



American Crow

SIZE & SHAPE

Slightly smaller than most hawks, with long legs and thick necks. Their wingtips are rounded and very finger-like. Their tails are short and rounded at the end.

COLOR

Black all over, but after molting they appear more brownish and their new feathers have a glossy tint.

BEHAVIOR

Very smart and quite social. Large family groups can be observed flying, feeding or perching together.

HABITAT

Lawns, agricultural settings, fields, roadsides, and towns. In more natural settings they prefer open woodlands and open fields.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

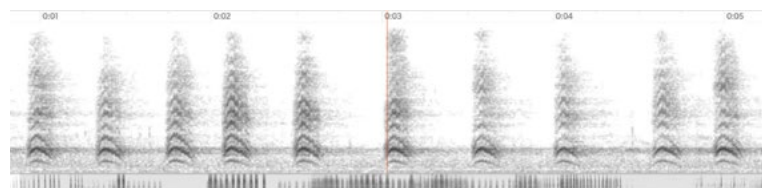
They are fairly large birds that are completely black.

COOL FACT

Crows use their intelligence to make and use tools to search for food and carry water.

SOUND

Their typical sound is a distinct *caw, caw*, but they may also intermix coos, rattles, and clicks.





American Goldfinch

SIZE & SHAPE

Similar size to a Sparrow. Short cone-shaped beak, long wings, and a short tail.

COLOR

Adult males are bright yellow in summer with black on the forehead and wings. Adult females are duller yellow, and olive. Winter birds are brown, with black wings.

BEHAVIOR

Fly with a bouncy pattern and call in flight. They are very acrobatic while they cling to weeds.

HABITAT

Weedy fields, floodplains, roadsides, orchards, and backyards.

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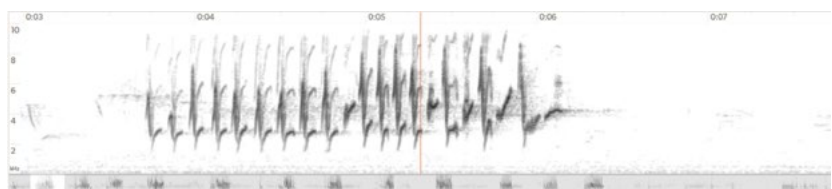
Look for them clinging to tall weeds and seed socks.

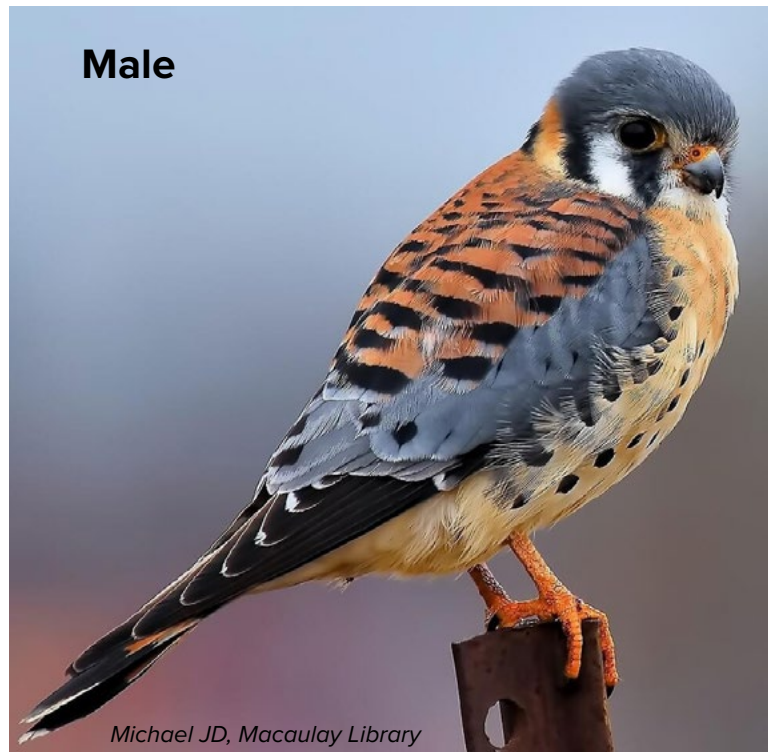
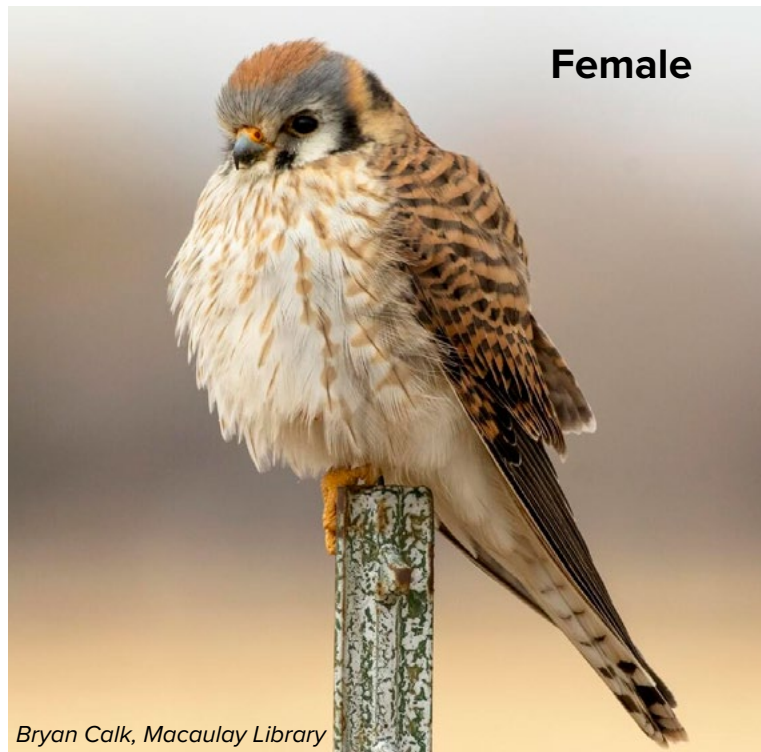
COOL FACT

Their body feathers molt once in winter and once in summer. The bright yellow of the male each spring is a sign of the warmer months.

