage at about 1 year old, coinciding with adult post–breeding moult – thus immatures will be early in their second year and adults should be aged (2+).

Sexing :

See “Crown” above;
Also females tend to be darker on lores and ear covers than males (see illustrations);
Both sexes incubate.

Varied Sittella

Species No.: 549

Band size: 01 (02) AY

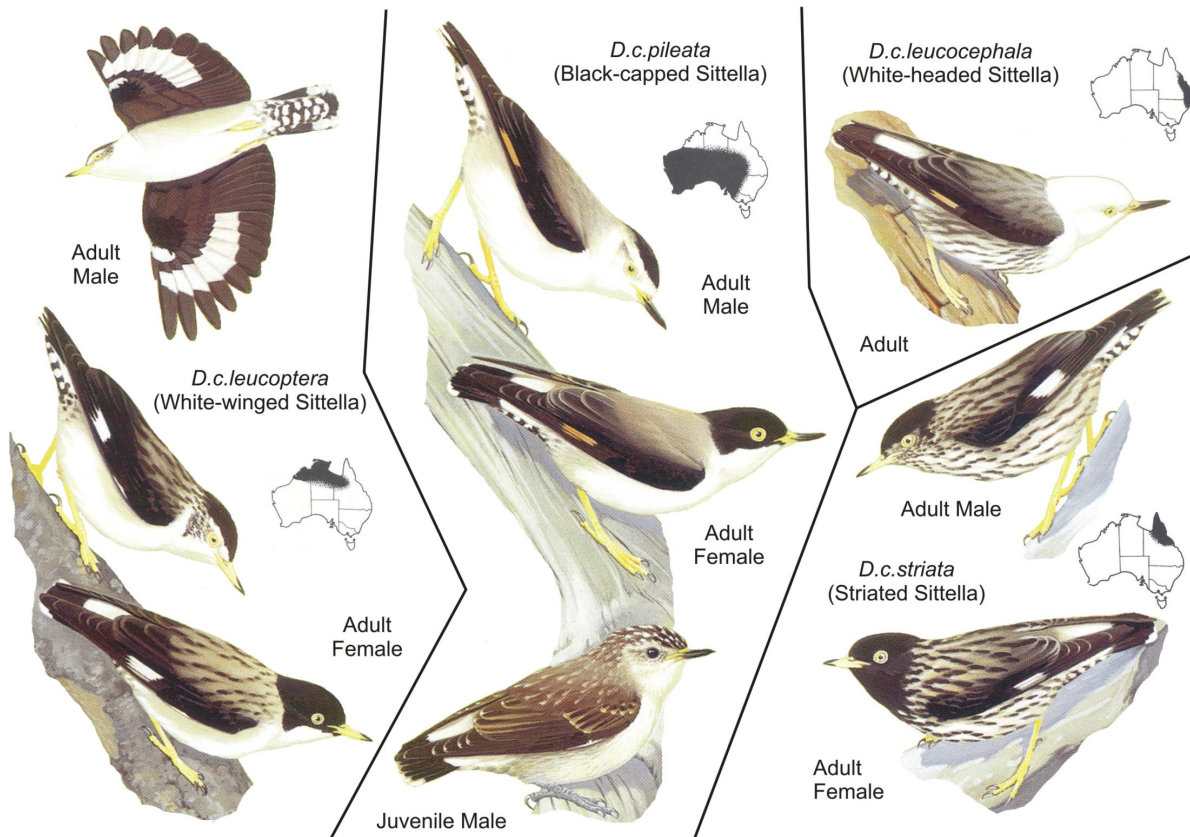
(2 of 2)

White-winged Sittella *D.c. leucopterus*

Black-capped Sittella *D.c. pileata*

White-headed Sittella *D.c. leucocephala*

Striated Sittella *D.c. striata*



Ageing:

Juveniles of all five subspecies are as described for the nominate *D.c. chrysoptera* - see page 1.

Sexing:

D.c. leucoptera, *pileata* & *striata* – best feature for sexing adults is the extent of dark feathering on the head – males have a blackish-brown cap; females have black-brown extending from cap over lores and ear coverts and in *striata* also throat – (see illustrations);
D.c. leucocephala – sexes cannot be sexed on head colour (both white), but females are said to be more heavily streaked on underparts.