

Birds of Calvert County



COMMON NAME <i>SPECIES NAME</i>	BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND HABITAT WHERE FOUND
Acadian Flycatcher <i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Olive green above, whitish or yellow below, with distinctive white eye ring. Found in Beech and Maple or Hemlock forests, usually under the canopy, but also in clearings; often in wooded ravines
American Black Duck <i>Anas rubripes</i>	Sooty brown, with paler head and white wing linings with a violet patch; olive or dull yellow bill. Sexes are similar, but female is paler, molted orange with black, and has white tail feathers. Found throughout the eastern half of North America. on marshes, lakes, streams, coastal mudflats, and estuaries.
American Coot <i>Fulica americana</i>	A gray, duck-like bird with a white bill and frontal shield, white under tail and lobed toes. Found on open ponds and marshes; in winter, also on coastal bays and inlets.
American Crow “Common Crow” <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	A stocky black bird with a stout bill and fan shaped tail. Found in woodlands, farmlands, and suburban areas.
American Goldfinch <i>Carduelis tristis</i>	A small bird that travels in flocks. Breeding male is bright yellow with white rump, black forehead, white edges on black wings and yellow at bend in wings. Female and winter male duller and grayer; black wings and tail, and white wing bars. Found in brushy thickets, weedy grasslands, and nearby trees.
American Kestrel “Sparrow Hawk” <i>Falco sparverius</i>	A jay-sized falcon with a rusty tail and back. Adult male has slate-blue wings. Female has rusty wings and narrow bands on tail. Both sexes have 2 black stripes on face. Can be found in towns and cities, parks and farmlands, as well as open country.
American Pipit “Water Pipit” <i>Anthus rubescens</i>	A sparrow-sized, slender bird. Crown and upperparts are uniform brown and underparts are buff with streaks. The outer tail feathers are white and the legs are usually black. Found in the arctic and alpine tundra, but found on beaches, barren fields, agricultural land and golf courses during migration south and winter.
American Redstart <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Males are black with bright orange patches on wings and tail; white on belly. Females and young birds are dull olive-brown above, white below with yellow wing and tail patches. Found in second-growth woodlands and thickets with saplings.
American Robin <i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Gray above and brick red below, males have a black head and tail, whereas females are dull gray. Young birds are spotted below. Can be found in towns, gardens, open woodlands, and agricultural lands.
American Tree Sparrow <i>Spizella arborea</i>	A sparrow with a gray stripe and rufous ear stripe; streaked with brown above and plain gray below with a dark spot in the center of breast. It has two prominent wing bags. Found in arctic willow and birch thickets; as well as fields, weedy woodland edges, roadside thickets in winter.
American Wigeon <i>Anas americana</i>	Male is brownish with a white crown, green ear patch, and bold white shoulder patches. Female is mottled brown with grayish head and whitish shoulder patches. The bill is pale blue in both sexes. Found near marshes, ponds, and shallow lakes.

<p>American Woodcock <i>Scolopax minor</i></p>	<p>A chunky, quail-sized bird with a very long bill and rounded wings; rufous below and “dead leaf” pattern above with transverse black bands on head. Eyes are large and bulging, located close to back of head. Found in moist woodlands and thickets near open fields.</p>
<p>Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucophalus</i></p>	<p>A large blackish eagle with a heavy yellow bill and white on its head and tail. Juveniles lack the distinctive white head and tail, but are variably marked with white. They can be found near lakes, rivers, marshes, and coasts.</p>
<p>Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i></p>	<p>The smallest swallow, it is only sparrow-sized. Brown above, dull white below, its breast is crossed by a distinct brown band. Tail is notched. Found on banks of rivers, creeks, and lakes, as well as seashores.</p>
<p>Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i></p>	<p>Sparrow-sized, it is the most familiar swallow, and the only one with a deeply forked tail. Upper parts are dark steel blue; underparts are buff and the throat and forehead are rusty. Found in agricultural land, suburban areas, marshes, and lakeshores.</p>
<p>Barred Owl <i>Strix varia</i></p>	<p>A large, stocky, brown-eyed owl that is gray-brown with cross-barring on neck and breast, and streaks on belly; does not have ear tufts. Found in low, wet woods and swampy forests.</p>
<p>Bay-breasted Warbler <i>Dendroica castanea</i></p>	<p>Breeding male has chestnut cap, throat, and sides, a blackish face and a pale buff patch on side of neck. Females and fall males are olive above with dark legs, and a trace of rust color in their flanks. Breeds in open spruce forests. Frequents deciduous trees during migration, as well.</p>
<p>Belted Kingfisher <i>Ceryle alcyon</i></p>	<p>Pigeon-sized, it has a bushy crest and a dagger-like bill. It is blue-gray above and white below. The male has a blue-gray breast band; female is similar, but has a chestnut belly band. Found along rivers, lakes, and saltwater estuaries.</p>
<p>Black Scoter “Common Scoter” <i>Melanitta nigra</i></p>	<p>The male is black and has a black bill with a yellow knob at the base. Females are duller with pale cheeks and all-dark bill. Both sexes show silvery wing linings in flight. Breeds in ponds in boreal forests; winters on ocean and in large salt bays.</p>
<p>Black Vulture <i>Coragyps atratus</i></p>	<p>Black with white patch near the wing tip. Has a bare head and grayish feet. Usually found in open country, but breeds in light woodlands and thickets.</p>
<p>Black-and-white Warbler <i>Mniotilta varia</i></p>	<p>Distinguished by black and white stripes, including on crown, and its characteristic creeping on tree trunks. Males have black throats and female’s throats are white.</p>
<p>Blackburnian Warbler <i>Dendroica fusca</i></p>	<p>Breeding males are black and white with an orange throat, crown patch, and eyebrow, and have a large white wing patch. Females are similar in color but have a yellow throat. The backs of both sexes are boldly striped. Found in mixed forests of hemlock, spruce, and various hardwoods; usually ranging high in the trees.</p>
<p>Black-crowned Night-Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i></p>	<p>A medium-sized, stocky, rather short-necked heron with a black crown. It has gray wings, white underparts, a short black bill, and pinkish or yellowish legs. Can be seen near marshes, swamps, or wooden streams; is largely nocturnal, beginning to forage at dusk.</p>
<p>Blackpoll Warbler <i>Dendroica striata</i></p>	<p>The breeding male is gray streaked above with a black cap, white cheeks and underparts, and blackish streaks on sides. Females and nonbreeding males are greenish above with vague streaking, yellowish green below. Feet are usually flesh colored. Breeds in coniferous forests. Found mainly in tall trees during migration.</p>
<p>Black-throated Blue Warbler <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i></p>	<p>Males are blue-gray above, white below, with black face, throat, and sides. Females are dull olive green, with narrow white eyebrow and usually a small, square, white wing patch. Found in mixed deciduous and evergreen woodlands with thick undergrowth, especially mountain laurel.</p>

