

Spring and Migration Recap

1. **American Robin:**

- a. color difference between males and females.
- b. When arrive in spring – in large groups, eventually they separate to establish nesting territories – how do we know?

2. **Habitat Fragmentation:**

- a. Describe the term
- b. How does this impact the American crow, common raven, brown-headed cowbird, blue jays, and raccoons?
- c. How does the cowbird benefit?

3. **Red-winged blackbird:**

- a. When does the red patch show on the wings?
- b. Describe the appearance of the female.

4. Why is **Juneberry** also known as **shadbush** and **serviceberry**?

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1. American Robin:

- a. _____
- b. _____

2. Habitat Fragmentation:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. Red-winged blackbird:

- a. _____
- b. _____

4. Why is **Juneberry** also known as **shadbush** and **serviceberry**?

Top Ten Bird Species in Distribution (in order)

1. American Robin 4309

2. American Crow 4099

3. Song Sparrow 4092

4. Chipping Sparrow 3996

5. Red-eyed Vireo 3986

6. Mourning Dove 3969

7. Common Yellowthroat 3955

8. Gray Catbird 3930

9. Indigo Bunting 3929

10. Northern Cardinal 3895

1. American Robin

- https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/American_Robin/id







2. American or Fish Crow?

https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/American_Crow/id

https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Fish_Crow



American or Fish Crow?



Crows and Ravens

Wilderness vs. Habitat Fragmentation



https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/common_raven

3. Song Sparrow

- ✓ A rich, russet-and-gray bird with bold streaks down its white chest, the Song Sparrow is one of the most familiar North American sparrows.
- ✓ Don't let the bewildering variety of regional differences this bird shows across North America deter you: it's one of the first species you should suspect if you see a streaky sparrow in an open, shrubby, or wet area.

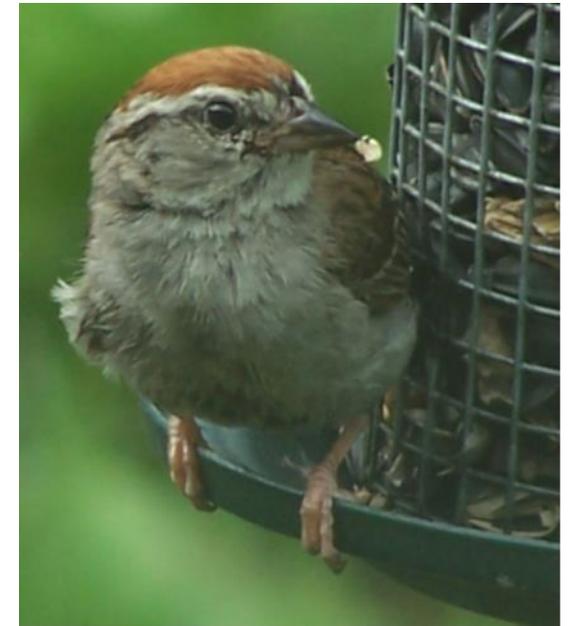


https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Song_Sparrow/id



- The Song Sparrow sings a loud, clanking song of 2–6 phrases that typically starts with abrupt, well-spaced notes and finishes with a buzz or trill. In between, the singer may add other trills with different tempo and quality.
- The song usually lasts 2-4 seconds. Patterns of songs vary over the species' enormous range, so the Song Sparrows you hear when traveling may not sound quite like those from your hometown.

4. Chipping Sparrow



https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Chipping_Sparrow/media-browser/64972011

5. Red-Eyed Vireo

- Canopy species
- Often heard, a common summer song, even during the hottest part of the day



https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Red-eyed_Vireo/overview

6. Mourning Dove



https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Mourning_Dove/overview

- Its calls sounds like that of an owl – deters rats from invading nests for eggs



7. Common Yellowthroat



- A broad black mask lends a touch of highwayman's mystique to the male Common Yellowthroat. Look for these furtive, yellow-and-olive warblers skulking through tangled vegetation, often at the edges of marshes and wetlands.
- Females lack the mask and are much browner, though they usually show a hint of warm yellow at the throat.
- Yellowthroats are vocal birds, and both their witchety-witchety-witchety songs and distinctive call notes help reveal the presence of this, one of our most numerous warblers.