SOUND

Song notes are repeated at random and vary in order. They learn new song patterns often. Flight call sounds like “potato chip.”





American Kestrel

SIZE & SHAPE

American Robin-sized bird with a long tail and long wings. Perches in an upright position.

COLOR

Rusty brown with black barring and a light brown/ white underside. Males have slate-blue wing edges and caps on their heads.

BEHAVIOR

Tend to sit on the same perch for a lot of the day to hunt and will quickly pounce on prey. May hover above the ground before diving.

HABITAT

More open areas such as grasslands, farm fields, deserts and urban areas.

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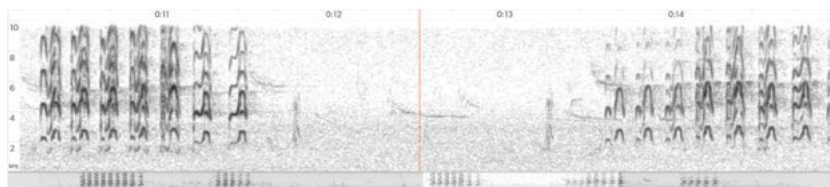
Smaller bird of prey perched on power line at the edge of a field.

COOL FACT

In winter the male and female birds can use different habitats with males in woodland and females in more open areas.

SOUND

Loud series of 3-6 notes that make a *klee* sound.





American Robin

SIZE & SHAPE

Fairly large songbird, round body, with long legs and wings.

COLOR

Grey-brown body, darker head, reddish/orange breast.

BEHAVIOR

Hops across lawns, often flicks tail downwards. Large flocks may gather in yards during the summer and roost in trees during winter.

HABITAT

Common across many habitats including gardens, parks, yards, but also shrublands, grasslands, and forests.



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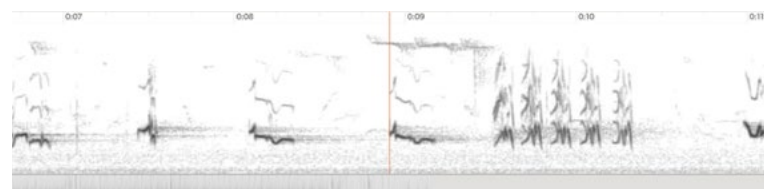
Dark on top, orange underneath, hopping along grassy area.

COOL FACT

Robin diets change both daily and seasonally. In mornings they often eat earthworms and bugs, during the evenings they will eat more fruits, and during the winter they will almost entirely live on fruits, seeds, and nuts.

SOUND

A string of clear whistles often repeating syllables, *cheerily, cheer up, cheerily, cheer up*, can also make a variety of *tuks, cucks, peek chirrs*, and *yeeeps* that can sound like laughing or chuckles.





Baltimore Oriole

SIZE & SHAPE

Similar size to an American Robin. Long legs and a long pointed beak.

COLOR

Adult males are bright orange and black, with a black head, and a white bar on their wings. Females are yellow-orange with dark gray wings.

BEHAVIOR

They feed high in trees, searching leaves and branches for insects and fruit.

HABITAT

Open woodland, forest edges, orchards, parks, and in backyards.

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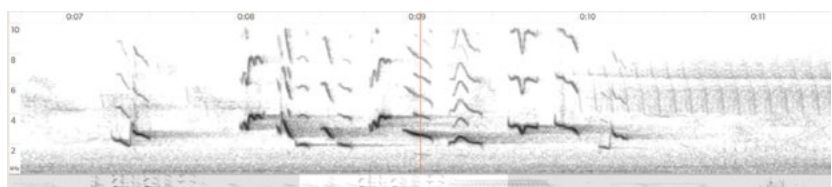
Loud whistle notes from a bright orange bird high in a tree.

COOL FACT

They prefer ripe, dark-colored fruit.

SOUND

Clear and flute-like whistle. Single or double notes that are distinct.





Evan Lipton, Macaulay Library

Black-capped Chickadee

SIZE & SHAPE

Tinier than the sparrow. Its body shape is very round because of its relatively big head compared to its small body.

COLOR

Black cap as well as black “bib” with white cheeks and grayish back.

BEHAVIOR

Very active and “hoppy” birds, rarely staying in one spot for very long. Often traveling in flocks, they will cross openings in the forest or roadways, with a bouncy flight.

HABITAT

Any forested areas and any area that has trees at all, including residential areas.

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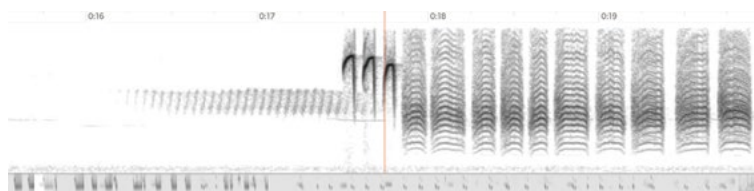
Perching on a branch or feeder almost upside down.

COOL FACT

Like squirrels, they hide food to eat later. Their little brains can remember thousands of locations of stored nutritional treasure.

SOUND

2 or 3 high-pitched notes that sound like it is calling to you: “hey sweetie.” They also commonly use a more aggressive alarm call that is their namesake: a raspy *chicka-dee-dee-dee*.





Blue Jay

SIZE & SHAPE

Slightly larger than American Robin. Broad, rounded tail and a tuft of feathers on the top of their head.

COLOR

Blue on top with white and black patterns on wings. Light colored underside. Black collar.

BEHAVIOR

Can be aggressive towards other birds. Often very vocal while perched but silent while flying.

HABITAT

Live in forests and forest edge areas but can also nest in towns and cities.