<p>Black-throated Green Warbler <i>Dendroica virens</i></p>	<p>The males have an olive green crown and upperparts; the throat and sides of the breast are black and the face is yellow. Females are similar to males in color, but are duller. Found in open stands of hemlock or pine; during migration dwells in a variety of habitats.</p>
<p>Blue Grosbeak <i>Guiraca caerulea</i></p>	<p>Male is dark blue with two chestnut wing bars and a stout, dark bill. Female is dark buff-brown with two buff wing bars. Inhabits brushy, moist pastures and roadside thickets.</p>
<p>Blue Jay <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i></p>	<p>Bright blue above with much white and black in the wings and tail; it is dingy white below and has black facial markings and a prominent crest. Mainly found in Oak forests, but now also in city parks and suburban yards, especially where oak trees are predominant.</p>
<p>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila caerulea</i></p>	<p>Smaller than a sparrow, slender, long-tailed bird that is blue gray above and white below. It has a white eye ring and broad white borders on black tail. Resembles a miniature mockingbird. Found in open, moist woodlands and brushy streamside thickets.</p>
<p>Blue-headed Vireo (formerly Solitary Vireo) <i>Vireo solitarius</i></p>	<p>Sparrow sized, it is a dull olive green above and white below with dull yellow flanks. Its crown and sides of head are slate or bluish-gray, with bold white "spectacles." In can be seen in coniferous and mixed forests.</p>
<p>Blue-winged Teal <i>Vermivora pinus</i></p>	<p>Sexes are similar in appearance; mostly bright yellow with blue-gray wings, back, and tail; two white wing bars and black line through eye. Found in abandoned fields and pastures grown up to saplings; forest clearings and edges with catbrier, blackberry, and various bushes and young trees.</p>
<p>Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i></p>	<p>The sexes are similar, mostly bright yellow with blue-gray wings, two white wing bars, and black line through the eye. The back and tail are greenish. Found in abandoned fields and pastures grown up to saplings; forest clearings and edges with clumps of catbrier, blackberry, and various bushes and young trees.</p>
<p>Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i></p>	<p>The breeding male is largely black with a white rump and back, and a dull yellow nape. Females and winter males are rich buff-yellow, streaked on back and crown. Both sexes have a short, finch-like bill.</p>
<p>Bonaparte's Gull <i>Larus philadelphia</i></p>	<p>This smaller gull has flashy white wingtips and has black bill and dark spots behind the eyes.</p>
<p>Broad-winged Hawk <i>Buteo platypterus</i></p>	<p>A stocky, pigeon-sized hawk with plain brown above and barred with rusty color below; has broad black and white tail bands. Immature birds are similar, but sparsely spotted or blotched below and with less distinct tail bands. Breeds mainly in deciduous woodlands.</p>
<p>Brown Creeper <i>Certhia americana</i></p>	<p>A small, inconspicuous woodland bird has stiff points on its tail feathers. The Brown Creeper has a white belly with a brown back and head with white spots.</p>
<p>Brown Pelican <i>Pelicanus occidentalis</i></p>	<p>A very large, stocky bird with a dark brown body and long flat bill. In adults head is whitish with dark brown on hind neck. *The only non white pelican in the world. Found on sandy coastal beaches and lagoons, and on waterfront landings and pilings.</p>
<p>Brown Thrasher <i>Toxostoma rufum</i></p>	<p>Rufous-brown above and white below with dark brown streaks. It as a curved bill, long tail, and yellow eye. Inhabits thickets, fields with scrub, and woodland borders.</p>
<p>Brown-headed Cowbird <i>Molothrus ater</i></p>	<p>Heavier bill with a slighter build, the Brown-headed Cowbird is found on farmlands. The female is plain mouse gray, juveniles resemble the female but with breast stripes. Male is found with dark body and brown head.</p>

<p>Bufflehead <i>Bucephala albeola</i></p>	<p>The male is distinguished by a large white patch on its puffy greenish head. Females have a small white cheek patch. In flight, it can be recognized by its white head, white wing patch, and lack of wing whistle.</p>
<p>Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i></p>	<p>Brownish body with a black head, long black neck, and conspicuous white cheek patches. Inhabits lakes, bays, rivers, and marshes, often feeds in open grasslands and stubble fields.</p>
<p>Canada Warbler <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i></p>	<p>Solid gray above, without wing bars, it has yellow below and yellow "spectacles", as well as a black spotted "necklace" on breast. Females are similar but duller, and with only a trace of the black necklace. Found in cool, moist woodlands that are nearly mature and have much undergrowth.</p>
<p>Canvasback <i>Aythya valisineria</i></p>	<p>Male has a whitish body, black chest, and reddish head with a low forehead. The long bill gives its head a distinctive sloping profile. Females are grayish with a sandy-brown head. Usually nests on marshes and winters on lakes, bays or estuaries.</p>
<p>Cape May Warbler <i>Dendroica tigrina</i></p>	<p>In breeding plumage, male is yellow below with a conspicuous chestnut cheek patch; a yellow neck patch, white wing patches, yellow rump, and heavy black streaks on underparts. Females are much duller with a greenish-yellow patch on neck. Inhabit open spruce forests; during migration can be seen in evergreen or deciduous woodlands, and often parks or suburban yards.</p>
<p>Carolina Chickadee <i>Parus carolinensis</i></p>	<p>Smaller than the Black-capped Chickadee, the Carolina has narrow gray edging on wing feathers, a small neat bib, and a shorter tail. Fairly common, the Carolina Chickadee has a white face patch with a black cap.</p>
<p>Carolina Wren <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i></p>	<p>Rich brown above and buff below with conspicuous white eyebrow. Inhabits woodland thickets, ravines, and rocky slopes covered with brush.</p>
<p>Caspian Tern <i>Sterna caspia</i></p>	<p>The largest tern is mostly white, with a black cap, slight crest, and pale gray back and wings. It has a heavy bright red bill and dusky underwings. Found on sandy or pebbly shores of lakes and large rivers, and along seacoasts.</p>
<p>Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i></p>	<p>A small, stocky, white heron with buff on the crown, breast, and back during breeding season. Legs are pale yellow or orange in adults. The bill is short and yellow or orange. It forages mainly alongside livestock in open fields and pastures, but breeds near water with other herons.</p>
<p>Cedar Waxwing <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i></p>	<p>A sleek, crested brown bird; smaller than a robin. It has a black mask, yellow tips on tail feathers, and hard red wax-like strips of secondary feathers. Found in open woodlands, orchards, and residential areas.</p>
<p>Chestnut-sided Warbler <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i></p>	<p>Sexes similar in appearance having a yellow green crown with a long chestnut line on sides, white underparts and a streaked back. Found in young, open, second-growth woodlands and scrub.</p>
<p>Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i></p>	<p>Sparrow-sized, stubby, brownish-gray body, with a very short tail. Has long, narrow, curved wings. Often breeds and roosts in chimneys; feeds entirely on the wing over forests, open country, and towns.</p>
<p>Chipping Sparrow <i>Spizella passerina</i></p>	<p>A small sparrow with brown underparts, streaked with black; sides of face, rump, and underparts are gray. The crown in chestnut and eyebrow is white with a thin black line through eye. Usually found in grassy woodland edges, gardens, city parks, bushy pastures, and lawns.</p>
<p>Cliff Swallow <i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i></p>	<p>A stocky, sparrow-sized swallow. It has a square tail with pale blue rump. The upper parts are steel blue, underparts are buff-white, throat is dark chestnut, and the forehead is white. Found in open country near buildings of cliffs; inhabit lakeshores or marshes during migration.</p>

