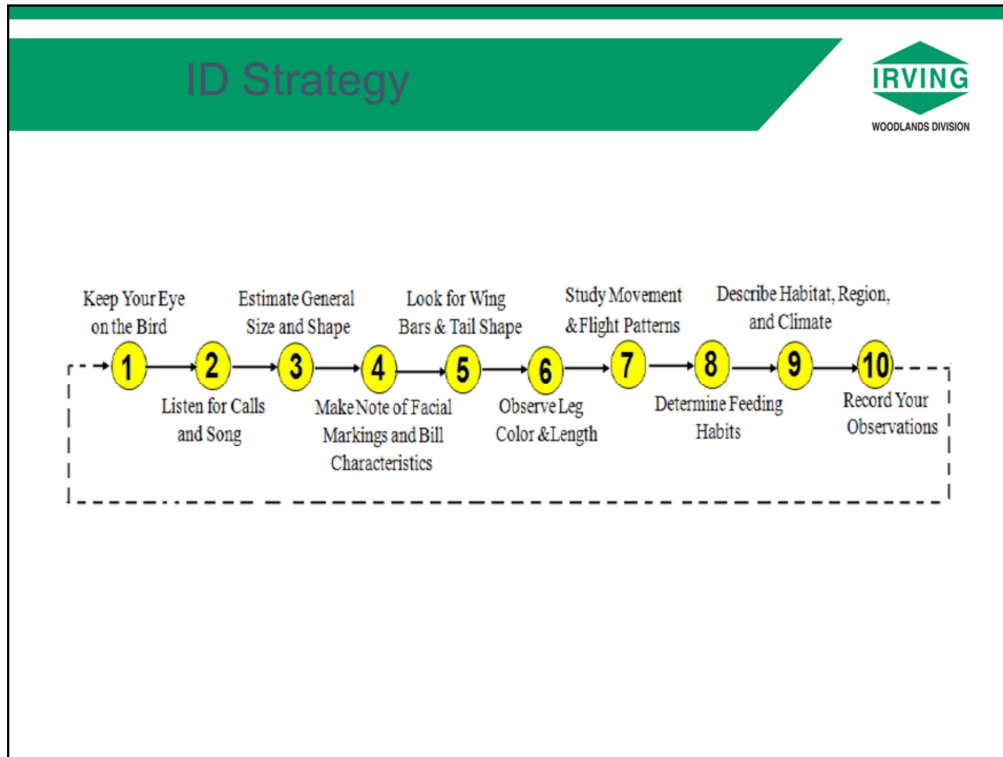


General Bird Identification



Envirothon NB
Wildlife Learning Series

There are roughly 420 species of birds in NB over the course of a year. How do you narrow down the birds identity, especially when a lot of the time you only have a short period of time to observe before they take off?



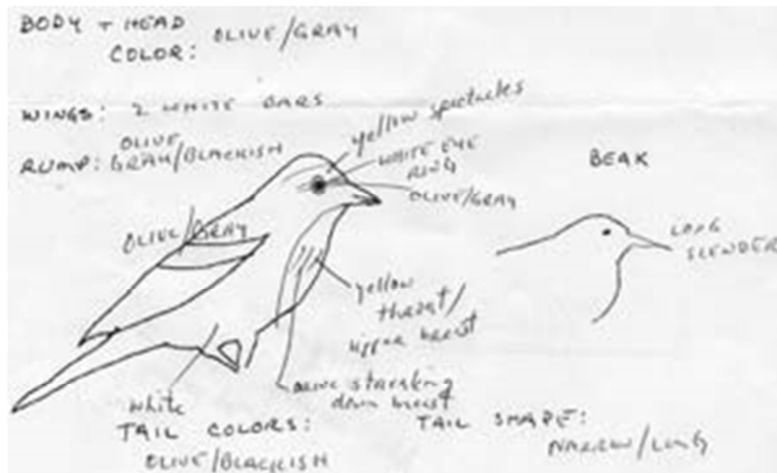
Helpful Hints:

- 1) **Try and put bird in a basic family.** While we likely look at colour first, we'd never compare a reddish duck with a reddish cardinal. Ask yourself, is it a duck, is it a dove, is it a heron, is it a hawk, is it a sparrow, etc. We'll talk about families in a bit when we discuss Field Guides
- 2) **What is its size ?**– compare it to a familiar bird (ie crow, robin, chickadee). This narrows down your options considerably
- 3) **What is its shape?** Slender like a Heron or chunky like a robin? Long legs?, Bill/beak shape, tail notched or flat across the back?
- 4) **How does the bird behave?** Pump or wag its tail? Walk down the tree trunk? Does it walk on thr ground or hop? Note these characteristics to narrow down
- 5) **What are its specific field marks?** Streaked chest feather, eye ring? “mask” over its eyes?
- 6) **What is its voice like?** Melodic like a warbler?, caw like a crow ? Does it say its name (ie Chicadee-dee-dee)
- 7) **What does it fly like?** Is it a glider, heavy flapper, does it fly straight ahead or undulating flight?
- 8) **Where is the bird found?** Habitat will help narrow down
- 9) **When is it found?** Do you only see it in the fall and/or spring? Winter only (redpolls are NB winter visitors, coming from the sub-arctic) Look at range maps

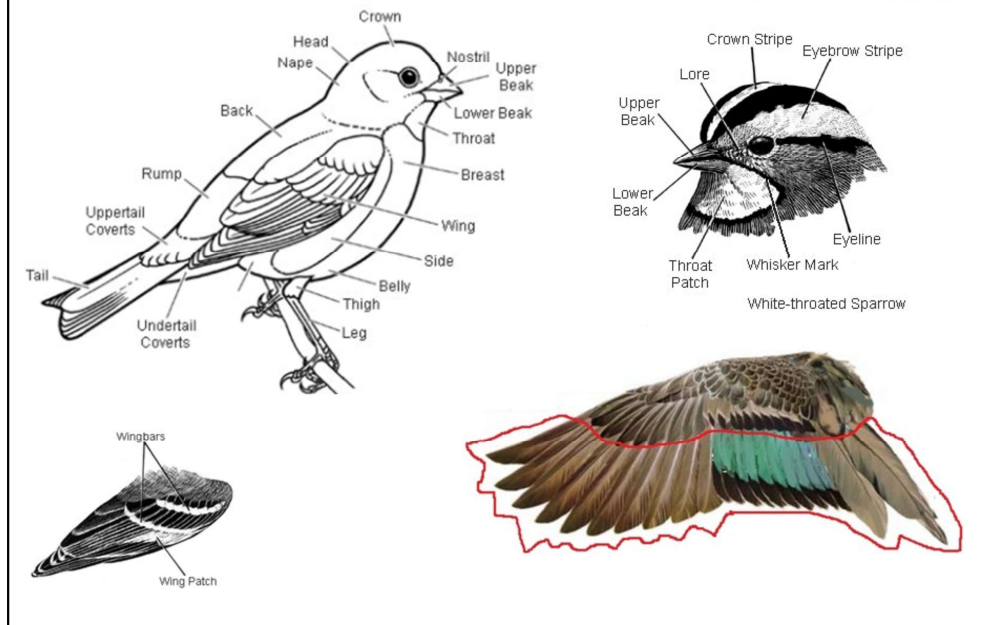
Keys to Bird ID



- 1. Patterns and Colours:** Make a quick sketch noting light and dark patches, streaks and eye rings along with dominant colours



Field Marks



•Make notes of:

- Wing patches (blocks of color on the wing)
- wingbars** (stripes across the folded wing)
- Colour of the **Wing lining** (the feathers covering the underside of the wing)
- Primaries** (the long flight feathers on the outer half of the wing) provide thrust
- Secondaries** (the flight feathers on the inner half of the wing)
- Speculum** (the patch of colored secondaries that helps identify many ducks)

Colour and Patterns



A GUIDE FOR HAWKS SEEN IN THE NORTHEAST

Because many hawks differ in appearance due to age and various dark and light morphs, only the adult of the most common form is illustrated.

