

WHERE CAN I SEE BIRDS?



Canada geese



Bank swallow



Greater White-breasted goose



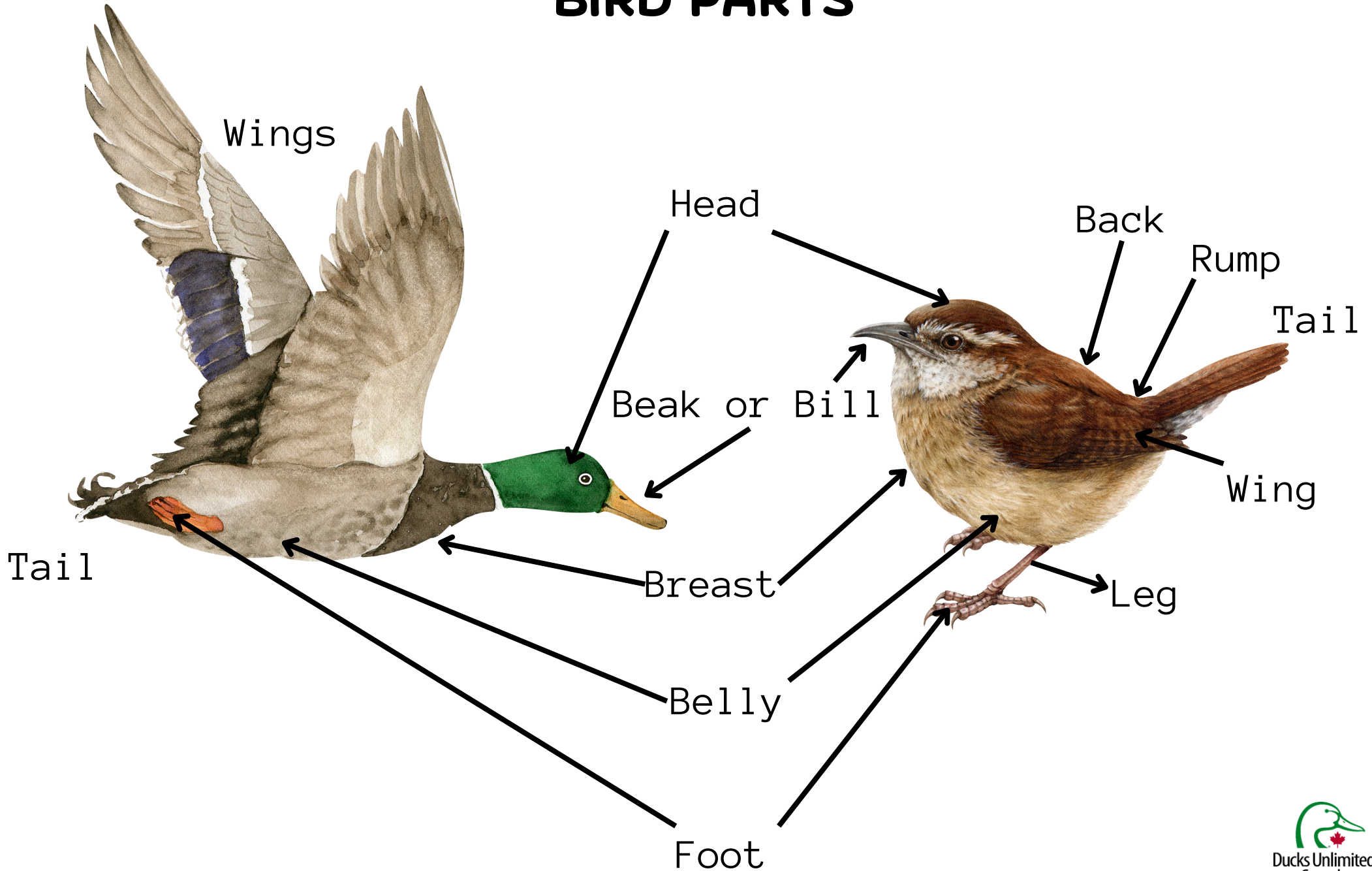
Trumpeter swans

🔍 CLUES TO LOOK FOR 🔍



AND DON'T FORGET TO ... LISTEN 

BIRD PARTS



BIRDING ETIQUETTE



Minimize noise and approach birds slowly



Keep a safe distance from birds



Stay on designated trails