<p>Common Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i></p>	<p>Male has white body, black back, black-appearing glossy green head, and large round white spot in front of bright yellow eye. Females are grayish with warm brown head, white neck ring and dark bill. Both sexes have distinctive puffy head shape and large white wing patch. Breeds on wooded lakes and ponds; winters mainly on coastal bays and estuaries.</p>
<p>Common Grackle <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i></p>	<p>The Common Grackle is abundant on farmlands and has a low keel-shaped tail. Head iridescent may appear green, blue, or violet. Males have unbarred bronzy backs and the females are smaller and young have brown eyes until October.</p>
<p>Common Loon <i>Gavia immer</i></p>	<p>A large, heavy-bellied loon. During breeding plumage is black with white bands on neck and white spots on the back. During winter plumage is dark grayish with white throat and underparts. Found nesting on forested lakes and rivers; winters mainly on coastal bays and oceans.</p>
<p>Common Nighthawk <i>Chordeiles minor</i></p>	<p>Jay-sized, this bird is not strictly nocturnal and is usually only seen in flight. It is dark with long pointed wings and a white patch on the outer wing. The tail is square tipped or slightly notched. Male has a white throat patch and white sub-terminal bar; females have a buff throat patch and no tail bar. Found in open country, but also in cities and towns.</p>
<p>Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i></p>	<p>Common in marshes, bogs, and along riverbanks, the Common Snipe is a small bird with a long skinny beak. Recognized by its more brown and streaky back and in flight by its brown rump and orange tail.</p>
<p>Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i></p>	<p>White with black cap and pale gray back and wings. The bill is red with black tip; tail deeply forked. Found on lake, ponds, rivers, coastal beaches, and islands.</p>
<p>Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas</i></p>	<p>Abundant in moist grassy or shrubby areas. Black mask distinguishes the male. Female's chin, throat, and breast are yellower than its dull white belly. Seen near or on the ground.</p>
<p>Connecticut Warbler <i>Oporornis agilis</i></p>	<p>Olive green above, dull yellow below; head, throat, and upper breast are gray in males and dull brownish in females. Has a conspicuous unbroken white eye ring. No wing bars. Found in open larch-spruce bogs; during migration can be seen in low wet woods and damp thickets.</p>
<p>Cooper's Hawk <i>Accipter cooperii</i></p>	<p>A crow-sized hawk with a long tail and short, rounded wings. Adult is slate gray above, with dark cap, and finely rust-barred below. Immature birds are brown above, whitish below, with fine streaks. The tail tip is rounded, not squared off. Found in deciduous and, less often, coniferous forests especially those interrupted by meadows or clearings.</p>
<p>Dark-eyed Junco <i>Junco hyemalis</i></p>	<p>The typical Slate-colored bird is abundant in brushy clearings and borders of coniferous forests in summer, and in weedy fields, brush, and wood margins in winter. Head, back, and breast are uniformly slate-gray.</p>
<p>Double-crested Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i></p>	<p>Widespread; found on inland lakes and rivers as well as coastally. The throat pouch is orange; the crests seldom are visible. Immatures are white on the breast, dark on the belly. In flight, large head is held higher than the neck.</p>
<p>Downy Woodpecker <i>Picoides pubescens</i></p>	<p>A sparrow-sized woodpecker with a short stubby bill. It is black and white with a small red patch on nape in males. Found in woodlands, parks, and gardens.</p>
<p>Eared Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i></p>	<p>Small slender neck and bill. Head and back are black with golden ear tufts and black crest during breeding. During winter plumage is dark gray and white underneath with a whitish patch behind ears. Found in marshy lakes and ponds; open bays and ocean during winter.</p>
<p>Eastern Bluebird <i>Sialia sialis</i></p>	<p>Fairly common along roadsides, in farmyards, and in abandoned orchards. The male has a bright, entirely blue back and rusty throat and breast. Recognize female and young as bluebirds by the hunched posture, eye ring, and the blue in wings and tail.</p>

<p>Eastern Kingbird <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i></p>	<p>No other songbird has a complete, broad, white terminal band on the tail. Call is emphatic, rasping.</p>
<p>Eastern Meadowlark <i>Sturnella magna</i></p>	<p>Common in fields and on fences. Known for the black V on the bright yellow chest and white outer tail feathers.</p>
<p>Eastern Phoebe <i>Sayornis phoebe</i></p>	<p>Common near farm buildings and bridges. Identifiable by dark head, solid black bill, and tail-wagging habit. Immatures have conspicuous buffy wingbars that can be mistaken for a pewee.</p>
<p>Eastern Screech-Owl <i>Otus asio</i></p>	<p>A small, molted owl with prominent ear tufts and yellow eyes. Two color phases occur, rufous and gray, as well as brownish intermediates. Inhabits open deciduous woods, woodlots, suburban areas, lakeshores, and old orchards.</p>
<p>Eastern Towhee (formerly Rufous-sided Towhee) <i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i></p>	<p>Identifiable by the rufous sides, white belly, and long rounded tail with large white spots. Common in brush, heavy undergrowth, wood margins, and hedgerows.</p>
<p>Eastern Wood-Pewee <i>Contopus virens</i></p>	<p>Common in deciduous and mixed roads. Identifiable by light lower mandible, prominent wing bars, and the lack of contrast between head and back.</p>
<p>European Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i></p>	<p>Identifiable by its short tail and, in flight, by its browner wings. The yellow bill is diagnostic in the spring and summer. The winter plumage is heavily speckled. Common pests in city parks, suburbs, and farms.</p>
<p>Field Sparrow <i>Spizella pusilla</i></p>	<p>Easily distinguishable by its bright pink bill, rufous cap, white eye ring, and unstreaked buff breast. This sparrow is found in abandoned field and pastures grown to weeds, scattered bushes, and small saplings.</p>
<p>Fish Crow <i>Corvus ossifragus</i></p>	<p>Locally common, scavenges on shore, inland feeds with American Crows. Slightly smaller and thinner-billed, its identified best by its voice, a short nasal <i>car</i>.</p>
<p>Forster's Tern <i>Sterna forsteri</i></p>	<p>White with pale gray back and wings, frosty white wing tips, black cap, and deeply forked tail. Its bill is orange with a black tip. In winter lacks black cap, but has distinctive black markings behind eye. Found on salt marshes in the East and fresh water marshes in the west.</p>
<p>Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i></p>	<p>This sparrow has bold rufous colored stripes on its upper parts, with white underparts heavily spotted with rufous. The sides of its head are gray with rufous stripes and a rufous tail. Found in coniferous forest undergrowth during summer; inhabits dense woodland thickets, weedy pastures, and brushy roadsides in winter.</p>
<p>Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i></p>	<p>The male duck has a plain head, dark bill, grey body, and dark tail coverts. The female is lighter brown and usually shows white in the wing when swimming. The speculum of both sexes is white with some brown and black, the feet are yellow.</p>
<p>Golden-crowned Kinglet <i>Regulus satrapa</i></p>	<p>Prefers conifers and identifiable by its brightly striped heads. Female has yellow crown.</p>
<p>Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i></p>	<p>A small chunky grassland sparrow with clear buff breast and dark rufous upperparts with a scaly pattern; pale central stripe on crown. Tail is short and pointed. Usually found in open grassy and weedy meadows, pastures, and plains.</p>
<p>Gray Catbird <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i></p>	<p>Smaller than a robin, it is a slender, long-tailed dark gray bird with a black cap and rusty undertail coverts. Found in thickets and brush, residential areas and gardens.</p>