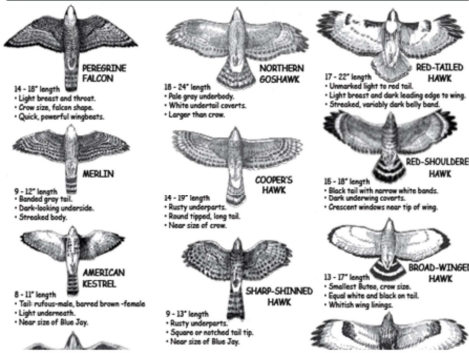
KNOW YOUR SILHOUETTES



FALCONS
Streamlined - Long pointed wings. Long compressed tapered tails. Strong veering wing beats, like some pointed wing and tapered tail look when not in direct flight.

ACCIPITERS
Short, wide rounded wings; long tails. Flip, flip - flip - soot flight.

BUTEOs
Broad wings and broad rounded tails; often seen soaring in wide circles high in the air.



HESSGARDNE FALCON
14 - 18" length
• Light breast and throat
• Crow size, falcon shape.
• Quick, powerful wingbeats.

NORTHERN GOSHAWK
18 - 24" length
• Pink grey underbody.
• White undertail coverts.
• Larger than crow.

RED-TAILED HAWK
17 - 22" length
• Unmarked light to red tail.
• Light breast and dark leading edge to wing.
• Streaked, variably dark belly band.

MERLIN
9 - 12" length
• Banded grey tail.
• Dark looking underside.
• Streaked body.

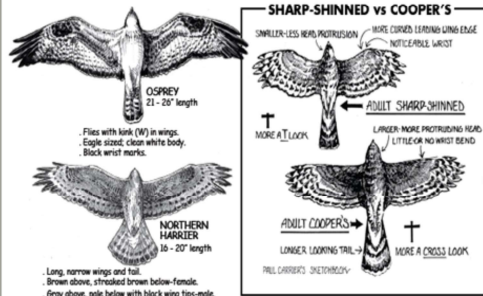
COOPER'S HAWK
14 - 17" length
• Rusty underparts.
• Round tipped, long tail.
• Near size of crow.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK
15 - 18" length
• Black tail with narrow white bands.
• Dark underwing coverts.
• Crescent notches near tip of wing.

AMERICAN KESTREL
8 - 12" length
• Tail red-in-male, barred brown-female.
• Light underparts.
• Near size of Blue Jay.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK
9 - 13" length
• Rusty underparts.
• Square or notched tail tip.
• Near size of Blue Jay.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK
13 - 17" length
• Smallest Buteo, crow size.
• Equal white and black on tail.
• Whisker wing bones.

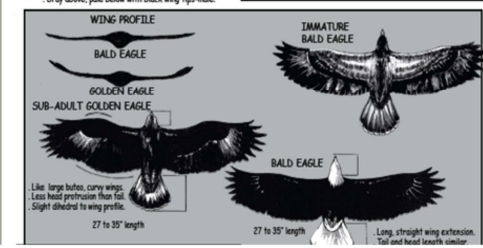


SHARP-SHINNED vs COOPER'S

OSPREY
21 - 26" length
• Flies with hook (W) in wings.
• Eagle sized, clean white body.
• Black wrist marks.

NORTHERN HARRIER
16 - 20" length
• Long, narrow wings and tail.
• Brown above, streaked brown below-female.
• Gray above, pale below with black wing tips-male.

SMALLER-LESS HEAD PROTRUSION
MORE CURVED LEADING WING EDGE
NOTICEABLE WRIST
LONGER-MORE PROTRUSIVE HEAD
LITTLE OR NO WRIST BEND
LONGER-LOOKING TAIL
MORE A CROSS LOOK
PALL CARRETS-SMOOTHLY



BALD EAGLE
GOLDEN EAGLE
SUB-ADULT GOLDEN EAGLE
27 to 35" length
• Like large hawks, carry wings.
• Less head protrusion than fal.
• Slight dihedral to wing profile.

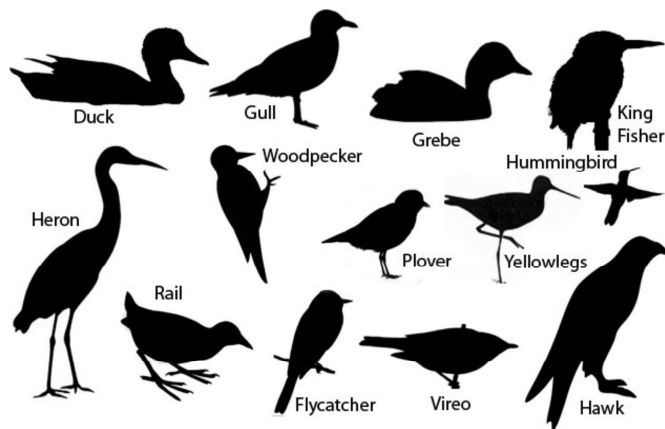
IMMATURE BALD EAGLE
BALD EAGLE
27 to 35" length
• Long, straight wing extension.
• Tail and head length similar.

Note the underside colour patterns and general shape as it flies over you

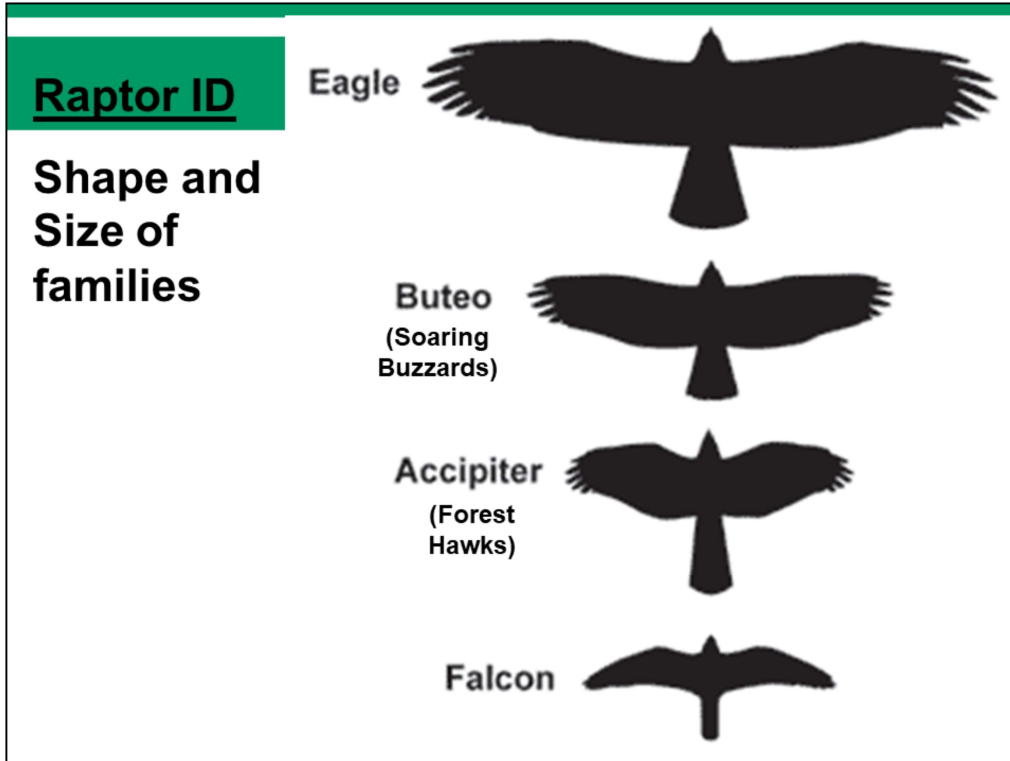
Keys to Bird ID



2. **Size and Shape:** Use well known reference birds for examples (ie robin-sized or duck-like beak)



Even if you don't know the actual dimensions of a robin , you can look that up in your guide (23-28 (9-11") long) , then compare all other similar –sized birds.