Avoid using recorded bird calls or mimicking sounds

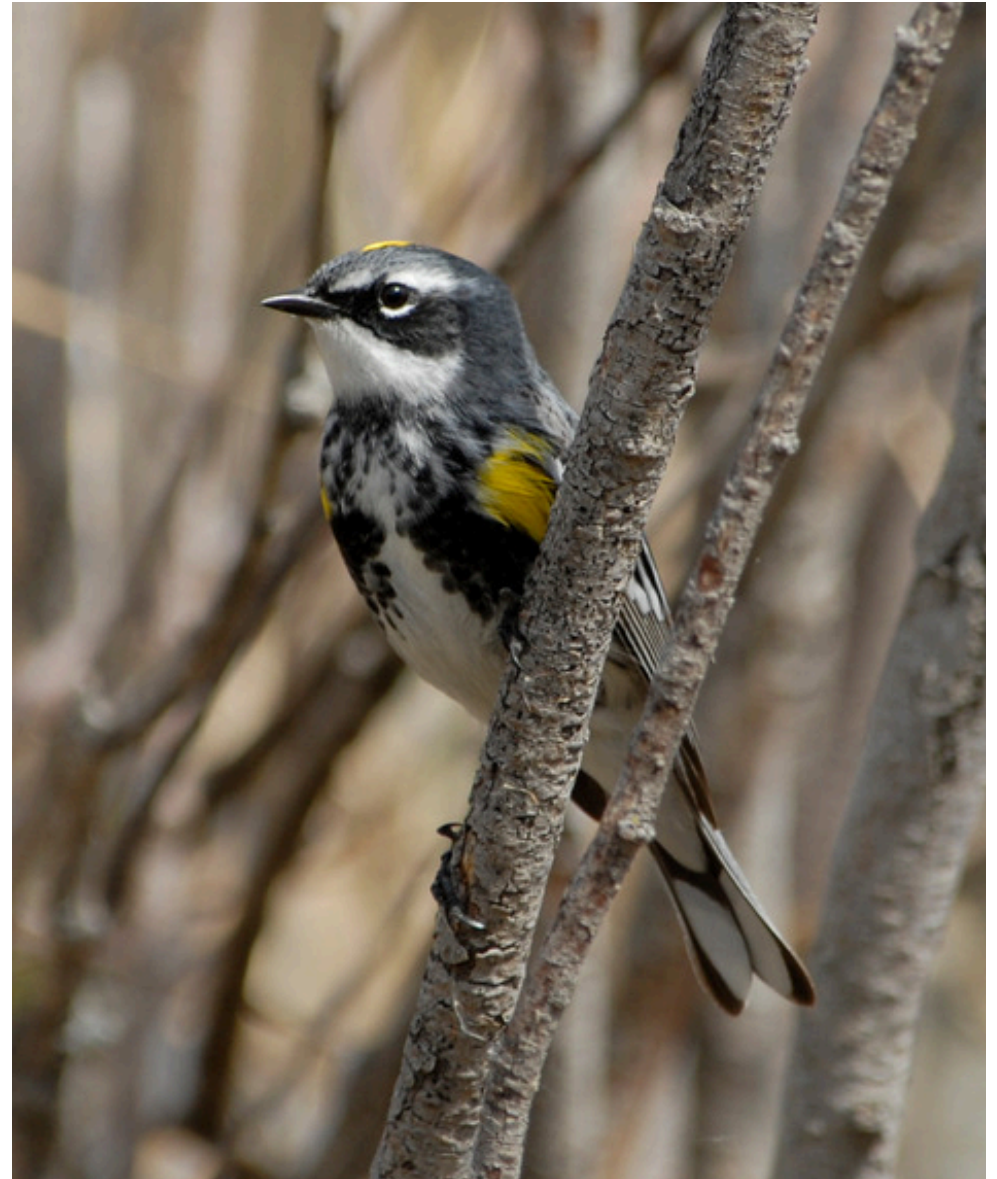


Avoid feeding bread or other foods that can be harmful



Leave no trace - avoid littering and damaging the environment

Yellow-rumped warbler



Yellow-rumped warbler

Songbird

Size and shape:

- Length: 14 cm
- Fairly large warbler, full-bodied with a large head, sturdy bill, and long, narrow tail.