<p>Gray-cheeked Thrush <i>Catharus minimus</i></p>	<p>Identifiable by its grey face and the absence of distinct eye ring. It has a very black color and the olive tail.</p>
<p>Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i></p>	<p>A predatory coastal species, rare inland. One of the two black backed gull in the East. Identifiable by the shape and lesser extent of black band on tail and heavy bill.</p>
<p>Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i></p>	<p>A common, large, mainly grayish heron with a pale or yellowish bill. Flies with its neck folded. Can be seen near lakes, rivers, ponds, and marshes.</p>
<p>Great Crested Flycatcher <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i></p>	<p>Open forests, orchards, and large trees in farm country</p>
<p>Great Egret <i>Casmerodius albus</i></p>	<p>Common along streams, ponds, rice fields, salt- and fresh-water marshes, and mudflats. The plumage is white, bill yellow, legs and feet glossy black. Larger than any other heron than the Great Blue.</p>
<p>Great Horned Owl <i>Bubo virginianus</i></p>	<p>A large owl, varying on color from nearly white (in Arctic) to dark brown and gray. It is molted and streaked below with a white throat. Prominently and widely spaced ear tufts and yellow eyes. Fond in forests, deserts, open country, swamps, and even city parks.</p>
<p>Greater Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i></p>	<p>Male has a very light gray body, blackish crest, and a black-appearing green-glossed head. Female is uniform dark brown with a white patch at the base of the bill. Both sexes have long whitish wing stripe. Found on lakes, bays, and ponds; in winter usually on salt water.</p>
<p>Greater Yellowlegs <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i></p>	<p>Common on muskeg and tundra in summer and in marshes in winter. Identifiably slimmer and thinner bill. Bright yellow legs.</p>
<p>Green Heron "Green-backed Heron" <i>Butorides virescens</i></p>	<p>A dark, crow sized heron with a black crown and dark gray-green or gray-blue back and wings. The neck is chestnut colored, the bill is dark, and the legs are bright orange. It breeds mainly in freshwater or brackish marshes with clumps of trees and will feed along the margins of any body of water.</p>
<p>Green-winged Teal <i>Anas crecca</i></p>	<p>Common on small ponds and lakes, also prefers fresh water in winter. Male is told by its dark head and the vertical white stripe on the side. Females have smaller bill and lack the large blue wing patches.</p>
<p>Hairy Woodpecker <i>Picoides villosus</i></p>	<p>A robin-sized woodpecker, it is black and white with an unspotted white back and long bill. Males have a red head patch. Inhabits deciduous forests; is more widespread in the winter during migration.</p>
<p>Hermit Thrush <i>Catharus guttatus</i></p>	<p>Common and widespread in northern woodlands. Identifiable by the contrast of the rusty tail and olive-brown back.</p>
<p>Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i></p>	<p>Abundant along the coasts, particularly in harbors and garbage dumps; common on lakes and rivers. Identifiable by their larger size, heavier build, and pink legs. They are much darker-tailed and darker-headed.</p>
<p>Hooded Merganser <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i></p>	<p>Males have dark sides and a black bordered white cockade. The female has a bushy crest, dark face and body, and merganser bill.</p>
<p>Hooded Warbler <i>Wilsonia citrina</i></p>	<p>Olive above, yellow below, the males have a yellow face, black hood, and black throat. Female lack the hood or have only a trace of it. Both sexes have white tail spots. Inhabits mature, moist forests with luxuriant undergrowth, especially in ravines; also in wooded swamps.</p>

<p>Horned Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i></p>	<p>Small, slender neck with short and sharply pointed bill. Dark body with buff ear tufts during breeding. In winter underbody is dark and chin and foreneck are white. Breeds mainly on marshes and lakes, winters mainly on salt water, but also found around the Great Lakes.</p>
<p>Horned Lark <i>Eremophila alpestris</i></p>	<p>Common in large fields, at the shore, and in other open places. Identifiable by the black breast mark and facial design. In flight, notice the black tail feathers.</p>
<p>House Finch <i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i></p>	<p>A small, sparrow sized bird. Male is streaked brown with bright red breast, forehead, eyebrow, and rump. Female lacks red. Found cities and residential areas in the East; also in desert brush in Texas and Far West.</p>
<p>House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i></p>	<p>The male has black throat, white cheeks, and chestnut nape, with a gray crown and rump. The female and young are streaked dull brown above and dingy white below, with pale eyebrow. Can be found in cities, towns, and agricultural areas.</p>
<p>House Wren <i>Troglodytes aedon</i></p>	<p>A tiny bird with a short tail that is often held angled over the back. Dusky brown above and paler below, it lacks distinctive markings. Can be found in residential areas, city parks, farmlands, and woodland edges.</p>
<p>Indigo Bunting <i>Passerina cyanea</i></p>	<p>Common in hedgerows and wood margins; perches on wires during nesting season. Male is smaller, more brilliant almost iridescent blue and darker on the crown, with a sparrow like beak and no wing bars.</p>
<p>Kentucky Warbler <i>Oporornis formosus</i></p>	<p>Olive green above and bright yellow below it has black forecrown, lores, and sides of the throat; bright yellow "spectacles". No wing bars. Both sexes are similar. Found in low, moist, rich woodlands with luxuriant undergrowth; often ravines.</p>
<p>Killdeer <i>Charadrius vociferus</i></p>	<p>Very common in fields and pastures, often far from water. Adults have two neck bands have noticeable orange patches on the upper tail and lower back.</p>
<p>Lark Sparrow <i>Chondestes grammacus</i></p>	<p>This sparrow has a head that is boldly patterned with black, chestnut, and white; it is streaked above and white below with a black spot on the center of the breast. The tail is black with white edges. Found in grasslands with scattered bushes and trees; generally inhabits open country in winter.</p>
<p>Laughing Gull <i>Larus atricilla</i></p>	<p>A slender, medium-sized gull with a black hood in breeding plumage. In the summer the adult's wings and back are a dull gray. The trailing edge of the wing is white, but the wing tips are black without white spots. Usually found in salt marshes, bays, and estuaries. They are very rare inland.</p>
<p>Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i></p>	<p>Common, but shy, usually remaining hidden in brush. This smallest heron is a weak flier. Both sexes have large wing patches of buff and chestnut.</p>
<p>Least Flycatcher <i>Empidonax minimus</i></p>	<p>Widely distributed in open country, nesting in shade trees and orchards, in villages and city parks, and along rural roadsides and woodland borders</p>
<p>Least Sandpiper <i>Calidris minutilla</i></p>	<p>Brownish above with yellowish or greenish legs and a short, thin bill. Streaked breast and appears grayer in winter plumage. *The smallest of the American Shorebirds. Found along grassy pools, bogs, and marshes with open areas; also inhabit flooded fields and mudflats.</p>
<p>Lesser Scaup <i>Aythya affinis</i></p>	<p>Abundant, especially inland. White wing stripe is shorter. At very close range the smaller "nail" with narrow black area at the tip of the shorter and flatter bill is diagnostic.</p>
<p>Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i></p>	<p>Similar to the Greater Yellowlegs, but bill is much shorter and more slender. Often in loose flocks.</p>