HANDOUT: North East hawk Watch guide. www.battaly.com/nehw

- I. Falcons - Long, narrow wings (typically pointed) and narrow tail:
Falcons(Kestrel, Merlin, Peregrines, Gyrfalcon)
- II. Accipiters - Short, broad wings with rounded tips and long, narrow tail:
Sharp-shinned Hawks, Coopers Hawk, Northern Goshawk
- III. Buteos - Broad wings, relatively long and rounded at tips. Tails short and broad: Rough-legged Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk

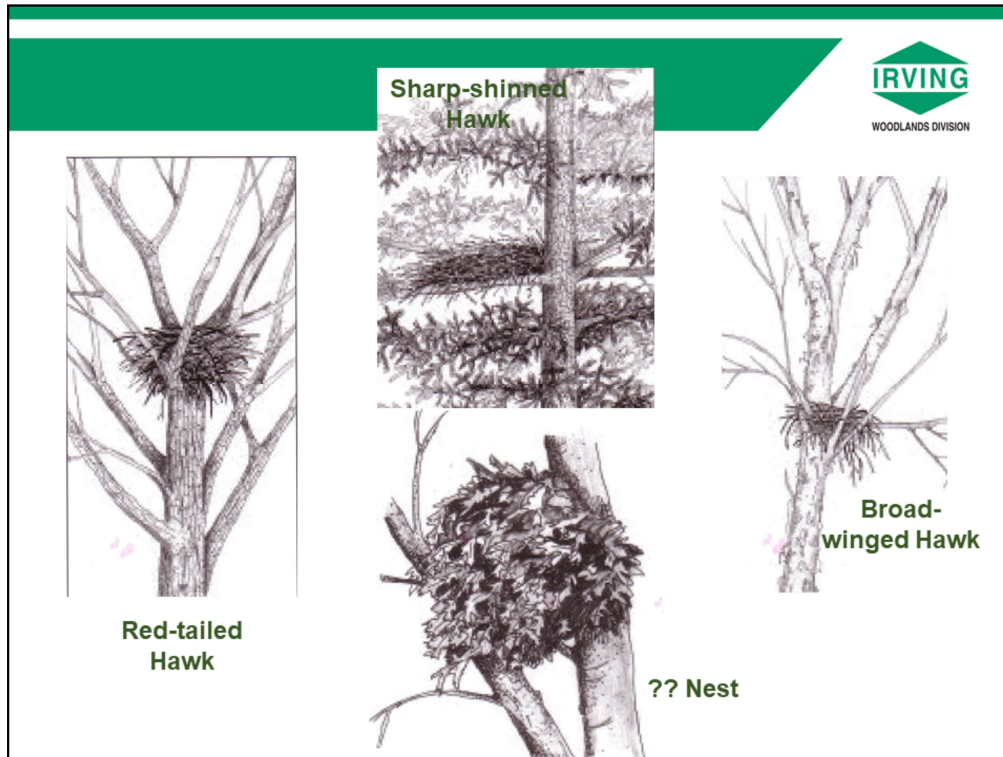
Keys to Bird ID



3. **Habitat:** Birds are like many other living creatures and are picky about where they like to set up their home or forage for food. Quick notes on the habitat and perhaps what they were feeding on is often useful in narrowing down choices.



Are they flying above a waterbody, swooping around like a swallow, or are they perched on a branch in a mature hardwood forest. Even within warbler family, each species typically will be found gleaning for insects different part of forest and indeed the same tree (see diagram). These warblers have developed niches, so they don't overly compete for resources.



Nesting Preferences: Peterson has a whole guide dedicated to identifying birds by the nest they make and where they make it (ie habitat)

Bald Eagle 50-200m from shore. Typically in top of super canopy tree wP

N Goshawk – M/O TH with as low as 10-12 ha of m/o

Red-tailed Hawk – Lg trees near water or forest edge. Hunts open country (meadows, pasture wetlands)

Broad-winged hawk: needs large mixed or decid near water or forest edge

Osprey – at or near water

Red Shouldered Hawk – m/o TH (closure greater than 80%). Re-uses nest. Feeds in wetlands and margins

Kestrel, Barred or Boreal Owl: cavity in 30+ dbh

Merlin sometimes cavity

Sharp-Shinned Hawk: Dense conif or mixed (80% closure) min size of 4ha for nesting

Coopers Hawk: Dense decid or mixed (60-70% closure), min of 6ha. Hunts wetlands, fields, floodplains

Active nests of some species will often have **fresh foliage** (conifer branches*). After hatch there may be **pellets, excrement and prey remains** on ground below

Nest – Northern Goshawk



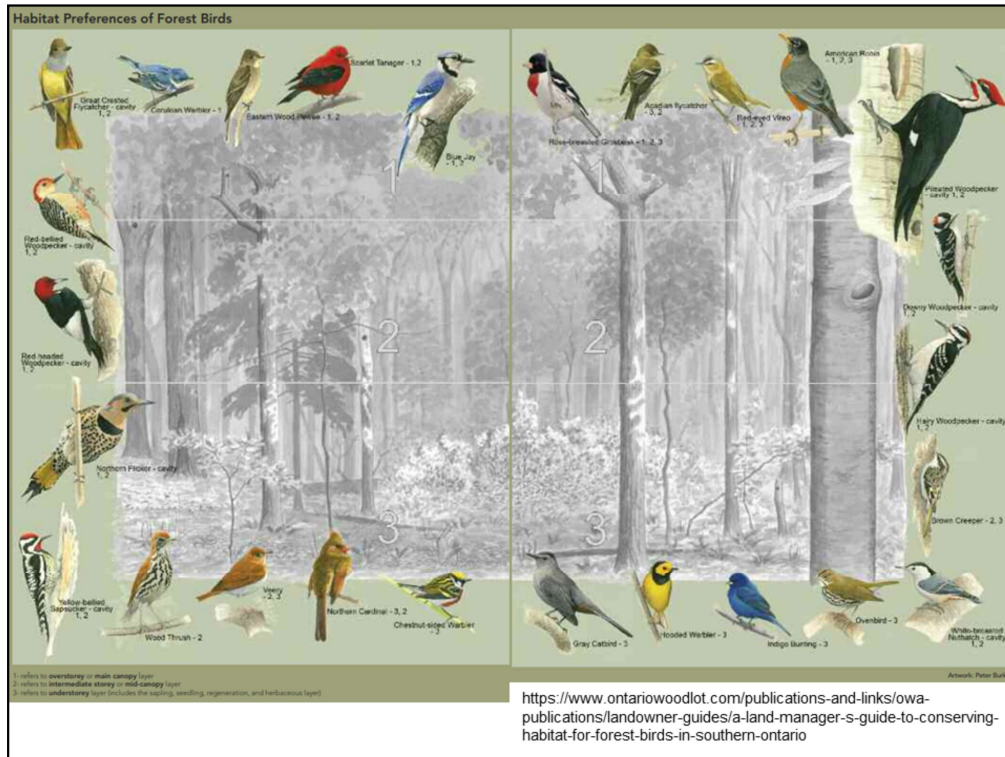
Northern Goshawk
L 21-26" W 40-46"



- Typically in lg decid but sometimes in conif (pine,hemlock) at crotch near trunk or limb in lower canopy (open understory).
 - Build as high as 23m (75'), with avg ht. of 9.1-12.2m (30-40')
 - Frequently returns to same nest site year after year, building on top of old, but will make new. Will occupy other hawk nests.
 - Nest diam. 91-122cm (3-4'). Nest ht. 46-89cm (18-35")
 - Nesting Season: March-mid August
- White line over the eye
- Largest of our accipters (raven-sized)
- Very territorial; will attack humans near nest tree
- Can travel 100kph (60 mph) through forest



- **Sometimes you have to be careful as one season it may be a Red-tailed hawk nest then the next season become someone else's!**
- Great Horned Owl (GHO) are non migratory (and early breeders) therefore can easily take over an old nest in Feb/Mar before others arrive north.
- Commonly uses the old nest of a large bird such as GBH, crows or hawks.
- May also use cavity of large trees.
- GHO - Earliest species to nest in northeast. Typically laid early to mid-March depending on latitude. Hatch mid to late April.
- Short-tailed Shrew skull in pellet (brown incisors – all other rodents have white to beige/yellow incisors)



A good chart (although poor scan) of where in the forest you are likely to see some of the more common forest birds.