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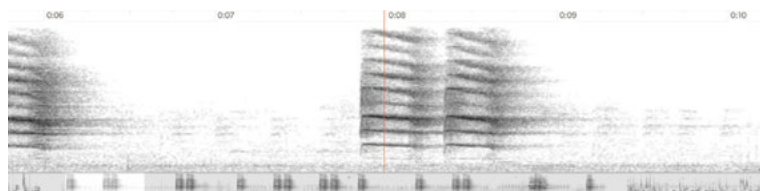
Bright blue color and listen for loud *jay jay jay* call.

COOL FACT

Captive Blue Jays have been reported to use paper to rake food pellets.

SOUND

Loud single notes, sounding like *jay jay jay*.





Bobolink

SIZE & SHAPE

Similar size to American Robin. Flat head with short neck and short tail. Sharp pointed beak.

COLOR

Males are mostly black with white on their back and rump, and they have a yellowish back of the head/neck (nape). Females are brownish with dark streaks on their back and sides.

BEHAVIOR

Males will display by flying low over grasslands, fluttering their wings while singing their robotic or mechanical sounding song. At other times these birds often stay hidden in open grasslands.

HABITAT

Taller grasslands and overgrown fields.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

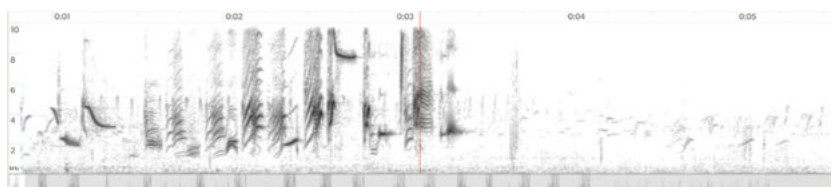
The male displays to females by flying low over fields in a helicopter-like pattern, moving slowly with wings flapping rapidly before fluttering back to a tall grass stem other perch. The male will almost always be singing throughout the display flight.

COOL FACT

They are the only bird in North America with white on the back and black on the underside, sometimes being described as though they are wearing a tuxedo backwards.

SOUND

Males sing a long, bubbling song with a mix of high-pitched metallic notes and buzzy low notes. The song can sound a bit robotic and is sometimes said to sound like R2D2 from Star Wars.





Brown-headed Cowbird

SIZE & SHAPE

Slightly smaller than an American Robin. Shorter and thicker beak than other blackbirds.

COLOR

Males have a brown head and darker body. Females are completely brown.

BEHAVIOR

They spend a lot of time in flocks, pecking at the ground for food. It is common to see males gathering on lawns with other blackbirds and starlings. Females are more likely to be seen prowling forested edges to seek out an optimal nesting spot.

HABITAT

Open areas like lawns, pastures, and meadows.

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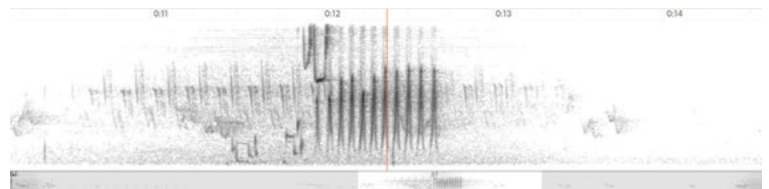
Males put their whole body into their song. With open wings and puffed out chest they seem to strain to get the sound out.

COOL FACT

This species does not build its own nest or raise its own young. Females lay their eggs in other birds' nests. This is called brood parasitism.

SOUND

A “water song,” with a variety of bubbly notes and liquid sounding whistles and clicks.





Evan Lipton, Macaulay Library

Chipping Sparrow

SIZE & SHAPE

Sparrow sized. Long-tailed sparrow with a medium-sized beak.

COLOR

Brown back with dark streaks. Head has rusty brown crown, white line above the eye and black line through the eye.

BEHAVIOR

Feed on the ground and in small trees. During nesting they forage in flocks.

HABITAT

Open woodlands, forests with grassy clearings, parks, and along roadsides.

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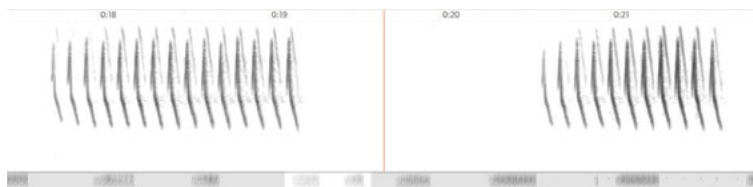
Flocks of small birds feeding on field edges. They fly to a low perch when startled from the ground.

COOL FACT

They typically build their nests low in a shrub, but people have found their nests in odd places like in a lawn mower.

SOUND

Song is a single note repeating quickly for several seconds. Can be compared to the sound of a sewing machine.



Female



Evan Lipton, Macaulay Library

Male



Jack & Holly Bartholmai, Macaulay Library

Common Grackle

SIZE & SHAPE

Slightly larger than an American Robin with long legs and a large tail.

COLOR

Males are black and shiny like an oil slick with a dark blue head. Females tend to be duller colored.

BEHAVIOR

Noisy and aggressive towards other birds. Ground foragers, can be seen pecking rather than scratching.

HABITAT

Nest typically in coniferous trees. Habitat ranges from marshes and forest edges to suburb areas.

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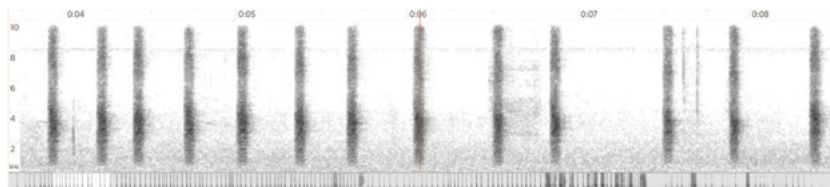
Bigger dark-colored bird making a sound similar to opening a rusty gate.

COOL FACT

They have a hard keel in their beak used to saw open acorns.

SOUND

High pitched clear whistles and guttural squeaks almost like a rusty gate.





Common Yellowthroat

SIZE & SHAPE

Size of a small sparrow. Often stand alert with tail raised.

COLOR

Adult males are olive on the back with a yellow throat and black mask over the eyes. Females are olive brown with yellow on the throat. They do not have the black mask.