<p>Lincoln's Sparrow <i>Melospiza lincolni</i></p>	<p>Fairly common in thickets along bogs and streams, or brush piles and wood margins in the winter. Note the fine neat streakings on the buffy breastband and the semblance of a tiny eye ring. Its gray face and longer rounded tail separate Lincoln's from grass and marsh sparrows.</p>
<p>Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i></p>	<p>Adult slate-blue with maroon neck. Immature birds are white, usually with dusky tips to primaries. Bill is grayish with a black tip and legs are greenish. Can be seen around freshwater swamps and lagoons in the South and coastal thickets on islands in the North.</p>
<p>Long-tailed Duck (formerly Oldsquaw) <i>Clangula hyemalis</i></p>	<p>Male boldly black and white patterned and larger than females. Females are duller and lack long tail feathers. In all plumages have all-dark unpattered wings. Breeds on tundra, winters on open bays and inshore waters.</p>
<p>Louisiana Waterthrush <i>Seiurus motacilla</i></p>	<p>Uncommon; along rivers and in swamps. Sexes and immature are similar. Note broad eye stripe, very white throat, cinnamon flank patch.</p>
<p>Magnolia Warbler <i>Dendroica magnolia</i></p>	<p>The male is bright yellow below with heavy black streaks, black facial patch, large white wing patch, and a yellow rump. Females and immature birds are similar but duller. Broad white patches on sides of tail are present in all plumages. Breeds in open stands of young spruce and fir. During migration can be found almost any place where there are shrubs or trees.</p>
<p>Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i></p>	<p>Males are identified by its green head, white neck band, and rusty breast. Female is mottled brown. Both males and females have a blue speculum, bordered broadly in the front and the back with white. It is common in fresh water marshes and ponds.</p>
<p>Marsh Wren "Long-billed Marsh Wren" <i>Cistothorus palustris</i></p>	<p>Smaller than a sparrow, it is brown above, pale buff below, with bold white eyebrow and white-streaked back. Inhabits freshwater and brackish marshes with cattails, reeds, bulrushes, and sedges.</p>
<p>Merlin "Pigeon Hawk" <i>Falco columbarius</i></p>	<p>A jay-sized falcon, but stockier than the American Kestrel. Males are slate colored and females are brown. Both sexes lack the facial stripes of other falcons. Their long tail is boldly banded. Found in coniferous forests; more widespread in the winter.</p>
<p>Mississippi Kite <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i></p>	<p>A small bird of prey with narrow pointed wings. Adults are gray, paler below, and on head; tail and outer flight feathers in wings blackish, inner flight feathers are whitish. Young birds are streaked below with banded tail. Found in open woodlands and thickets; usually near water.</p>
<p>Mourning Dove <i>Zenaidura macroura</i></p>	<p>A slim bodied bird with a long tapered tail. Can be seen throughout all seasons within the suburbs and farmlands. Nests alone but feeds in flocks. Flight is direct and swift.</p>
<p>Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i></p>	<p>Adults are all white and have an orange bill with a black knob at the base. Young birds are a dingy gray-brown. Holds neck with a graceful curve. Can be found on ponds, rivers, coastal lagoons, and bays.</p>
<p>Nashville Warbler <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i></p>	<p>Olive green above and bright yellow below and on throat, its tops and sides of head are gray, with narrow white eye ring and an inconspicuous patch of rust on the crown. Inhabits woodland edges; thickets in open mixed forests or brushy borders of swamps.</p>
<p>Northern Bobwhite <i>Colinus virginianus</i></p>	<p>A small, chunky, brown bird with underparts pale and streaked. Male's face patterned in black and white; females face patterned in black and white. Found in brushy pastures, grassy roadsides, farmlands, and open woodlands.</p>
<p>Northern Cardinal <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i></p>	<p>The male is bright red with a black throat. Both male and female have pointed crests and thick red beaks, or in immature the beak is dusty. Its beak is conical except in the Southwest (where it is replaced by the Pyrrhuloxia). Found in hedgerows, wood margins, suburbs, and desert washes. Song is identified by the repetition, 5-10 minutes long, of loud slurred whistles.</p>

<p>Northern Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i></p>	<p>A slim hawk with a prominent white rump. Flies a few feet above the ground and tilts from side to side. In flight the wings are long and narrow. Migrating birds fly high and often soar. Its call is typically about 10 short and sharp whistles. Feeds largely on rodents within the grasslands and marshes in which it lives.</p>
<p>Northern Mockingbird <i>Mimus polyglottos</i></p>	<p>Robin sized, this is a slender, long-tailed gray bird with white patches on wings and tail. Can be found in residential areas, city parks, farmlands, open country with thickets, and desert brush.</p>
<p>Northern Oriole "Baltimore Oriole" <i>Icterus galbula</i></p>	<p>Formerly "Baltimore Oriole," males have black head, back, wings, and tail, and orange on its breast, rump, and shoulder patch. Eastern females are olive brown with dull yellow-orange parts, and two dull white wing bars.</p>
<p>Northern Parula <i>Parula americana</i></p>	<p>A small warbler with blue above and a yellow-green saddle on its back. Throat and breast are yellow, with a white belly, and two white wing bars. Males have an orange-brown chest band. Breeds in wet, coniferous woods, in swamps, and along lakes and ponds; more widespread during migration.</p>
<p>Northern Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i></p>	<p>Very slim and agile. Slender pointed wings. The male has sharp tail plumes, white underparts, and a dark head. The female has a longer neck and her tail is much longer and pointed than other mottles ducks. The speculum is a metallic brown with whit rear border. Their call is a short whistle. Often seen in huge flocks on lakes, ponds, and bays, except in breeding season.</p>
<p>Northern Rough-winged Swallow <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i></p>	<p>Pale brown above, white below with a dingy brown throat. Found along riverbanks, but prefers drier sites than the Bank Swallow.</p>
<p>Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i></p>	<p>Both males and females share the characteristics of a flat head, long spatulate bill, and large blue wing patch. When on the water it has its bill held downward and rides low in the front. Found mainly in shallow water. Quacks are a low clucking, similar to the Mallards.</p>
<p>Northern Waterthrush <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i></p>	<p>Walk with a bobbing motion and has a horizontal posture. Distinguished by the Ovenbird by its head pattern, Northern is seperated from Louisiana by its finely spotted throat and smaller bill. Its eye stripe is narrower and color ranges from cream to yellow. Its song last from 3-8 minutes and is loud and ringing. Found in northern bogs.</p>
<p>Orchard Oriole <i>Icterus spurius</i></p>	<p>Adult male has a chestnut body, and black head, back, wings, and tail. Females are yellow-green. Immature males are similar to females, but have black throat. Found in orchards, shade trees in parks and gardens, and scattered trees along lakes and streams.</p>
<p>Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i></p>	<p>A large, long-winged "fish hawk." Brown above and white below; head is white with a dark line through eye and on side of face. Wing shows a distinct bend at the "wrist." Found along lakes, rivers, and seacoasts.</p>
<p>Ovenbird <i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i></p>	<p>A terrestrial, thrush-like warbler that is olive green above and white below with dark streaks. It has a conspicuous eye ring, an orange-brown crown bordered with black stripes, and pinkish legs. Found in mature, dry forests with little undergrowth.</p>
<p>Palm Warbler <i>Dendroica palmarum</i></p>	<p>An olive-drab, streaked, ground-feeding warbler with bright olive rump, bright yellow undertail coverts, and a distinctive habit of wagging its tail. Underparts vary in color from yellow to whitish. Adults in spring have a rufous cap. Inhabits bogs in the North during summer and open places, especially weedy fields and marsh borders during migration.</p>
<p>Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i></p>	<p>A chunky, somewhat short, yellow-legged wader. Heavily streaked breast is sharply delineated from unmarked white belly. Breeds on the tundra, but during migration can be found on moist grassy places, grass-lined pools, salt creeks and meadows. Also, on golf courses and at airports after heavy rains.</p>
<p>Peregrine Falcon "Duck Hawk" <i>Falco peregrinus</i></p>	<p>A large falcon with a black hood and wide black "mustache." Adults are slate gray above and pale below, with fine black bars and spots. Young birds are brown above and heavily streaked below. Found in open country, especially along rivers; and near</p>