1- Overstory or main canopy layer

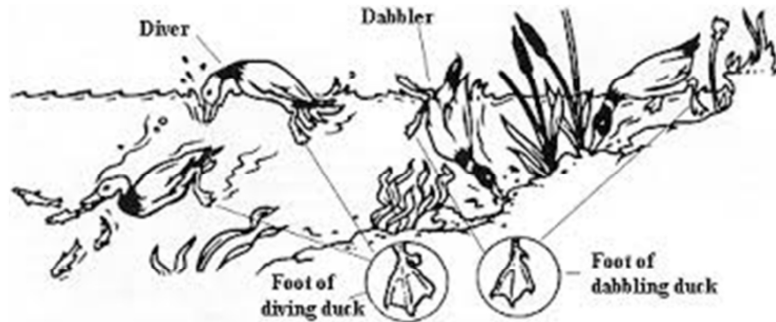
2 – Intermediate or mid canopy layer

3 – Understory layer which includes sapling, seedling, regeneration and herbaceous layer

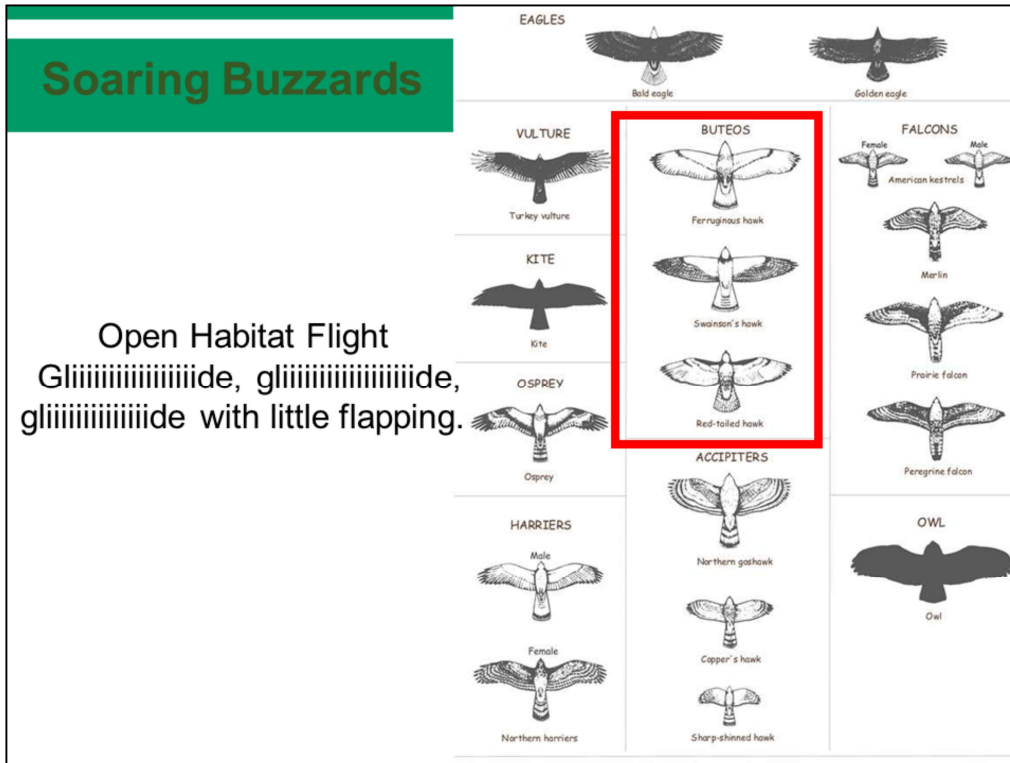
Keys to Bird ID



4. **Behaviour:** Birds often display behaviour that allow you to verify that your ID is correct. Tail flicks up and down rapidly when perched? Bird more comfortable walking on forest floor than flying? Birds are just dipping heads below water in pond, rather than a full-on dive? Wing beats: Rapid, short strokes or slower, full extensions? Quick notes are useful in narrowing down choices.



Grade 4- Some of you would have taken a Ducks Unlimited Project Webfoot field trip and learned about dabbling ducks vs divers and some of their other unique behaviour.

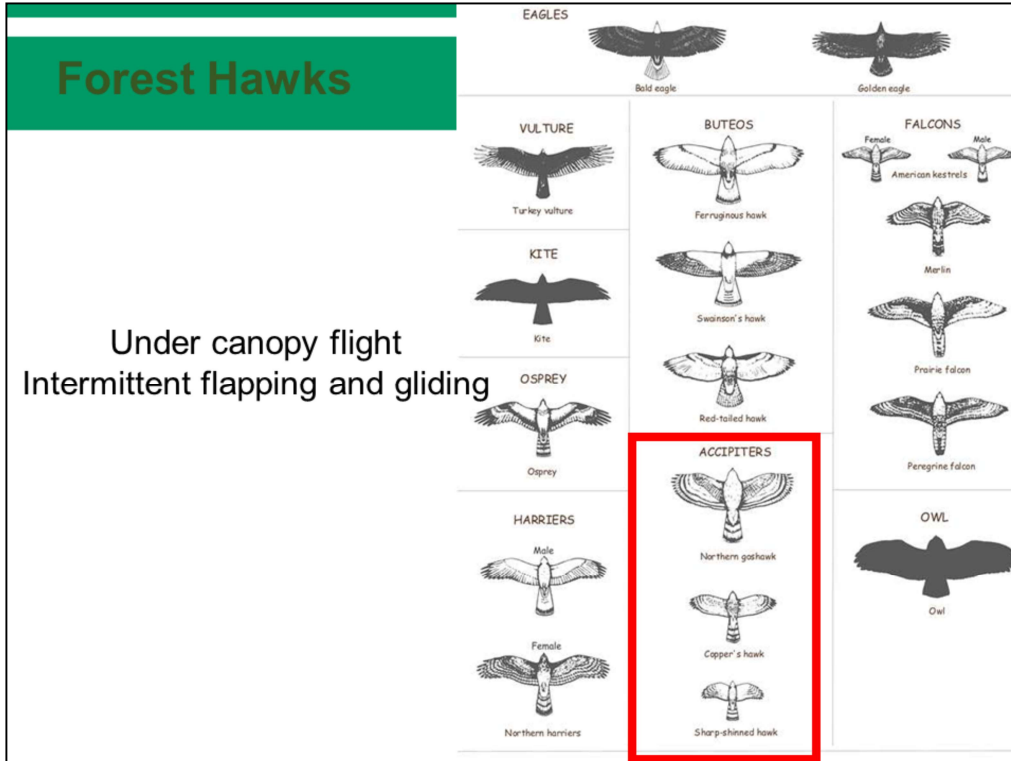


HANDOUT: North East hawk Watch guide. www.battaly.com/nehw

Soaring Buzzards (Buteos): Long, wide wings and short, broad tail. Built to catch thermals/updrafts and minimize flapping. Generally found in more open areas

Open Habitat Flight: Glllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllde, glllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllde, glllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllde with little flapping.