Color pattern:

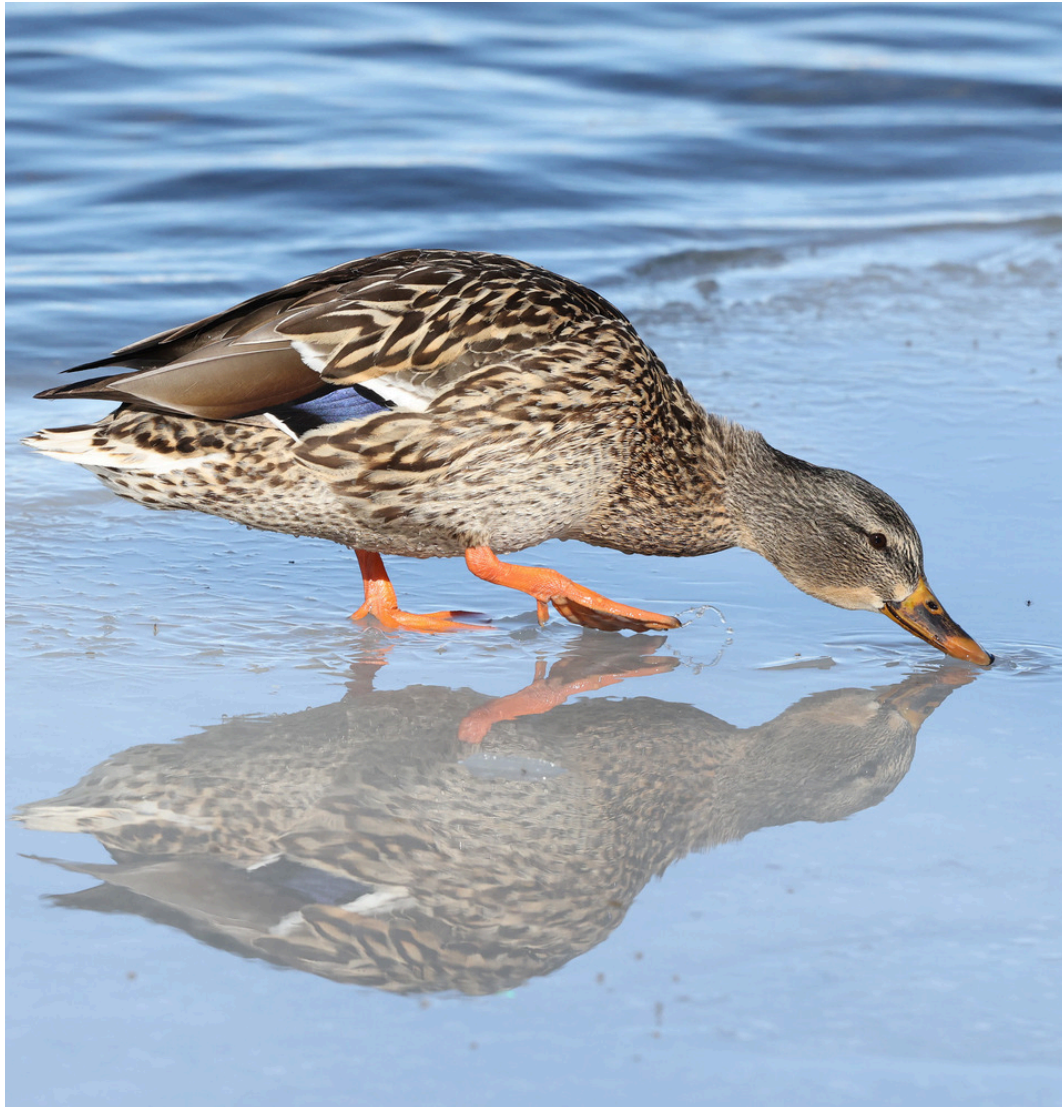
- Summer: Both sexes are a smart gray with flashes of white in the wings and yellow on the face, sides, and rump. Males are very strikingly shaded; females are duller and may show some brown.
- Winter birds are paler brown, with bright yellow rump and usually some yellow on the sides.

Behavior: Typically forage in the outer tree canopies at middle heights.

They're active, and you'll often see them sally out to catch insects in midair, sometimes on long flights. In winter they spend lots of time eating berries from shrubs, and they often travel in large flocks. Nests in trees.

Source: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Yellow-rumped_Warbler

Mallard



Mallard

Duck, waterfowl

Size and shape:

- Length: 50 – 65 cm.
- Large ducks with hefty bodies, rounded head and wide, flat bill. Like many dabbling ducks, the body is long and the tail rides high out of the water, giving a blunt shape. In flight their wings are broad and set back toward the rear.

Color pattern:

- Male mallards have a dark, iridescent-green head and bright yellow bill. The gray body is sandwiched between a brown breast and a black rear.
- Females and juveniles are mottled brown with orange-and-brown bills. Both sexes have a white-bordered, blue “speculum” patch in the wing.

Behavior:

Dabbling ducks—they feed in the water by tipping forward and grazing on underwater plants. Omnivore. They rarely dive. They can be very tame ducks, especially in city ponds, and often group together with other mallards and other species of dabbling ducks. Nest on the ground.