	lakes and along coasts. Also in some cities. Migrates mainly along coasts.
Philadelphia Vireo <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Sparrow-sized, this vireo is olive above, yellowish below, with pale eyebrows, a dark line through eye to base of bill, and no wing bars. Can be found in open second-growth woodlands (often aspens), old clearings and burned-over areas, and thickets along streams and lakes.
Pied-billed Grebe <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	A stocky, pigeon-sized bird. Plumage is brownish with a stout whitish bill, with a black ring around it during breeding season. Found throughout the United States and British Columbia, wintering in the southern states or wherever open water remains.
Pileated Woodpecker <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	A crow-sized woodpecker, it is black with white neck stripes, conspicuous white wing linings, and a prominent red crest. It has a "moustache" that is red in males and black in females. Inhabits mature forests and borders.
Pine Siskin <i>Carduelis pinus</i>	The amount of yellow varies greatly at the base of the tail and in the wings. Heavily streaked underparts, slender sharp bill, and deeply notched tail. They often resemble (in form and action) and flock with Goldfinches. They are tame and have a wheezy voice.
Pine Warbler <i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Unstreaked olive above with yellow throat and breast, this warbler has a blurry of streaking below and a white belly. It has an inconspicuous eye stripe and two white wing bars. Females and immature birds are duller, often lacking the yellow color on breasts. Found in pine forests.
Prairie Warbler <i>Dendroica discolor</i>	This warbler is olive above with bright yellow below, black spots and streaks along sides; males have chestnut streaks on back. Females and immature birds have fewer streaks. This bird bobs its tail vigorously. This species is not found on prairies. It can be seen in mixed pine-oak barrens, old pastures, and hill sides with scattered red cedars.
Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Males are golden-orange with blue-gray wings and large white spots on tail. Females appear similar, but are duller. This species does not have wing bars. Found in wooded swamps, flooded bottomland forests, and streams with dead trees.
Purple Finch <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	A small sparrow sized bird, but with a thicker bill. Male is dull rosy-red, especially on tail and rump. Female and young are heavily streaked with dull brown and have bold, pale eyebrow. Found in mixed coniferous woodlands
Purple Martin <i>Progne subis</i>	Purple iridescence on head and top of wings. Females, young, and first year males are light bellied (often confused with smaller swallows). It has broad wings and a soaring flight, common of Martins. The only North American swallow that is dark all over. Its song and call are distinctive: low pitched and rolling twitter. Often found in multicelled nesting boxes.
Red-bellied Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Black and white barred above, it is pale buff below and on face. The sexes appear similar except that the male has a red crown and nape and the female has a red nape only. It has a reddish patch on the abdomen is seldom visible in the field. Found in open and swampy woodland; comes into parks during migration and to feeders in winter.
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>	The male has a reddish brown chest patch. The female lack contrast between the head and throat. Both have a shaggy crest. Quacks and call are low and short. Especially common along the seacoasts in the winter.
Red-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta canadensis</i>	This bird is smaller than a sparrow. The male has blue-gray upperparts and pale rusty underparts. The crown and line through eye are black, but the eyebrow is white. Females are similar, but have a gray crown. Found in coniferous forests and are more widespread during migration and winter.

<p>Red-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo olivaceus</i></p>	<p>Sparrow sized, it is olive green above and whitish below, with narrow white eyebrows bordered above with black. It has a gray crown, red eyes, and no wing bars. Found in deciduous forests and shade trees in residential areas.</p>
<p>Redhead <i>Aythya americana</i></p>	<p>Males are gray with a brick-red head and black breast. Females are duller and browner with a light area around the base of the bill. Both sexes have a pale gray wing stripe and a pale blue-gray bill. Nests in marshes, but at other times is found on open lakes and bays, often on salt water in winter.</p>
<p>Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i></p>	<p>The whole head is red, while the wings and tail are bluish-black, with a large white patch on each wing. Underparts and rump are white. Immature birds resemble adult but have brown heads and two dark bars on the white wing patch. Found in open country, farms, rural roads, open park-like woodlands, and golf courses.</p>
<p>Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i></p>	<p>Slender, but largest Grebe in eastern North America. During breeding season it has a black cap, whitish cheeks, and a long pointer yellowish bill. In winter, plumage is gray with pale cheeks and bill. Found in marshy ponds and lakes in summer; large lakes, coastal bays, and estuaries during migration and winter.</p>
<p>Red-shouldered Hawk <i>Buteo lineatus</i></p>	<p>A large, long-winged hawk with white barring on dark wings, rusty shoulders, pale underparts barred with rust and a narrowly banded tail. Inhabits deciduous woodlands, especially where there is standing water.</p>
<p>Red-tailed Hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i></p>	<p>A large, stocky hawk, typical light phase birds have whitish breast and rust colored tail. Young birds are duller, more streaked, and lack rust colored tail. This species can be extremely variable in coloring. Found in Deciduous forests and open country of various kinds, including tundra, plains, and farmlands.</p>
<p>Red-throated Loon <i>Gavia stellata</i></p>	<p>A small loon with a gray head and neck, rusty colored throat, and a black back with white spots. Found on coastal and tundra ponds during summer; large lakes, bays, estuaries, and ocean during migration and winter.</p>
<p>Red-winged Blackbird <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i></p>	<p>Male is red-shouldered. Females and immature males resemble large sparrows, but are longer billed, more heavily streaked, and often have a red tinge on shoulders or throat. They are abundant in marshes and fields. Feed, fly, and roost in huge flocks. Their song is a squeaky <i>kong-ka-ree</i> that lasts 4-9 minutes.</p>
<p>Ring-billed Gull <i>Larus delawarensis</i></p>	<p>Complete black ring on yellow bill. An adult has greenish-yellow legs. Immature is found by the narrow black tailband. Adult resembled California Gull. Calls are similar to a Herring.</p>
<p>Ring-necked Duck <i>Aythya collaris</i></p>	<p>Male has black back and breast, purple glossed head, pale gray flanks, and a vertical white mark on side of breast. Female is brownish in color, pale around base of bill with a white ring, and has a narrow white eye ring. Found on wooded lakes. Ponds, rivers; seldom on salt water except in southern states.</p>
<p>Rock Pigeon (formerly Rock Dove) <i>Columba fasciata</i></p>	<p>Commonly found in farmyards and city parks. Identified by its white rump, except in white birds, and a dark terminal tailband. Upon takeoff the wing tips collide and when gliding the wings are raised at an angle. They nest on buildings.</p>
<p>Rose-breasted Grosbeak <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i></p>	<p>Males are black and white with a conspicuous rose-red patch on breast and underwing. Females are white above and below with heavy brown streaking and a prominent white eyebrow. Both sexes have a heavy, pinkish-white bill. Can be found in moist woodlands adjacent to open fields, with tall shrubs; also inhabit old and overgrown orchards.</p>
<p>Royal Tern <i>Sterna maxima</i></p>	<p>This tern is crow-sized, with a long, heavy, yellow-orange to orange-red bill. It has a black cap, wispy crest, pale gray back and wings, and a white forehead. The tail is moderately forked. Usually found on sandy beaches.</p>
<p>Ruby-crowned Kinglet <i>Regulus calendula</i></p>	<p>Male has a ruby crown, which may be concealed. Told by Golden-crown by the eye ring. Smaller size, shorter tail, and flicking of wings separate from vireos and fall warblers. Prefers conifers. It has a low pitched and short 2 note call. Its song is high and weak at its beginning and ending, but has very loud ascending triplets in the middle.</p>

