

This leaflet gives information about pigeons.
If you have difficulty in understanding it in English,
please contact

Wandsworth Interpreting Service at
Bedford House
215 Balham High Road, London SW17 7BQ
Phone: (020) 8672 1043/3649

English

এই প্রচারপত্রে পিঙ্গুন (কবুতর) সম্পর্কে তথ্য ও বিবরণ রয়েছে। এই প্রচারপত্রের
লিখা ইংরেজী ভাষায় বুঝতে আপনার সমস্যা হলে, দয়া করে নিচের ঠিকানায়
যোগাযোগ করুন:

Wandsworth Interpreting Service
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ফোন: (020) 8672 1043/3649

Bengali

Cet imprimé fournit des informations sur les pigeons.
Si vous avez des difficultés pour comprendre l'anglais
veuillez contacter

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French

આ પરિશ્રમાં પિજન (કબૂતરો) વિષે જાણકારી આપેલ છે. અગર તે અંગ્રેજીમાં
સમજવામાં મુશ્કેલી પડતી હોય તો મહેરબાની કરીને આપેલ સરનામાં પર સંપર્ક કરો:

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Gujarati

इस पत्रक में पिजन (कबूतर) के बारे में सूचना दी गई है। यदि इसे अंग्रेजी में
समझने में कठिनाई हो तो कृपया दिए हुए पते पर संपर्क करें:

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टेलीफोन: (020) 8672 1043/3649

Hindi

Este panfleto fornece informação sobre pombos.
Se tem dificuldades de compreender isto em Inglês,
por favor, contacte

Wandsworth Interpreting Service
Bedford House
215 Balham High Road, London SW17 7BQ
Tel: (020) 8672 1043/3649

Portugese

ਇਸ ਪਰਚੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਬੂਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਇੰਗਲਿਸ਼
ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ:
Wandsworth Interpreting Service
Bedford House
215 Balham High Road
London SW17 7BQ
ਫੋਨ: (020) 8672 1043/3649

Punjabi

Warqaddaan qoran waxay bixineysaa war ku saabsan
qoolley. Haddii aad dhibaato ku qabtid fahmidda
Ingiriiskaan faqlan la xiriir

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Somali

Este folleto entrega información acerca de palomas.
Si tiene dificultades para comprender esto en Inglés,
comuníquese con

Wandsworth Interpreting Service
Bedford House
215 Balham High Road, London SW17 7BQ
Tel: (020) 8672 1043/3649

Spanish

இந்தப் புத்தகம் உங்களுக்கு பிட்ஜின்கள் பற்றித் தகவல்
தருகிறது. இதை ஆங்கிலத்தில் புரிந்துகொள்வது
கடினமாக இருந்தால் தயவுசெய்து பின்வரும்
தொலைபேசி எண்ணைத் தொடர்பு கொள்ளுங்கள்

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Tamil

اس پلٹیف میں کبوتروں کے بارے میں معلومات دی گئی ہیں۔ اگر آپ کو اسے انگریزی میں سمجھنے میں دشواری ہو،
تو براہ مہربانی اس پتے پر رابطہ کریں:

Wandsworth Interpreting Service
Bedford House
215 Balham High Road
London SW17 7BQ
فون: (020) 8672 1043/3649

Urdu

For further information contact

Environmental Community Services Unit,
Environmental Services Division,
Technical Services Department,
78 Garratt Lane,
London, SW18 4DJ.



Induction loop at reception

Telephone: (020) 8871 6143

Fax: (020) 8871 7953

Minicom: (020) 8871 8640

Email: esd@wandsworth.gov.uk

Website:

www.wandsworth.gov.uk/pestcontrol

Did you find this leaflet useful?

If you have any comments or
suggestions, please let us know
by ringing (020) 8871 6204/6154

Also available in large print

Contact (020) 8871 6204/6154

pigeons

Pest Control Fact sheet



How to spot a pigeon ●

The feral or town pigeon is closely associated with humans and is a common sight in towns and cities. The bird is 33cm long and weighs on average about 350gm. Its colour can vary considerably, but most pigeons have blue-grey feathers. There are no visible differences between the male and female.

Where to find pigeons ●

Feral pigeons usually build their nests on the ledges of or in hollows of buildings. Grass, twigs, feathers or any scraps, such as plastic and wire, may be used to build the nests.

Pigeons normally feed in flocks and for most of the year rely mainly on spillage from food premises or on scraps, such as bread, grain and "bird-seed" given by the public. Sometimes the birds fly to nearby farms during spring and autumn so they can feed on the crops there.

Day-time perches and night-time roosts are normally quite separate, and can be some distance apart.

Pigeons and disease ●

Pigeons cause a lot of damage when they infest buildings. Food stored in warehouses and processing plants may be eaten or contaminated with bird droppings, and machinery fouled.

Buildings and monuments are fouled when the birds are nesting or roosting on them. This is not only unsightly, but also destructive because the acidic droppings can eat away the surface of stonework. Gutters and drainpipes become blocked, leading to flooding and other problems. Pavements, ladders and fire escapes may be made unsafe because the droppings are so slippery.

Pigeons can pass on disease. A number of them are infected with ornithosis, which is a mild form of psittacosis or parrot fever and affects humans. Both ornithosis and Salmonella have been found in old pigeon nests and droppings in many parts of the world. The risk to public health although small, cannot be ignored, especially with the birds association with food premises.

The build up of roosting material for the nest, and droppings, can attract insects, such as beetles and mites. These can turn into a major problem when the nest is unoccupied.

Life-cycle of pigeons ●

Some pigeons can breed right through the year, so nests are found at all times. The peak period however, is between March and July. Usually two white eggs are laid, one after the other for two days, the chicks hatch in about 18 days and their feathers appear about four and a half weeks later. New eggs can be laid when the first young are twenty days old, thus up to nine families may be produced each year.

How to control pigeons ●

The various methods of control include -

- Trapping,
- Stupefying baits,
- Repellents and scaring devices,
- Proofing, and
- Shooting.

These can only be carried out by owners of land or people with the authority of the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

Alongside these methods of control, any spills or food should be cleared away or covered up. Food is the most important factor. The size of a pigeon population is dependent upon food available, and the best, long-term solution to pigeon problems is to reduce the numbers. If a food source remains available to pigeons, anything done to reduce numbers will be ineffective.

It is very important that people do not throw food onto pavements and in parks, as this only attracts more and more birds.