BEHAVIOR

Move low to the ground in dense fields and shrubs, searching for insects.

HABITAT

Marshes and grasslands.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

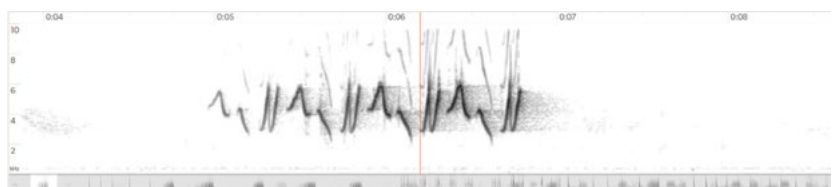
Easily agitated and very vocal when alarmed.

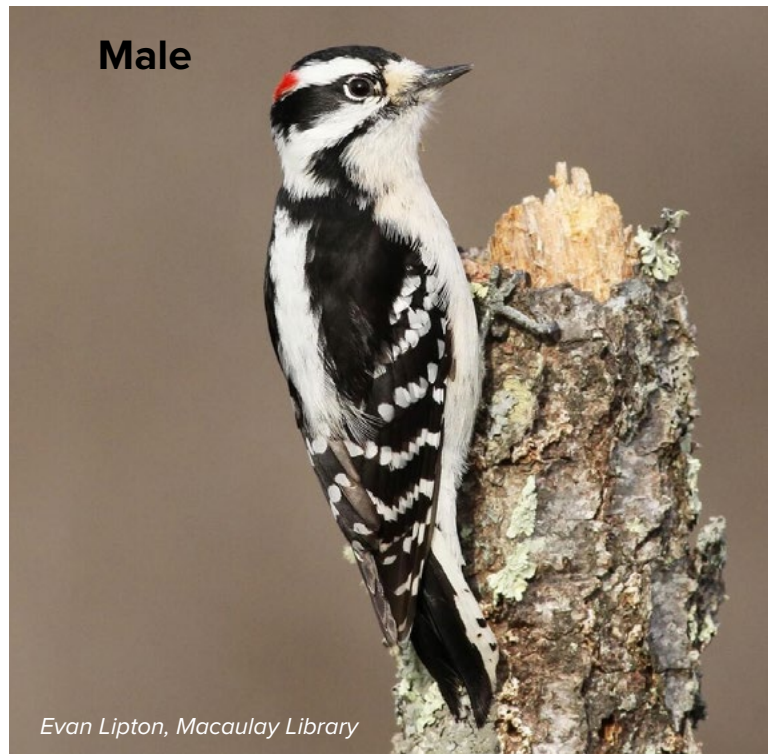
COOL FACT

They were one of the first bird species to be recorded from the New World as they were described by Linnaeus in 1766.

SOUND

Loud, fast song that people hear as *witchity-witchity-witchity-witchity-wit*.





Downy Woodpecker

SIZE & SHAPE

Just smaller than a Robin but larger than Sparrows, chisel-like beak, and perches with a straightened back.

COLOR

White with black markings, males may have red marking on back of their head.

BEHAVIOR

Acrobatic movements. Flight pattern is bounding, rising and falling with each flap. Often making a lot of noise in spring and summer.

HABITAT

Open woodlands and brushy edges. Can also be found in orchards, parks, and backyards.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

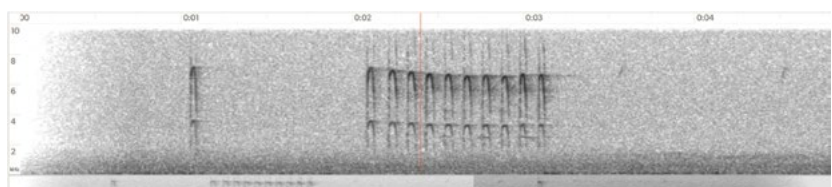
Black and white woodpecker with very short beak.

COOL FACT

Drumming is often mistaken for feeding behavior, although it is a form of territory claim and attraction “song.”

SOUND

Whinnying call that descends in pitch as well as *pik* notes. Drumming.



Female



Jay McGowan, Macaulay Library

Male



Keith Kennedy, Macaulay Library

Eastern Bluebird

SIZE & SHAPE

Between the size of a Sparrow and a Robin.
Round belly with short legs

COLOR

Males are vibrant blue on top with rusty red/brown throat and breast. Females are grayish blue with a dull orange-brown throat and breast.

BEHAVIOR

Like to perch on elevated surfaces like wires and low-hanging branches in open areas. They also often utilize old woodpecker holes for nesting.

HABITAT

Open meadows and trees that provide holes for protection. Built nest boxes increase their populations, making them more commonly spotted along edges of fields and roads.

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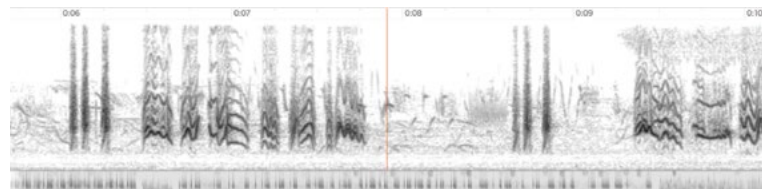
They are the only bright blue birds that nest in holes. If you see a bright blue bird fly out of a tree hole or nest box it is likely an Eastern Bluebird.

COOL FACT

At one time Eastern Bluebird populations were quite low, but their numbers have come back up thanks to people providing nest boxes for them.

SOUND

The whole song lasts about 2 seconds, and consists of low-pitched warbling sounds.





Eastern Phoebe

SIZE & SHAPE

Sparrow sized with a large head.

COLOR

Mostly gray upperparts with white underparts

BEHAVIOR

An active bird, categorized as a small flycatcher. They usually perch lower to the ground on fences or lowermost branches of trees to easily fly back and forth to catch insects, returning to the same location.