Source: <https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/mallard>

Red-winged blackbird



Red-winged blackbird

Songbird

Size and shape:

- Length: 17 – 23 cm
- Stocky, broad-shouldered blackbird with a slender, conical bill and a medium-length tail. Red-winged Blackbirds often show a hump-backed silhouette while perched; males often sit with tail slightly flared.

Color pattern:

- Male red-winged blackbirds are hard to mistake. They're an even glossy black with red-and-yellow shoulder badges.
- Females are crisply streaked and dark brownish overall, paler on the breast and often show a whitish eyebrow.

Behavior:

- Marsh habitat. Male red-winged blackbirds do everything they can to get noticed, sitting on high perches and singing their conk-la-ree! song. Females stay lower, skulking through vegetation for food and quietly weaving together their nests. In winter, they gather in huge flocks to eat grains with other blackbird species and starlings. Eats insects.

Source: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Red-winged_Blackbird

Common goldeneye



Common goldeneye

Duck, waterfowl

Size and shape:

- 40 – 51 cm
- Medium sized ducks with large heads. The bill is fairly small and narrow. It slopes smoothly downward from the face, giving the head an overall triangular shape. Diving duck with streamlined body and short tail.

Color pattern:

- Adult male appear mostly black and white: the head is mostly black with a round white spot near the bill and a bright yellow eye. The back is black but the sides are white, making the body appear mostly white.
- Females have brown heads and gray back and wings. The bill is black with variable amounts of yellow at the tip. In flight, both sexes have large white patches in the wings.

Behavior:

- Diving ducks that often forage in fairly shallow waters in flocks and dive simultaneously. Fast fliers; their wings make a distinctive whistling sound in flight. When females are nearby, males frequently display by stretching the head backward against their back and then popping their head forward. Habitat: lakes and ponds. Food: aquatic invertebrates. Nests in cavities.

Source: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Common_Goldeneye

Bufflehead



Bufflehead

Duck, waterfowl

Size and shape:

- 32 – 40 cm
- Very small, compact ducks with large, rounded heads and short, wide bills

Color pattern:

- Adult males have a white body, black back, and a dark head with a large white patch that wraps around the back of the head. A closer look at the head shows glossy green and purple sheen.
- Females and first-year males are gray-brown overall with an oval, white cheek patch. In flight adult males have a large white patch on the upperwing; females and first-year males have a smaller white wing patch.

Behavior:

- Bufflehead dive underwater to catch aquatic invertebrates. When courting females, male buffleheads swim in front of them, rapidly bobbing their heads up and down. In flight, they can be identified by their small size, fast wingbeats, and pattern of rocking side-to-side as they fly. Habitat: lakes and ponds. Nest in cavities (old flicker holes).

Source: <https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Bufflehead>

Bald eagle



Bald eagle

Eagle

Size and shape:

- 71–96 cm length, 204 cm wingspan
- Heavy body, large head, and long, hooked bill. In flight, holds its broad wings flat like a board.

Color pattern:

- Adults have white heads and tails with dark brown bodies and wings. Their legs and bills are bright yellow.
- Immature birds have mostly dark heads and tails; their brown wings and bodies are mottled with white in varying amounts. Young birds attain adult plumage in about five years.

Behavior:

- You'll find them soaring high in the sky, flapping low over treetops with slow wingbeats, or perched in trees or on the ground.
- Scavenge many meals by harassing other birds or by eating carrion or garbage. They eat mainly fish, but also hunt mammals, gulls, and waterfow. Nest in trees.

Source: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Bald_Eagle

Pileated woodpecker



Pileated woodpecker

Woodpecker

Size and shape:

- 40 – 49 cm length, 66–75 cm wingspan
- Very large woodpecker with a long neck and a triangular crest that sweeps off the back of the head. The bill is long and chisel-like, about the length of the head. In flight, the wings are broad and the bird can seem crowlike.

Color pattern:

- Mostly black with white stripes on the face and neck and a flaming-red crest. Males have a red stripe on the cheek (females do not). In flight, the bird reveals extensive white underwings and small white crescents on the upper side, at the bases of the primaries. Nests in cavities.

Behavior:

- They drill distinctive rectangular-shaped holes in rotten wood to get at carpenter ants and other insects.
- They are loud birds with whinnying calls. They also drum on dead trees in a deep, slow, rolling pattern, and even the heavy chopping sound of foraging carries well.
- Their flight undulates like other woodpeckers, which helps separate them from a crow's straight flight path.