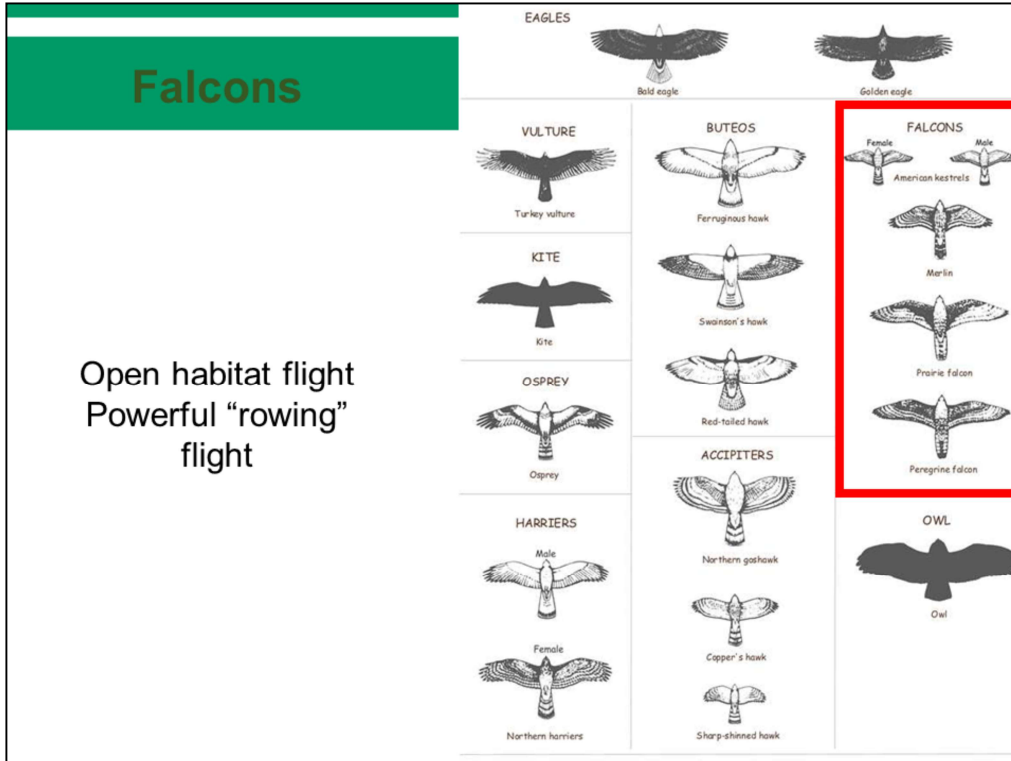
Diet: Hare, rodents, snakes, small birds



Forest Dwelling Hawks (Accipiters): Short, rounded wings and long narrow tail. Built for rapid flight and quick turns, but speed not sustainable.

Under canopy flight: intermittent flapping and gliding

Diet: Birds



Falcons: Long pointed wings and long tail. Fast. Generally more open habitat.

Open habitat flight: Powerful "rowing" flight

Diet: Birds

ID Overview



Four Keys to Identifying Birds



Size and shape
The combination of size and shape is one of the most powerful tools for identification. Though it's hard to judge the size of birds in the wild, you can get a sense of their relative size and shape by comparing them to other birds you know. Look for the relative size of the head, neck, tail, and wings. Pay attention to the shape of the bill, the length of the tail, and the shape of the wings.

Bird identification can be tricky when you're starting out.
To identify an unfamiliar bird, focus first on these four keys to identification. They will help you to narrow down the possibilities. Field marks are very important, after you've placed your bird in the right group. Practice taking in size and shape, overall color pattern, behavior, and habitat, and you'll soon become proficient.



Habitat
A habitat is a bird's home, and many birds are picky.
Notice about your bird by looking at what it does. The Yellow Warbler lives in the woods and is often seen in the canopy. The Kingbird lives in open areas and is often seen on the ground. The Yellow Warbler is a songbird and the Kingbird is a flycatcher. The Yellow Warbler has a yellow throat and the Kingbird has a black throat.



Behavior
Behavior can sometimes lead you to an ID in the blink of an eye.
The Black Phoebe is a very active bird and is often seen on the ground. The Blue Jay is a very social bird and is often seen in groups. The Black Phoebe is a flycatcher and the Blue Jay is a corvid.

Color Pattern
Observe the overall pattern of light and dark, and the main colors and patterns.
Both the Yellow Warbler and the Kingbird have yellow throats and black throats. The Yellow Warbler has a yellow throat and the Kingbird has a black throat. The Yellow Warbler has a yellow throat and the Kingbird has a black throat.



Take your birding to the next level by watching the Inside Birding video series.
www.AllAboutBirds.org

Revised April 23, 2015 Spring 2009

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology

A good guide, like those listed on the next slide will provide notes on these key identifying features (as well as songs & calls)

Choosing the best guide for you



There are a number of very good general bird guides available. IMO – some are better for beginners than others. Here are my thoughts on the top 4 guides for eastern NA.



I like Peterson Guides for several reasons...

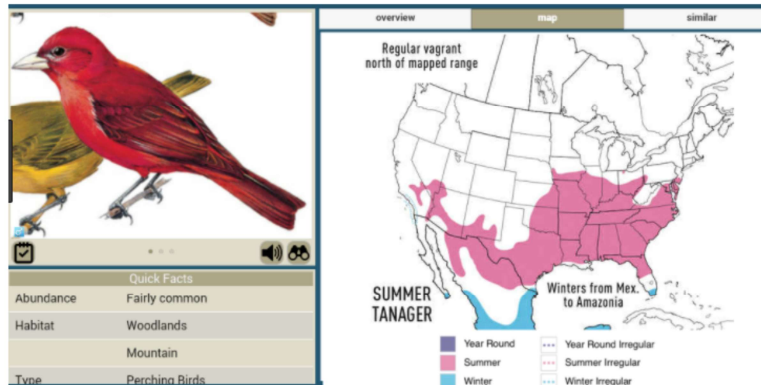
- 1) For each bird, there are arrows pointing to the most important field marks for identification.
- 2) The font size of the descriptions are larger and easier to read than National Geographic's.
- 3) I also like how Peterson lists abundance (Common, Uncommon, scarce, etc) plus categories of voice, similar species, and habitat are bolded and described within the description
- 4) Peterson paintings are superior to National Geographic's (IMHO) paintings.
- 5) Has thumbnail range maps on page with bird AND more detailed range maps with notes at the end of the book

BUT It does not have a visual family index to help guide you in your choices. You need to already know these and then thumb thru to the right section of the book.

Importance of Range Maps for Beginners:

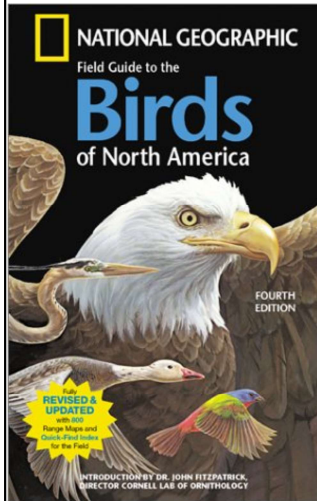


- <https://www.thinktrees.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Birds-of-Manitoba.pdf> **Check range map for NB species!**



Some field guides are better than others in terms of being able to key out species and sub-species. If in doubt between two, **it may be worthwhile to look at the small range maps** typically provided. This MAY help you decide.

National Geographic Guide



Acceptable paintings of birds and good range maps and descriptions but for beginner, the incorporation of the visual family index to narrow down where to look for your bird within the book. For a beginner, this will make for quicker ID

National Geographic Guide



Because of the quick visual reference guide to families at the start of the book, this would be the pocket guide I would recommend to those just getting into the business.