HABITAT

Open woods like parks, yards, woodlands, and woodland edges. They often breed and build their nests with the help of human-made structures like buildings and bridges.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

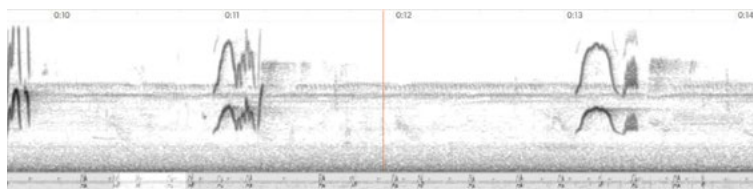
Unlike other flycatchers, the Eastern Phoebe constantly flicks its tail up and down while perched.

COOL FACT

These individuals rarely seek out the company of other Phoebes. Even mating pairs are not fond of each other for very long—the female is known to chase away her male counterpart during the egg laying process.

SOUND

The two-parted song sounds like *fee bee*.





Matt Davis, Macaulay Library

European Starling

SIZE & SHAPE

Chunky, just smaller than a Robin, with a short tail and slender beak. In flight their wings are short often giving them a look like a four-pointed star.

COLOR

Dark overall and shiny like an oil slick. In winter, brown with striking white spots.

BEHAVIOR

Noisy and travel in large groups, probe ground and grass looking for food, or perch on wires and trees.

HABITAT

Common in towns, suburbs, and countrysides near people. They feed in lawns and fields, near sidewalks and parking lots.

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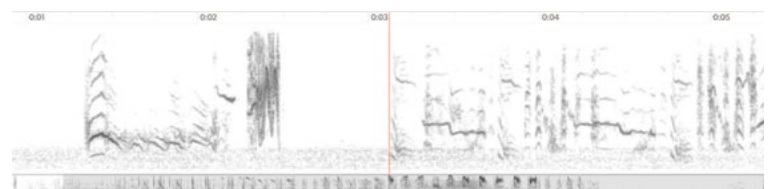
In summer, a striking yellow bill against a dark iridescent body; and in winter, white spotting.

COOL FACT

These birds were first introduced in Central Park on the belief that America should have all the birds that Shakespeare ever mentioned. A population of 100 has now multiplied to over 200 million.

SOUND

Starlings will mimic sounds of other birds. They have been known to warble, whistle, chatter, make liquid sounds, trill, and rattle.





Ryan Sanderson, Macaulay Library

Field Sparrow

SIZE & SHAPE

Just larger than a Chickadee. Slender shape with cone-like beak, rounded head and long tail.

COLOR

Mostly light brown/tan, pink bill with a reddish crown.

BEHAVIOR

Often found in small flocks, feeding on the ground. When singing, males tend to perch up on branches.

HABITAT

Found in overgrown fields.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

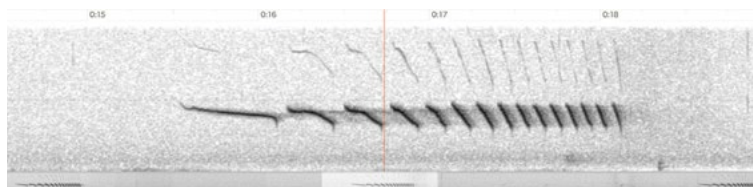
Song sounds like a bouncing ball, with notes gradually getting closer together.

COOL FACT

Often can be found in mixed flocks with other Sparrows and are usually at the bottom of the “pecking order”

SOUND

Calls are often noted as a bouncing ball, an accelerating series of short whistles that develops in a rapid trill.





Grasshopper Sparrow

SIZE & SHAPE

On the smaller side for a sparrow. Short tail. Small head is flat on top with almost comically large beak.

COLOR

Tan and brown bird with streaks on its back. No streaks on its front. White eye ring. Yellow spot between eye and beak and at bend of wing.

BEHAVIOR

Stays close to the ground, often running instead of flying. Males will sing from an exposed perch such as top of a grass stem or fence post.

HABITAT

Open grassy areas with some bare patches of ground.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

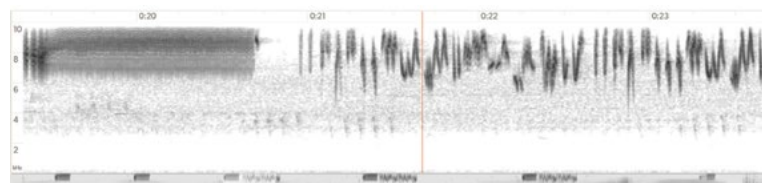
Their high-pitched buzzing song sounds like an insect.

COOL FACT

As their name suggests, these birds eat mostly grasshoppers and other insects. Adults will prepare meals for their young by shaking grasshoppers until the legs fall off.

SOUND

High-pitched, insect-like buzz or trill. Song usually begins with two or three *tick* notes.





Evan Lipton, Macaulay Library

Gray Catbird

SIZE & SHAPE

American Robin-sized bird with broad rounded wings and long legs.

COLOR

Gray color with darker cap and beady black eyes.

BEHAVIOR

Hop through low vegetation and fly short distances. Can be aggressively territorial.

HABITAT

Dense shrubbery in fencerows and at roadsides.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

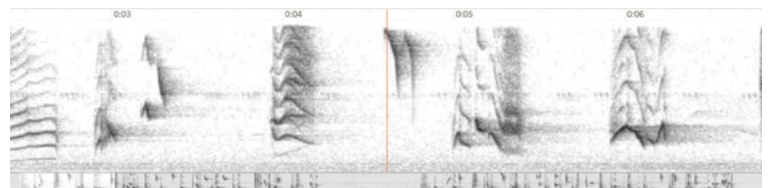
Gray bird giving a long series of jumbled notes and phrases from thick vegetation

COOL FACT

The Gray Catbird song can last for up to ten minutes.

SOUND

Song consists of a series of imitation noises and note phrases. Also makes a single note sound that sounds like a cat's meow.





House Sparrow

SIZE & SHAPE

Medium sized sparrow with large, rounded head.

COLOR

Brown on top with lighter colored underside. Males have black bib on throat.