https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Common_Yellowthroat/id

Brown-Headed Cowbird

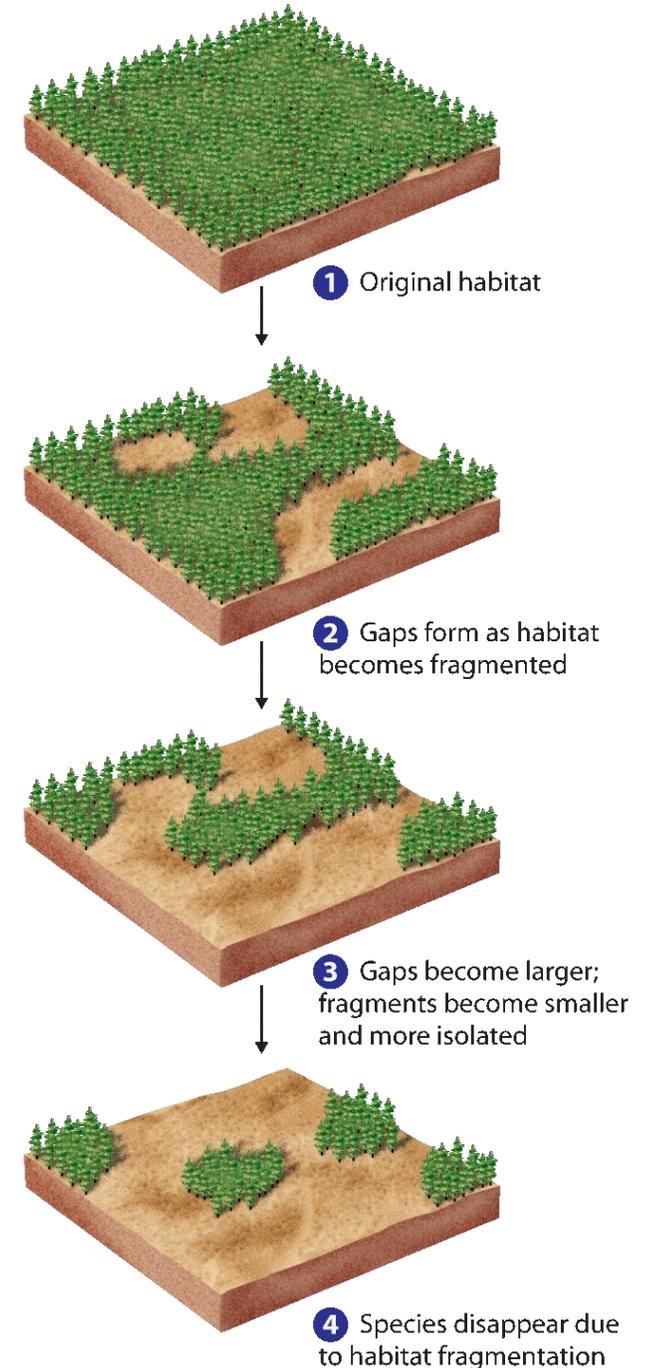


- Brown-headed Cowbirds often lay their eggs in the nests of Common Yellowthroats
- Often visit grain fields in spring

https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Brown-headed_Cowbird/overview

Habitat Change and Loss

- Greatest cause of biodiversity loss
- Organisms, adapted to their habitat, decline in population when the habitat changes.
- **Habitat fragmentation:** Patches of suitable habitat surrounded by unsuitable habitat
- In general, larger habitat fragments can support greater biodiversity than smaller fragments.