Sibleys Guide



The SIBLEY FIELD GUIDE TO BIRDS of Eastern North America



Written and illustrated by
DAVID ALLEN SIBLEY

Gadwall

Anas strepera

1'00" w 32" w 24" (280g) ♂=♀

Common, but birds small. Found on shallow ponds and marshes, usually with other dabbling ducks. Sometimes grazes on open fields. Slender, elegant, long-necked and narrow-winged. Female buffy-brown with very plain head and gray bill. ♂Female sparsely spotted, heavier than Mallard. Counting male green high, very drawn-out, immatures and other, sometimes white, long or pointed.

Adult ♀



Northern Pintail

Anas acuta

1'22" (♂) to 22" w 34" w 24" (280g) ♂=♀

Generally uncommon. Found on shallow ponds and marshes, usually with other dabbling ducks. Sometimes grazes on open fields. Slender, elegant, long-necked and narrow-winged. Female buffy-brown with very plain head and gray bill. ♂Female sparsely spotted, heavier than Mallard. Counting male green high, very drawn-out, immatures and other, sometimes white, long or pointed.

Adult ♀



American Wigeon

Anas americana

1'00" w 32" w 24" (280g) ♂=♀

Common on fresh water and sheltered salt water. Often in large flocks, picking plants from water's surface, also often grazes on land. Small blue-gray bill, usually angled, clean, and round head distinctive. Female has plain gray-brown head with dark smudge around eye. ♂Female sparsely spotted, counting male green high, very drawn-out, immatures and other, sometimes white, long or pointed.

Adult ♀



Eurasian Wigeon

Anas penelope

1'00" w 32" w 24" (280g) ♂=♀

Rare visitor from Eurasia, usually found singly among flocks of American Wigeon. Highly similar to American. Breeding male distinctive with dark rufous head and pale gray body. Female very similar to American, but for warmer brown head, slightly grayer body, and gray underwing coverts. ♂Female sparsely spotted, counting male green high, very drawn-out, immatures and other, sometimes white, long or pointed.

Adult ♀

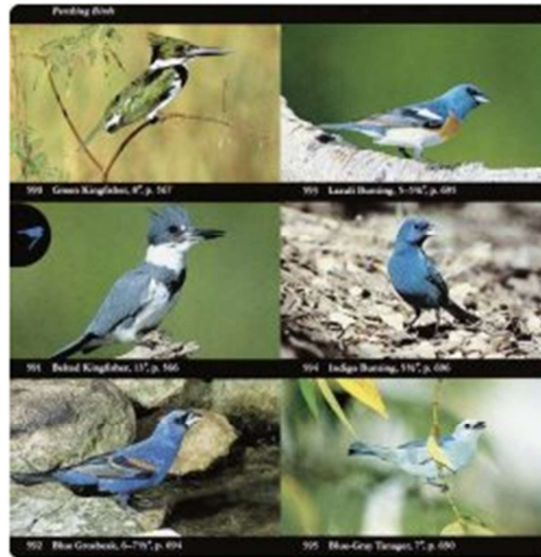
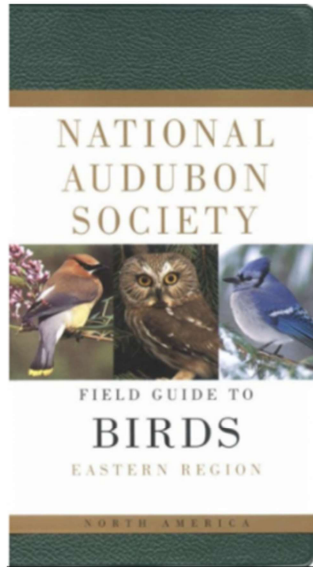


American + Eurasian Wigeon hybrid adults ♀ breeding



Although favoured by more seasoned birders for their stunning paintings, good descriptions and great range maps, it is a guide that assumes you know bird families well enough that you can flip through quickly to your bird with that knowledge. Most of you are just getting to know your families. Go with Nat. Geographic guide

Audubon Guide

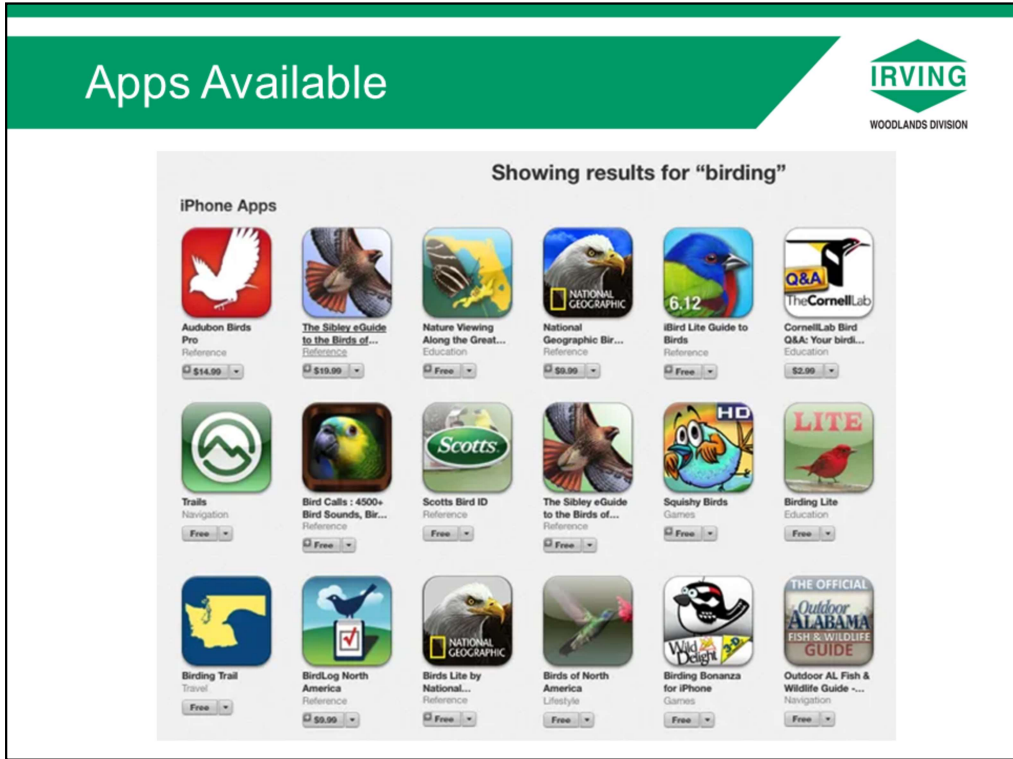


If you're going to purchase one field guide, **I don't recommend** one that only has actual photographs such as Audubon's or Stokes.

In a photo of a bird, you are seeing one individual of that species, in one light condition, in one molt stage, etc.

It's also difficult to see field marks on photographs. Use these guides only as a secondary source.

Apps Available

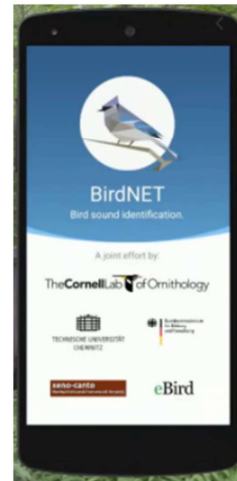


Lots of apps available. I don't use any except of for a bird song recognizer so I can't comment on how good they are. I do see some familiar titles and if you have the opportunity to carry around a national Geographic Guide on your phone, I'd say go for it. Likely cheaper than book, always available, actual songs and calls to compare and more compact.