BEHAVIOR

Feeds on the ground often in flocks. Aggressive towards other birds.

HABITAT

Often live immediately next to humans in cities, towns, and suburbs.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

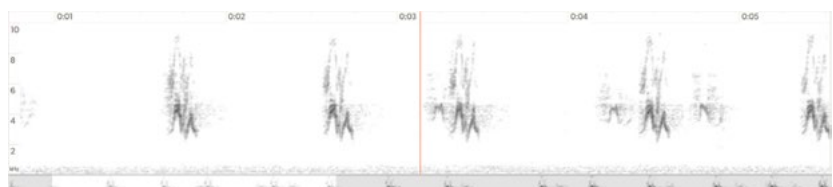
Small brown bird living close to humans.

COOL FACT

Despite their size, they will aggressively defend their homes and will kick out other birds.

SOUND

Repetitive series of *chirrup* notes.





Indigo Bunting

SIZE & SHAPE

Small, stocky bird, about the size of a Sparrow, with short tails and thick, cone shaped beaks.

COLOR

During the breeding season males are a blue all over, with non-breeding males and females being brown.

BEHAVIOR

Males will often be seen singing from the tops of trees, shrubs, and telephone lines. Fairly solitary in the breeding season, however, will create large flocks when migrating or in winter habitat.

HABITAT

Buntings like weedy and brushy habitat especially where field meets forest, edges, hedgerows, overgrown patches, and roadsides. Feed in shrubs and grasses looking for seeds.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

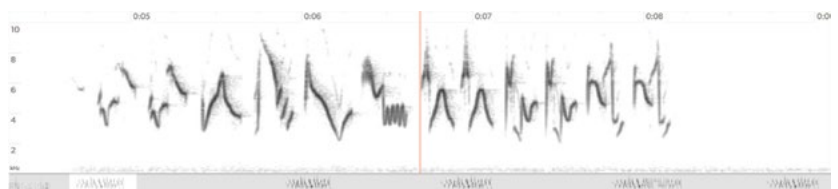
Completely blue sparrow-sized bird.

COOL FACT

Indigo Buntings lack blue pigment in their feathers—the blue coloration is caused by the structure of their feathers which reflect blue light much like the airborne particles that make the sky seem blue.

SOUND

Often sing in bright, high-pitched notes, phases are usually sung in pairs represented as *sweet, sweet, chew, chew* or *what, what, where, where*. Calls are short and sharp one syllable *spit* or *chip*.





Northern Cardinal

SIZE & SHAPE

Size is between a Sparrow and an American Robin. Long tail and a short thick beak. Crest that looks like it has a mohawk.

COLOR

Males are all red with a black mask and orange beak. Females are brown with some red and same black mask and orange beak as male.

BEHAVIOR

Forage in pairs hopping near the ground. They perch low.

HABITAT

Backyards, parks, woodlots, and shrubby forest edges.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

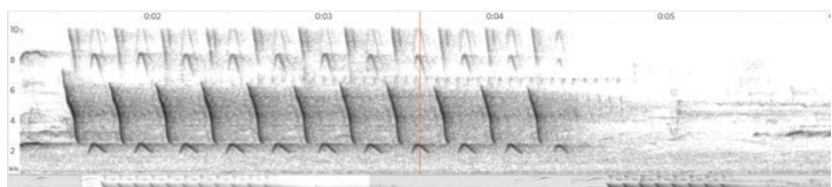
Look for a bright red bird in thick bushes.

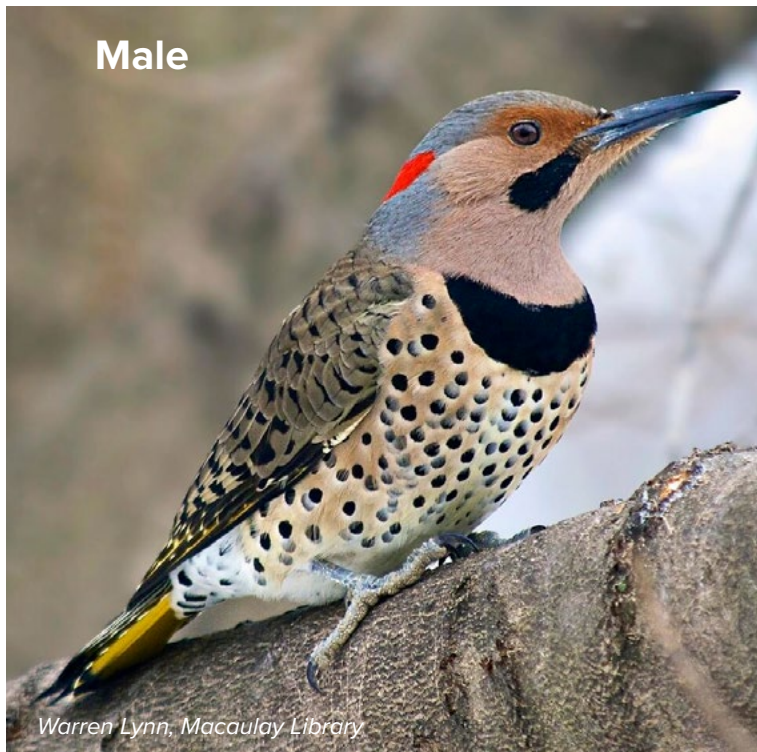
COOL FACT

The male is very territorial in the spring, so much so that it will fight its own reflection in a window.

SOUND

Song consists of whistles that speed up and end slow. Can sound like the bird is singing *cheer, cheer, cheer*.





Northern Flicker

SIZE & SHAPE

Larger than a Blue Jay or Robin. Straight, slightly down curved beak and woodpecker-like posture.

COLOR

Brown overall with black scalloping to feathers, resulting in an almost spotted look, with bright yellow on underside of wings and tail. Bright white patch above tail.

BEHAVIOR

Flickers spend lots of time foraging on the ground rather than on tree trunks like most woodpeckers. They will often perch upright on branches.