6. Threats

A - Habitat Fragmentation - break-

up of natural areas and separating them by human developments

power lines

roads/highways

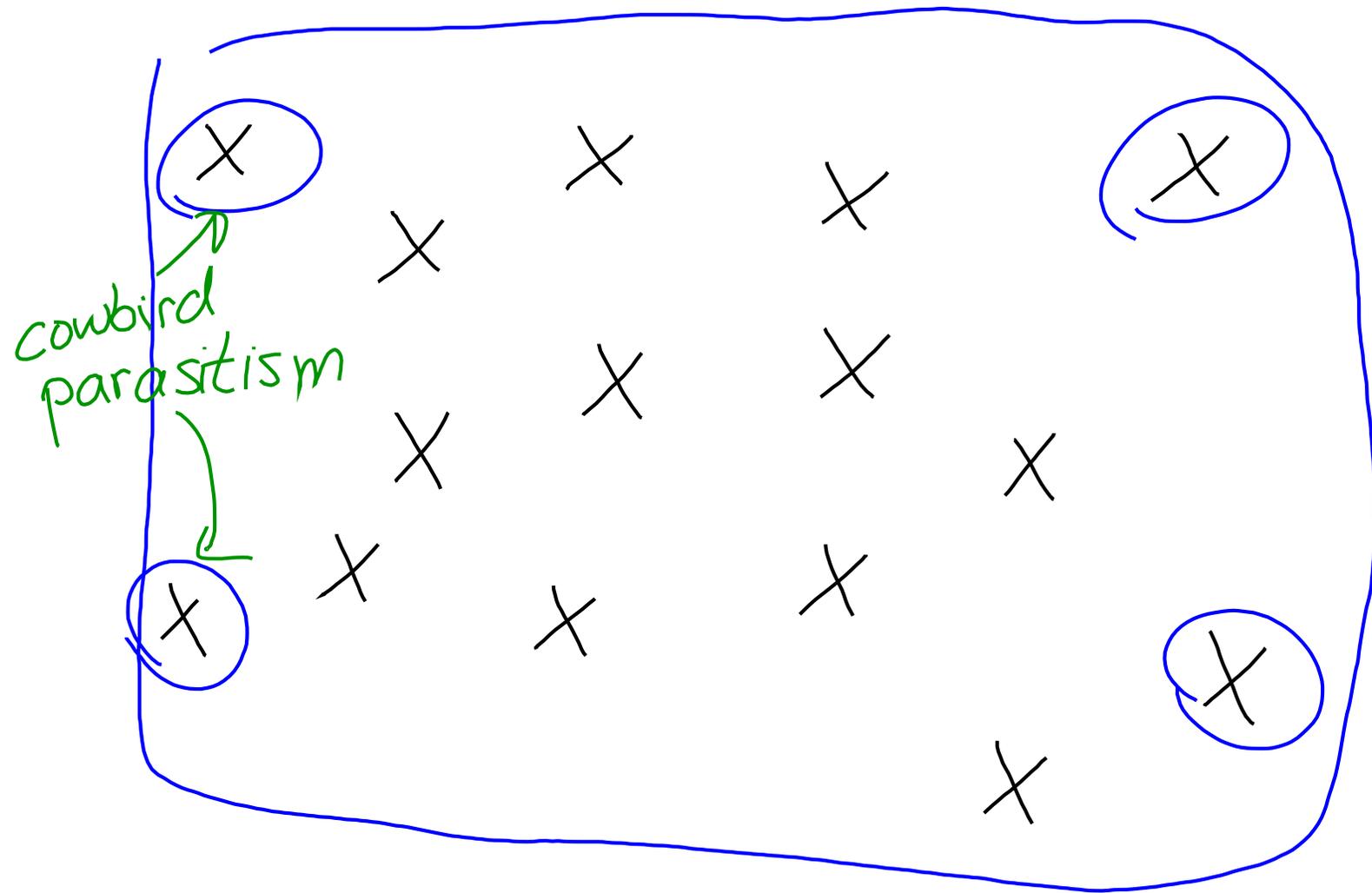
suburbs/communities

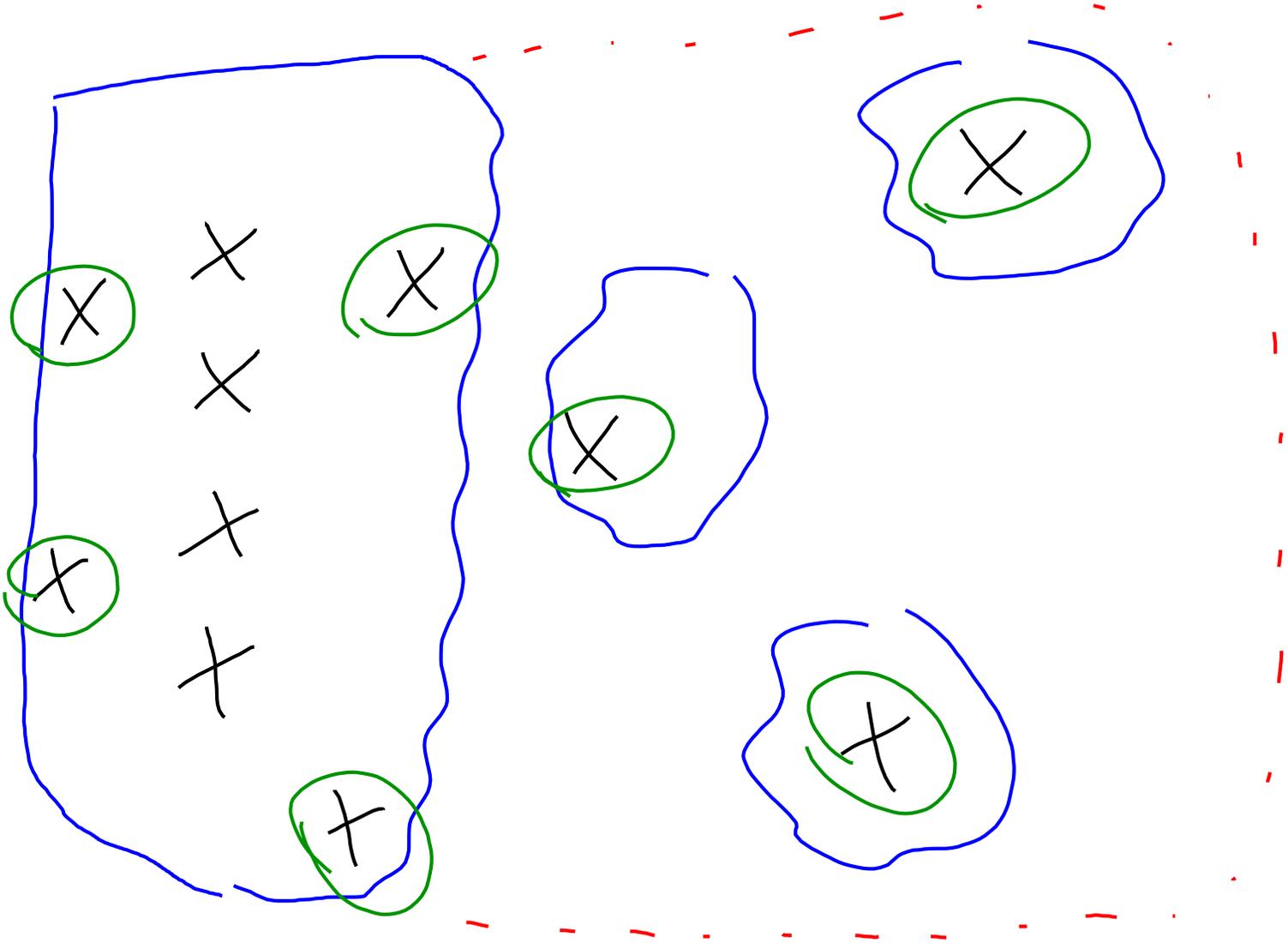
example: wolverines are a wilderness species. They cannot tolerate human disturbance, such as road building