Songs and Calls



Mnemonics – from ancient Greek meaning “of memory”. Gimmicks to help you remember



Songs are typically a specialized series of notes that are used to attract a mate or establish a territory. Birds that use song are normally ones that forage or nest in areas of low long range visibility (ie in underbrush of forests, meadows with tall grass, etc). There are a number of birds that produce little to no song. Birds that are normally found on beaches, rocky shores or even lakes aren't normally known for their songs because the open areas allow them to use sight to attract mates. Herons, ducks and cormorants are good examples of “song-less” birds. **Chicadee – Cheeseburger is song**

Calls are typically a less complex series of notes that are used as alarm signals, maintaining a flock while flying or foraging and general communication over distance. Chickadees produce **two types of alarm signals** in response to predators depending on the situation: **when flying raptors are detected**, chickadees produce the “**seet**” alarm call. In response to a **perched or stationary predator**, they produce the “**chick-a-dee**” call. Chickadees also vary the nature of their calls to communicate even more information about the potential threat. The number of “D” notes in the “chick-a-dee” call varies with the perceived risk, being greatest when the detected predator represents the highest risk to the chickadee.

Chicadee-dee-dee is an alarm call. Tset, tset is a gathering call.

Songs and Calls



Yellow Warbler



Black-throated Blue Warbler



White-throated Sparrow



Chestnut-sided Warbler



Gray Catbird



Red-eyed Vireo



Eastern Towhee



Black-throated Green Warbler



Ovenbird



Blue-winged Warbler



Indigo Bunting



Carolina Wren

Source: Bird Song Mnemonics – Songs and Calls of Eastern North American Birds

Recording your Finds



New Brunswick Bird Checklist (as of 2010)

This checklist includes all 411 bird species currently accepted by the New Brunswick Bird Records Committee (NBBRC). The names are those adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) as of 2006. Observations of any species not on the list or classed as accidental should be documented by sending written details, photos, etc. to the N.B. Bird Records Committee (address and forms available at <http://personal.sbn.net.nb.ca/maryspt/BRC/index.html>).

Name: _____
 Date- _____ Location- _____
 Date- _____ Location- _____

Legend:
 A - Accidental (records in no more than 5 years of 50)
 B - Breeds annually - uncommon to numerous
 b - breeds annually - rare
 * - infrequent or exceptional breeder (in last 50 years)
 M - Migrant - uncommon to numerous
 m - migrant - rare but annual
 R - Very rare (not expected annually)
 O - Origin debatable
 S - Sight record only
 X - Extinct
 = Former breeder



Mb	Gadwall				
m	Eurasian Wigeon				
B	American Wigeon				
B	Amer. Black Duck				
B	Mallard				
B	Blue-winged Teal				
A(S)	Cinnamon Teal				
B	Northern Shoveler				
B	Northern Pintail				
A(O)	Garganey				
B	Green-winged Teal				
R	Carrishack				
R*	Redhead				
B	Ring-necked Duck				
R	Tufted Duck				
B	Greater Scaup				
M	Lesser Scaup				
m	King Eider				
B	Common Eider				
M*	Harlequin Duck				
X	Labrador Duck				
M	Surf Scoter				
M	White-wing Scoter				
M	Black Scoter				
M	Long-tailed Duck				
M	Bufflehead				
B	Common Goldeneye				
M	Barrow's Goldeneye				
B	Hooded Merganser				
B	Common Merganser				
B	Red-breasted Merganser				
M*	Ruddy Duck				
	Phalaropes, Grouse, and Allies				
*	Gray Partridge				
B	Ring-necked Pheasant				
B	Ruffed Grouse				
B	Spruce Grouse				
	Loons				
B	Red-throated Loon				
A(S)	Pacific Loon				
B	Common Loon				
	Grebes				
B	Pied-billed Grebe				
M=	Hooded Grebe				
M	Red-necked Grebe				
A(S)	Eared Grebe				
A	Western Grebe				
	Flamingos				
A(O)	Greater Flamingo				
	Albatrosses				
A	Yellow-nosed Albatross				
	Fulmars and Shearwaters				
M	Northern Fulmar				
M	Greater Shearwater				
M	Sooty Shearwater				
M	Mauk Shearwater				
	Storm-petrels				
M	Wilson's Storm-Petrel				
B	Leach's Storm-Petrel				
	Tropicbirds				
A	Red-billed tropicbird				
	Boobies and Gannets				
M*	Northern Gannet				
	Pelicans				
R	Amer. White Pelican				
A	Brown Pelican				
	Cormorants				
B	Double-crested Cormorant				
M=	Great Cormorant				
	Hérons and Bitterns				
B	American Bittern				
m*	Least Bittern				
M	Great Blue Heron				
m	Great Egret				
a	Little Egret				
m	Snowy Egret				
m	Little Blue Heron				
R	Tricolored Heron				
m	Cattle Egret				
B	Green Heron				
B	Black-crowned Heron				
R	Yellow-crowned Heron				
	Ibis				
A	White Ibis				
m*	Glossy Ibis				
	Storks				
A	Wood Stork				
	American Vultures				
R	Black Vulture				
Mb	Turkey Vulture				
	Osprey, Hawks, Eagles				
B	Osprey				
B	Bald Eagle				
B	Northern Harrier				
B	Sharp-shinned Hawk				
b	Cooper's Hawk				
B	Northern Goshawk				
b	Red-shouldered Hawk				
B	Bronze-winged Hawk				
A	Swainson's Hawk				
B	Red-tailed Hawk				
M	Rough-legged Hawk				
m	Golden Eagle				
	Falcons				
A(O)	Crested Caracara				
A	Eurasian Kestrel				
B	American Kestrel				
B	Melan				

m	Oystercatcher				
M(b)	Peregrine Falcon				
Rails, Gallinules, Coots					
b	Yellow Rail				
R	Clapper Rail				
A	King Rail				
B	Virginia Rail				
B	Sora				
R	Purple Gallinule				
b	Common Moorhen				
M(b)	American Coot				
Cranes					
R	Sandhill Crane				
Plovers					
A	Northern Lapwing				
M	Black-bellied Plover				
M	American Golden Plover				
M*	Semipalmated Plover				
B	Piping Plover				
B	Killdeer				
Oystercatcher					
R	American Oystercatcher				
Stilts and Avocets					
A	Black-necked Stilt				
R	American Avocet				
Sandpipers and Allies					
B	Spotted Sandpiper				
M(b)	Solitary Sandpiper				
M	Greater Yellowlegs				
M	Willet				
b	Upland Sandpiper				
A	Eskimo Curlew				
M	Whimbrel				
A	Long-billed Curlew				
A	Black-tailed Godwit				
M	Hudsonian Godwit				
R	Marbled Godwit				
M	Redly Tattler				
M	Red Knot				
M	Sanderling				
M	Semipalmated Sandpiper				
m	Western Sandpiper				
A	Little Stint				
M	Least Sandpiper				
M	White-rumped Sandpiper				
m	Bairds Sandpiper				
M	Pectoral Sandpiper				
M	Purple Sandpiper				
M	Dunlin				
R	Curlew Sandpiper				
m	Silt Sandpiper				
m	Buff-head Sandpiper				
R	Ruff				
M	Shore-billed Dowitcher				
m	Long-billed Dowitcher				
B	Wilson's Snipe				
B	American Woodcock				
b	Wilson's Phalarope				
M	Red-necked Phalarope				
M	Red Phalarope				
Gulls, Terns, Skimmers					
m*	Laughing Gull				
R	Franklin's Gull				
m	Lesser Gull				
m	Black-headed Gull				
M	Bonaparte's Gull				
R	Mew Gull				
B	Ring-billed Gull				
A	California Gull				
B	Herring Gull				
M	Island Gull				
m	Lesser Black-backed Gull				
M	Glaucous Gull				
B	Great Black-backed Gull				
R	Sabine's Gull				
B	Black-legged Kittiwake				
R	Ivory Gull				
A(S)	Sooty Tern				
A	Least Tern				
A	Gull-billed Tern				
m	Caspian Tern				
B	Black Tern				
A	White-rumped Tern				
B(S)	Roseate Tern				
B	Common Tern				
B	Arctic Tern				
R	Forster's Tern				
A	Royal Tern				
A	Sandwich Tern				
A	Black Skimmer				
Skuas and Jaegers					
A	Great Skua				
A	South Polar Skua				
M	Pomarine Jaeger				
M	Parasitic Jaeger				
A	Long-tailed Jaeger				
Auks, Murres and Puffins					
M	Dovekie				
B	Common Murre				
M	Thick-billed Murre				
B	Razorbill				
X	Great Auk				
B	Black Guillemot				
B	Atlantic Puffin				
Pigeons and Doves					
B	Rock Pigeon				
A	Band-tailed Pigeon				
A	European Collared Dove				
R	White-winged Dove				
B	Mourning Dove				