HABITAT

Open habitats near trees, including woodlands, forest edges, parks, and yard.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

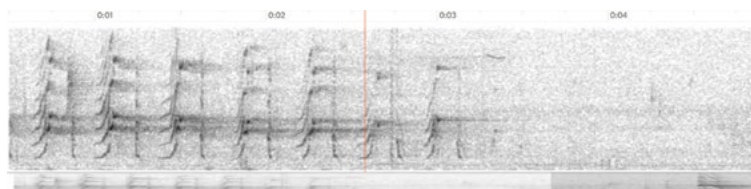
Try to look for “spotting” or scalloping of feathers, white patch above tail, and the color of the underwing.

COOL FACT

Northern Flickers in the east have yellow under their wings and tails, while western birds have red.

SOUND

Loud, rolling rattle, similar to a laugh. Also, will produce single *kyeer* notes and a rhythmic *flick-a, flick-a* call. Will drum like other woodpeckers





Red-bellied Woodpecker

SIZE & SHAPE

Slightly larger than an American Robin with a long tail and long, pointed beak.

COLOR

Black and white barred back, thick red stripe on head.

BEHAVIOR

Found pressed against the trunks of trees often drilling into them with their beaks.

HABITAT

Live in denser forest areas usually in hardwood trees.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

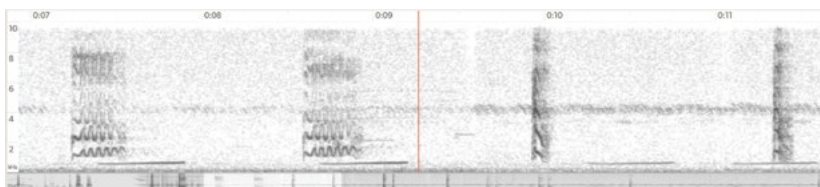
Black and white pattern on back with thick red stripe on head is distinct.

COOL FACT

May fly erratically through the forest as a form of play which also teaches juveniles evasive tactics.

SOUND

Song consists of a shrill rolling *kwirr* sound.





Ryan Schain, Macaulay Library

Red-eyed Vireo

SIZE & SHAPE

Similar size to a Sparrow. Short tail and long beak with a small hook.

COLOR

Olive-green on its back with a white belly. Top of the head is gray with a white stripe above the eye. Adults have red eyes and immature birds have dark eyes.

BEHAVIOR

Moves through the tree tops, eating insects under leaves. They often forage while hovering.

HABITAT

Woodlands, shade trees, and groves.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

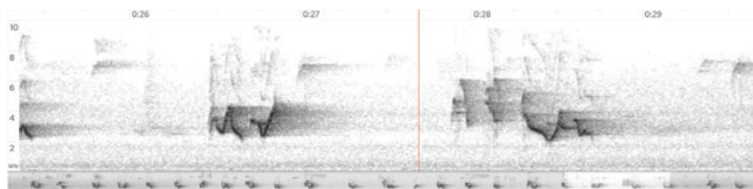
Listen for this bird sounding like it is asking and answering questions through summer in the woods.

COOL FACT

The red iris doesn't develop until the end of their first winter. They are born with brown eyes.

SOUND

Portions of the song end in the note falling or rising. It sounds like the bird asks a question, then answers it.





Brian Sullivan, Macaulay Library

Red-tailed Hawk

SIZE & SHAPE

Larger than a crow, slightly smaller than a goose. Large rounded wings with a short tail.

COLOR

Brown on top. White underside with dark belly band. Rusty red/orange tail feathers.

BEHAVIOR

Often perch in open areas and soar above open grasslands looking for food.

HABITAT

Will nest in most open areas including desert, grasslands, and roadside areas.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

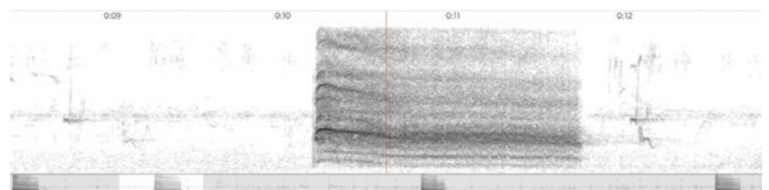
Large bird of prey perched on the edge of a field.

COOL FACT

The sound of a Red-tailed Hawk is often mistakenly used for eagles and vultures in movies.

SOUND

Long, high-pitched screech.





Red-winged Blackbird

SIZE & SHAPE

Similar in size to an American Robin, tails medium length, sharply pointed bill.

COLOR

Males have a glossy black body with red and yellow shoulder badges. Females are entirely brown with dark streaks and often a white eyebrow.

BEHAVIOR

Males are attention seekers, perching on top of high points to get noticed. Females are less noticeable and stay closer to the ground.

HABITAT

Common in both freshwater and saltwater marshes, wet roadside areas, as well as drier fields, meadows, pastures, and feedlots.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

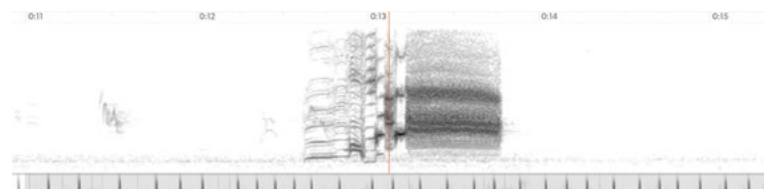
Males will perch in an exposed area and make themselves look as big as possible while making a lot of noise and flashing their bright red wing patches.

COOL FACT

To keep a threat away from their nesting site, the red-winged black bird can match the speed of a crow or hawk when chasing it out of its territory.

SOUND

The song is a distinctive *conk-la-REE*. Their alarm call is more intense, sounding like a *chak, chak, chak* that is described as “scolding.”





Bryan Calk, Macaulay Library

Savannah Sparrow

SIZE & SHAPE

Medium-sized sparrow, with its head seeming small proportionate to the rest of its body.

COLOR

A fully streaked bird. There's a tiny yellow swoosh of color in front of the eye.

BEHAVIOR

Spend much of their time low to the ground to eat seeds.