<p>Ruby-throated Hummingbird <i>Archilochus colubris</i></p>	<p>Only the adult male has the bright red throat. Its rapid, squeaky, chipping made while in flight or the hum of its wings are commonly detected. Found in near tubular flowers in gardens or woods.</p>
<p>Ruddy Duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i></p>	<p>Male in breeding plumage is chestnut colored with a black crown and white cheeks. Female and winter male are dusky brown with whitish cheeks. Female's white cheeks are marked by a dark stripe. Long tail is often held straight up. Breeds on fresh water marshes, marshy lakes, and ponds; winters on marshes and in shallow coastal bays.</p>
<p>Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i></p>	<p>A stocky shorebird with orange leg and upperparts rusty red in summer, but brown in winter. They have conspicuous black markings on the face and breast and the underparts are white. They breed on coastal tundra and winter on rocky, pebbly, and sandy coasts and beaches.</p>
<p>Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i></p>	<p>A small shorebird with a conspicuous white wing stripe and black legs and bill. Summer adults have rufous head and breast and a white belly. Winter adults are a pale gray, appearing almost white. Breeds on tundra, but winters on ocean beaches, sandbars, mudflats, and the shores of lakes and rivers.</p>
<p>Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i></p>	<p>A pale and streaked sparrow, with yellowish eyebrows, pinkish legs, and a notched tail. Usually found in prairies, salt marshes, and grassy dunes.</p>
<p>Scarlet Tanager <i>Piranga olivacea</i></p>	<p>In breeding plumage, males are brilliant scarlet with black wings and tail. In nonbreeding plumage, females and males are olive green; however the male still retains black wings. Mainly inhabit mature woodlands, especially oak and pine.</p>
<p>Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Calidris pusilla</i></p>	<p>Similar to Least Sandpiper, but grayer above with a less streaked breast. Black feet and black bill droops slightly at tip. Breeds on the tundra; winters and migrates along coastal beaches, lake and river shores, flats, and pools in salt marshes.</p>
<p>Sharp-shinned Hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i></p>	<p>A jay-sized, fast flying hawk with a long, narrow, square-tipped tail and short rounded wings. Adults are slate-gray above, pale below, with fine rust-colored barring. Immature birds are brown above with whitish spots, creamy white below, and barring on flanks. Breeds in dense coniferous forests, less often in deciduous forests. In migration and winter may be seen in almost any habitat.</p>
<p>Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Lomnodromus griseus</i></p>	<p>Has a long bill, which is often not visible when feeding. As opposed to other American shorebirds, the white rump patch extends farther up the back. Its legs are short and body is chunky. The call is a <i>tu-tu-tu</i>, a low mellow 3 notes.</p>
<p>Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i></p>	<p>A crow-sized, long-winged owl that is tawny brown with heavy streaks below and blackish patches around each eye. Its short ear tufts are rarely visible. Inhabits freshwater and salt marshes; open grasslands and prairies, dunes; and open country generally during migration.</p>
<p>Snow Goose <i>Chen caerulescens</i></p>	<p>Both the adult and immature are larger in size and have a heavier bill than the rare Ross' Goose. The adult white phase is pure white with black wing tips. The blue phase is uncommon east of the Mississippi River and is largely abundant in the eastern Great Plains. The adult has the dark body of the Greater White-fronted Goose, with its head, neck, and legs of the white phase. Hybrids between the color phases have a dark back but much lighter underparts. Has a short muffled <i>haw-haw-haw-haw</i> call.</p>
<p>Snowy Egret <i>Egretta thula</i></p>	<p>The plumage is snow white. A thin black bill with bare yellow skin at the base. The legs are black with bright yellow feet for adults. Immatures legs and feet are mostly pale green. Mostly found in fresh and salt water marshes, can be seen in ponds and rice fields.</p>

<p>Solitary Sandpiper <i>Tringa solitaria</i></p>	<p>A small dark sandpiper with dark olive legs, speckled upperparts, a prominent eye ring, and a white tail barred with black. Inhabits ponds, bogs, wet swampy places, and woodland streams.</p>
<p>Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i></p>	<p>A sparrow with heavily streaked underparts and a large central spot on the breast. This common sparrow pumps its tail in flight. Usually found in thickets, pastures, undergrowth in gardens, and city parks.</p>
<p>Spotted Sandpiper <i>Actitis macularia</i></p>	<p>A medium-sized shorebird that bobs its tail almost constantly. Breeding adults are brown above, white below with bold black spots on breast and belly. Fall birds lack spots and have brownish smudge at side of breast. Inhabits ponds, streams, and other waterways, both inland and along the shore.</p>
<p>Summer Tanager <i>Piranga rubra</i></p>	<p>Smaller than a robin, males are solid rose-red with a pale bill. Females are pale olive green above and dull yellow below. Inhabit open woodlands and shade trees.</p>
<p>Surf Scoter <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i></p>	<p>The male is black with white patches on crown and nape. The multicolored bill is swollen at the base with a large black spot. Females are brownish-black with two whitish patches on cheeks. Breeds on northern lakes; winters almost entirely on the ocean and in large coastal bays.</p>
<p>Swainson's Thrush <i>Catharus guttatus</i></p>	<p>Has a buffy face and eye ring are the best identifiers. Extremely similar to other thrushes. Its song last from 8-14 minutes and is a rolling series of rapid fluttering notes.</p>
<p>Swamp Sparrow <i>Melospiza georgiana</i></p>	<p>A chunky sparrow that has a dark brown back with unstreaked underparts, a bright rufous cap, and rusty wings; it has a gray face and tail and a white throat. Can be found near freshwater marshes and open wooded swamps. During migration seen with other sparrows on weedy fields, parks, and brush piles.</p>
<p>Tennessee Warbler <i>Vermivora peregrina</i></p>	<p>In the spring, males are greenish above and white below, with a gray cap, white line over eye, and a dusky line through eye. In the fall they are olive above and yellowish below. Inhabit open mixed woodlands in the breeding season; found in trees and bushes during migration.</p>
<p>Tree Swallow <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i></p>	<p>The only swallow in the east with metallic blue or blue-green upperparts and clear white underparts. Young birds are dull brown above, but with clear white underparts. Found on lakeshores, flooded meadows, marshes, and agricultural land.</p>
<p>Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i></p>	<p>Male is stocky and blackish with white flanks and a wispy crest. Female is brown, paler on flanks with a small white patch at base of bill; little to no crest. Found on wooded lakes, streams, and marshes; in winter often in estuaries and shallow coastal bays.</p>
<p>Tufted Titmouse <i>Parus bicolor</i></p>	<p>This sparrow-sized bird is gray above and whitish below, with rust-colored sides and conspicuous gray chest. Can be found in swampy or moist woodlands, and shade trees in villages and city parks. In winter can be seen at feeders.</p>
<p>Tundra Swan "Whistling Swan" <i>Cygnus columbianus</i></p>	<p>Is large, all white and a black bill with a small yellow spot in front of the eye. Holds neck straight up, unlike Mute Swan. Found in the arctic tundra; winters on marshy lakes and bays. *This is the only native swan in the East.</p>
<p>Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i></p>	<p>An eagle sized blackish bird with a small bare, reddish colored head. Tail is longer and the wings are narrower than the smaller Black Vulture. Found mainly in deciduous forests and woodlands, but is often seen over adjacent farmlands.</p>
<p>Veery <i>Catharus fuscescens</i></p>	<p>A small cinnamon brown bird with faint spotting on upper breast. *This is the only spotted thrush with uniformly cinnamon upper parts. Can be found in moist deciduous woodlands.</p>
<p>Vesper Sparrow <i>Pooecetes gramineus</i></p>	<p>A grayish streaked sparrow with white outer tail feathers, narrow white eye ring, and small patch of chestnut on the bend of the wing. Found in fields, pastures, and roadsides in farming country.</p>