Cuckoo	Black-billed Cuckoo	Parasitic Pigeon	Acorn Woodpecker	Black-backed Woodpecker	Northern Flicker	Pileated Woodpecker	Tyrant Flycatchers	White-eyed Vireo	Yellow-throated Vireo	Blue-headed Vireo	Warbling Vireo	Philadelphia Vireo	Re-eyed Vireo	Jays	Gray Jay	Blue Jay	Black-billed Magpie	American Crow	Common Raven	Lark	Horned Lark	Swallows	Purple Martin	Tree Swallow	N. Rough-winged Swallow	Bank Swallow	Cliff Swallow	Cave Swallow	Titmice	Black-capped Chickadee	Parula Chickadee	Nuthatch	Red-breasted Nuthatch	White-breasted Nuthatch	Creepers	Brown Creeper	Wren	Carolina Wren	Brewer's Wren	House Wren	Winter Wren	Sedge Wren	Marsh Wren	Kinglets	Golden-crowned Kinglet	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Warblers and Gnatcatchers	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Thrasher	Northern Wheatear	Song Sparrow	Mountain Bluebird	Townsend's Solitaire	Shrike	Gray-shanked Thrasher	Gray-checked Thrush	Black-throated Thrush	Bicknell's Thrush	Swinson's Thrush	Hermit Thrush	Wood Thrush	Falcons	Redwing	American Robin	Varied Thrush	Mockers	Gray Catbird	Northern Mockingbird	Sage Thrasher	Brown Thrasher	Starlings	European Starling	Pipits	American Pipit	Waxwings	Bohemian Waxwing	Cedar Waxwing	Wood Warblers	Blue-winged Warbler	Golden-winged Warbler	Tennessee Warbler	Orange-crowned Warbler	Nashville Warbler	Northern Parula	Yellow Warbler	Chestnut-sided Warbler	Magnolia Warbler	Cape May Warbler	Black-throated Gray Warbler	Black-throated Green Warbler	Townsend's Warbler	Hermit Warbler
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B	Blackburnian Warbler			
R	Yellow-throated Warbler			
B	Pine Warbler			
m	Prairie Warbler			
B	Palm Warbler			
B	Bay-breasted Warbler			
B	Blackpoll Warbler			
R	Cerulean Warbler			
B	Black-and-white Warbler			
B	American Redstart			
R	Prothonotary Warbler			
A(S)	Worm-eating Warbler			
B	Ovenbird			
B	Northern Waterthrush			
A	Kentucky Warbler			
R	Connecticut Warbler			
B	Mourning Warbler			
B	Common Yellowthroat			
R	Hooded Warbler			
B	Wilson's Warbler			
B	Canada Warbler			
m	Yellow-breasted Chat			
Tanagers				
m	Summer Tanager			
B	Scarlet Tanager			
R	Western Tanager			
Towhees and Sparrows				
A	Green-tailed Towhee			
A	Spotted Towhee			
m	Eastern Towhee			
M	American Tree Sparrow			
B	Chipping Sparrow			
m	Clay-colored Sparrow			
m*	Field Sparrow			
B	Meadow Sparrow			
R	Lark Sparrow			
R	Lark Bunting			
D	Savannah Sparrow			
R	Grasshopper Sparrow			
A	Le Conte's Sparrow			
H	Nelson's Sparrow			
R	Seaside Sparrow			
B	Fox Sparrow			
B	Song Sparrow			
B	Lutescent Sparrow			
B	Sharp Sparrow			
B	White-throated Sparrow			
R	Harris's Sparrow			
M	White-crowned Sparrow			
A	Golden-crowned Sparrow			
B	Dark-eyed Junco			
M	Lapland Longspur			
A	Chestnut-collared Longspur			
M	Snow Bunting			
Cardinals and Allies				
B	Northern Cardinals			
B	Rose-breasted Grosbeak			
A	Black-headed Grosbeak			
m	Blue Grosbeak			
B	Indigo Bunting			
R	Painted Bunting			
m	Dickcissel			
Blackbirds and Allies				
B	Red-winged Blackbird			
B	Eastern Meadowlark			
A	Western Meadowlark			
m	Yellow-headed Blackbird			
B	Rusty Blackbird			
A	Brewer's Blackbird			
B	Common Grackle			
A	Shiny Cowbird			
B	Brown-headed Cowbird			
m	Orchard Oriole			
A	Indigo Oriole			
FINCHES				
A(O)	Common Chaffinch			
B	Pine Grosbeak			
B	Purple Finch			
B	House Finch			
B	Red Crossbill			
B	White-winged Crossbill			
M	Common Redpoll			
R	Hoary Redpoll			
B	Pine Siskin			
B	American Goldfinch			
B	Evening Grosbeak			
Tanagers				
B	House Sparrow			

<http://www3.nbnct.nb.ca/marysp/BRC/NBBirds.html>

Nature Moncton's Information Line:
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VISION

BACKYARD BIRDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Learning from the Land: Birding by Ear



J.D. IRVING, LIMITED

Kelly Honeyman - Fish & Wildlife
Irving Woodlands

Migration Game



Can you help Wanda the Wood Thrush travel from her winter home in Costa Rica to her summer home in Maryland?

All you need to do is answer some questions about migratory birds. Each correct answer will bring her closer to her favorite forest where she'll be able to find a mate, build a nest, and lay her eggs!



COVID-19 Updates

<https://nationalzoo.si.edu/migratory-birds/play-migration-game>



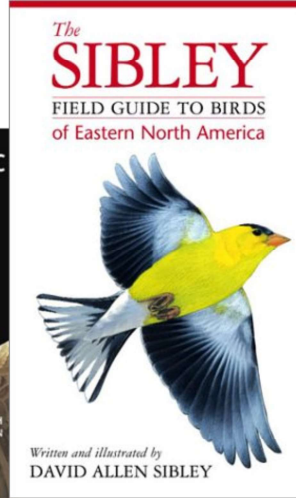
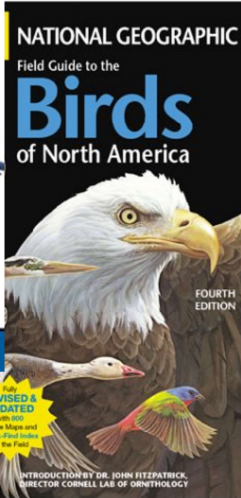
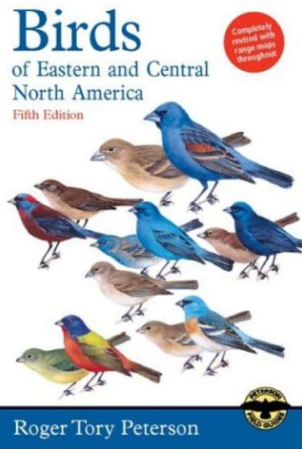
<https://www.trueaimeducation.com/owl-pellet-activity/>

Note Sound – Is this a song or a call?

Reference Material:



PETERSON FIELD GUIDES®



North East hawk Watch guide.
www.battaly.com/nehw