HABITAT

Prefer non-wooded, open areas so they can easily graze for seeds. They can often be spotted on road's edges near farms.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

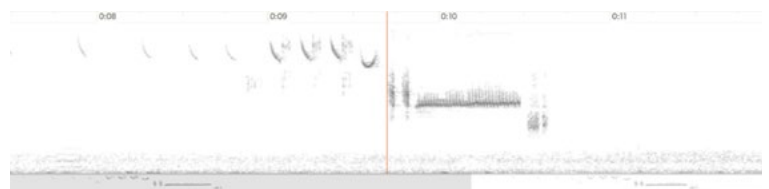
The yellow spot in front of its eye helps differentiate it from other small brown streaked birds.

COOL FACT

A female needs to gather 10 times her body weight worth of food to nurture her young for the first 8 days of their life while staying in the nest.

SOUND

"Insect-like" and buzzing, the call starts with 2-3 high-pitched chirps and then changes to a lower trill. When alarmed, the Savannah Sparrow calls a repetitive *tss* to repel threats.





Jonathan Irons, Macaulay Library

Song Sparrow

SIZE & SHAPE

Medium-sized sparrow. Short beak, long tail, and broad wings.

COLOR

Brown with thick streaks on the chest and sides. Large dark spot in center of breast. The head is red-brown and gray.

BEHAVIOR

Move through low vegetation for food. Flight includes a downward pumping of the tail.

HABITAT

Marsh edges, overgrown fields, backyards, and forest edges.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

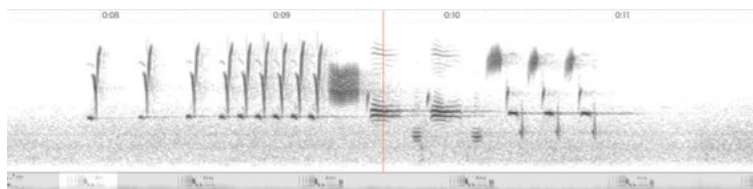
Look for their distinctive tail-pumping flight.

COOL FACT

They have one of the highest varieties of dialects of any songbird in North America. Song Sparrows living just 2 miles away from each other can sound quite different.

SOUND

Song consists of 2-3 short notes followed by a jumble of sounds. People hear it as *Madge-Madge-Madge, put-on-your-tea-kettle-ettle-ettle*.





Darlene Friedman, Macaulay Library

Tufted Titmouse

SIZE & SHAPE

About the size of a Sparrow. Large head and eyes with a small crest and stout bill. Often mistaken as a baby cardinal.

COLOR

Silver/gray above and whiter or paler below, rusty or peachy down the sides.

BEHAVIOR

Very active, acrobatic forager often in multi-species flocks and frequent visitors to feeders.

HABITAT

Eastern woodlands, including hardwood and evergreen, but they also visit feeders, parks, and orchards.



TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

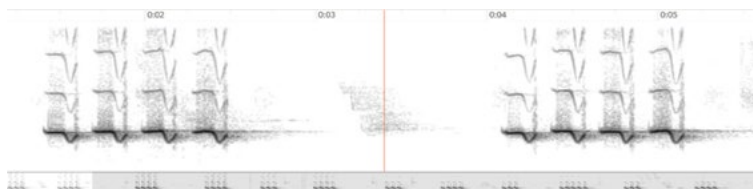
Small, light gray bird with a crest and beady black eyes.

COOL FACT

Often line the inner cup of their nest with hair, sometimes plucked directly from living animals. The list of hair types identified from old nests includes raccoons, opossums, mice, woodchucks, squirrels, rabbits, livestock, pets, and even humans.

SOUND

Fast-repeated, clear whistle: *peter-peter-peter-peter*. Calls are a mix of *tsees* and *day*.





Brian E Kushner, Adobe Stock

Turkey Vulture

SIZE & SHAPE

Large dark bird with long, broad wings. When flying it looks like they have “fingers” at the end of their wings.

COLOR

Dark brown body. Underside of their wings is dark in front and lighter in back.

BEHAVIOR

Teetering flight with very few wingbeats. Roost in large numbers, or in large numbers around a food source. Will hop along ground with wings slightly extended.

HABITAT

Common around open areas (roadsides, farm fields, countrysides) and food sources (landfills, trash heaps, roadkill etc.). Roost on poles, towers, dead trees, and cliff faces.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

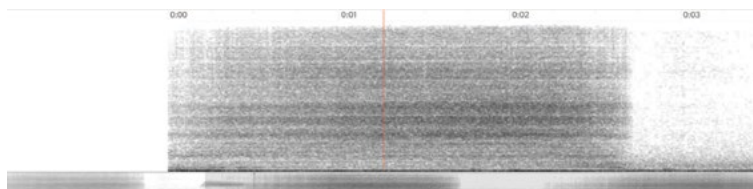
When in flight look for the “TV” (turkey vulture). Their wings will have a lighter outline making their dark body look similar to a “T” and their wings will be positioned slightly upwards from the body while soaring, giving them a “V” shape in flight.

COOL FACT

Their stomach acid is so strong they can consume carcasses that are tainted by anthrax, tuberculosis, and rabies without getting sick. Without vultures, other scavengers would spread harmful diseases.

SOUND

Vultures do not sing or call, but may produce a deep, guttural hiss if they feel threatened.





Yellow Warbler

SIZE & SHAPE

Size of a small Sparrow. Small, round head and stout beak.

COLOR

Male is a bright yellow with red streaks on breast. Female is a duller yellow with faint streaking. Beady black eyes.

BEHAVIOR

Often near the tops of tall shrubs and small trees. They hop on twigs to eat insects.

HABITAT

Shrubby thickets, woods, along water and in wetlands.

TRY TO OBSERVE THIS

Look for them hopping on the twigs of small trees near water.

COOL FACT

Yellow Warblers have been found caught in the orb weaver spider's web.

SOUND

Whistled notes that accelerate and end by rising. The song is so sweet sounding that people hear it as "sweet sweet sweet I'm so sweet."