<p>Warbling Vireo <i>Vireo gilvus</i></p>	<p>This sparrow-sized vireo is olive green above and whitish below with no wing bars. It lacks a bold face pattern having only narrow white eyebrows. Found in deciduous woodlands, especially near streams; also isolated groves and shade trees.</p>
<p>Western Sandpiper <i>Calidris mauri</i></p>	<p>Has a long black bill with evident droop at tip, and black feet. In the summer the crown and upper back are rusty, but are dull gray in winter. Found along shores, mudflats, grassy pools, and wet meadows.</p>
<p>Whip-poor-will <i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i></p>	<p>This robin-sized, leaf-brown, black throated bird is strictly nocturnal. The male has broad white tips on outer tail feathers. The female's tail is all brown. Usually inhabits dry, open woodlands near fields.</p>
<p>White-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta carolinensis</i></p>	<p>A sparrow sized bird, having blue-gray above, white underparts and face, and a black crown. Can be found in deciduous and mixed forests.</p>
<p>White-crowned Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i></p>	<p>This sparrow has a bold black and white striped crown and a pink bill. The upperparts are streaked and underparts are a clear pearly gray. *Lacks white throat patch. Generally has a very erect posture. Nests in dense brush, especially where near open grasslands; winters in open woods and gardens.</p>
<p>White-Eyed Vireo <i>Vireo griseus</i></p>	<p>The adult has a white iris and bright yellowish sides. The immature are dark eyed and has more yellow on the flanks and spectacles than Bell's Vireo. It is easier to hear than see with its 5-7 loud noted song, it includes an emphatic chip at its start and finish of its 6-12 minute song.</p>
<p>White-throated Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i></p>	<p>This sparrow has two color forms. One has black and white head stripes and the other with tan and black head stripes. Both have a sharply defined white throat patch, a dark bill and upperparts streaked with underparts clear gray. Found in brushy undergrowth in coniferous woodlands; winters in brushy woodlands, pastures, and suburban areas.</p>
<p>White-winged Scoter <i>Melanitta fusca</i></p>	<p>Male is black with bold white wing patches, white crescents around eyes, and a yellow bill with black knob at base. Females are dull brown with two whitish facial spots and wing patches. Usually breeds on large lakes; winters mainly on the ocean and on large coastal bays, but a few remain in the lake interior.</p>
<p>Wild Turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i></p>	<p>Dusky brown with a iridescent bronze sheen and barred with black. Their head and neck are naked with bluish and reddish wattles; fan shaped tail with chestnut or buff tips. Found in oak woodlands and pine-oak forests.</p>
<p>Wilson's Warbler <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i></p>	<p>Adult males are olive green above and yellow below, with a black crown patch. Most females and all young birds lack black crown. Found in moist thickets in woodlands and along streams; alder and willow thickets and bogs.</p>
<p>Winter Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i></p>	<p>A tiny dark brown bird with a very short tail, dark barring on belly, and narrow pale eyebrow. It is dusky brown above and paler below. Found in dense tangles and thickets in coniferous and mixed forests.</p>
<p>Wood Duck <i>Aix sponsa</i></p>	<p>Male patterned in iridescent greens, purples, and blues, with a distinctive white chin patch and face stripes, bill mainly red; long tail. Females grayish with broad white eye ring. Found on wooded rivers and ponds; wooded swamps. Visits freshwater marshes in late summer and fall.</p>
<p>Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i></p>	<p>Round breast spots, dark eyes, and a short tail separate the Wood Thrush from the Brown Thrasher. It has a large breast spots and a rusty head. Its song lasts from 11-19 minutes and is a series of loud flute like phrases, each one followed by a softer guttural trill.</p>
<p>Worm-eating Warbler <i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i></p>	<p>Sparrow-sized, it is plain brownish above and below with conspicuous dark and light crown stripes. Both sexes look alike. Can be found chiefly near dry wooded hillsides.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Yellow Warbler <i>Dendroica petechia</i></p>	<p>Usually bright yellow with an olive green tinge on back. Males have fine rusty streaks on breast. It is the only warbler with yellow spots in tail. Found in moist thickets, especially along streams and in swampy areas; also in gardens.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yellow-bellied Flycatcher <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i></p>	<p>Only eastern <i>Empidonax</i> with a yellow throat. Its breeding ground is in spruce-fir forests and is rarely seen on migration. It has a whistled song.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yellow-bellied Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i></p>	<p>Distinctive narrow longitudinal wing stripe and finely mottled back. They are common in woods and orchards but are often quiet and easily overlooked. They tap in distinctive rhythms, 2 or 3 series a minute, but they do not drum. Drill parallel rows of small holes in live trees and return to feed on small insects and sap.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i></p>	<p>Its large white spots contrast with the black under tail surface and bright rufous flash in the open wing and the yellow lower mandible separate it from the Black-billed. Found in the woods and brush, especially during outbreaks of tent caterpillars. Its song is guttural and toneless.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yellow-breasted Chat <i>Icteria virens</i></p>	<p>Larger than a sparrow, it has olive green above with bright yellow breast and a white abdomen; stout black bill and face mask bordered above and below with white, and a long tail. Found in dense thickets and brush, streamside tangles, and brushy hillsides.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yellow-rumped Warbler "Myrtle Warbler" (eastern) & "Audubon's Warbler" (western) <i>Dendroica coronata</i></p>	<p>The breeding male is dull bluish above and streaked with black; the breast and flanks are blackish while the rump, crown, and a small area on the sides of the breast are yellow. Eastern male has a white throat and 2 wing bars. Western male has a yellow throat and white patch in folded wing. Females are streaked gray-brown and always have yellow rump and white spots in tail. Found in coniferous mixed forests; widespread during migration and winter.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yellow-Throated Vireo <i>Vireo flavifrons</i></p>	<p>This is the only spectacled vireo with a distinct yellow throat and breast. Female and immature are very similar to the male. The yellow-throat has a much larger breeding ground than most other vireos do. Their song is hoarse and consists of a repetition of 4-5 slurred phrases, in about the same order for 19-35 minutes.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yellow-throated Warbler <i>Dendroica dominica</i></p>	<p>Gray, unstreaked upperparts, with a bright yellow throat, a white belly, a black and white facial pattern, and heavy black streaks on the sides. Both sexes look alike. Found in forests of pine, cypress, sycamore, and oak, in both swampy places and dry uplands.</p>