B - Many bird species require "deep" forest
Fragmentation of forests makes
their nests prone to nest predators -
such as blue jays, raccoons, cowbirds,
and crows.

https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Blue_Jay/id







8. Gray Catbird



- https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Gray_Catbird/id
- Very vocal
- Fruit is a major food source

9. Indigo Bunting

[https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Indigo Bunting/id](https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Indigo_Bunting/id)



- A brilliantly blue bird of old fields and roadsides, the Indigo Bunting prefers abandoned land to urban areas, intensely farmed areas, or deep forests.

10. Northern Cardinal

https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Northern_Cardinal

Has expanded in range north due to bird feeding





A striking black-winged red bird, the **Scarlet Tanager** is a common species of the eastern **forest interior**. Despite its brilliant coloring it is often overlooked because of its rather secretive behavior and its preference for the **forest canopy**. This male scarlet tanager perched right above my head in a black birch tree; they are usually pretty shy, but I was sitting pretty still. Scarlet tanagers **winter in the northwest regions of South America**. Song a series of short, burry syllables, reminiscent of a robin with a sore throat. Call a springy "chik-burr."

The arrival of April and May marks the start of nature's spring concert with spring peepers and American toads singing near wetlands. Not to be outdone by the amphibians, many warblers and other **passerines** arrive to contribute to this concert. The melodic call of the **wood thrush** heralds its **arrival from wintering grounds in Central America**; this singer is shy and hard to spot, but its song is very distinct as it seeks a mate for the upcoming breeding season.





One of the most common woodland birds of the East, the Wood Thrush is best known for its hauntingly beautiful song. A large and heavily spotted thrush, it is a **bird of the interior forest**, seldom seen outside the deep woods. **Its susceptibility to cowbird parasitism** has made it a heavily studied species.

Know your thrushes - Song and Mistle

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3VEDsg0V1_M





- The Wood Thrush has been reported to have one of the most beautiful songs of North American birds. American naturalist Henry David Thoreau wrote:
- "Whenever a man hears it he is young, and Nature is in her spring; wherever he hears it, it is a new world and a free country, and the gates of Heaven are not shut against him."

<https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/browse/taxonomy/Turdidae>

- An unassuming bird with a lovely, melancholy song, the Hermit Thrush lurks in the **understories** of far northern forests in summer and is a frequent winter companion across much of the country.
- It **forages on the forest floor** by rummaging through leaf litter or seizing insects with its bill.



- Glistening cobalt blue above and tawny below, Barn Swallows dart gracefully over fields, barnyards, and open water in search of flying insect prey. Look for the long, deeply forked tail that streams out behind this agile flyer and sets it apart from all other North American swallows. Barn Swallows often cruise low, flying just a few inches above the ground or water.





**Eastern Bluebird
(Native Songbird)**





Yonder bluebird with the earth tinge on his breast and the sky tinge on his back,—did he come down out of the heaven on that bright March morning when he told us so softly and plaintively that, if we pleased, spring had come? Indeed, there is nothing in the return of the birds more curious and suggestive than in the first appearance, or rumors of the appearance, of this little blue-coat.



European Starling
(Invasive)





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Northern Flicker (Native Woodpecker)