

Name: American Robin

Food: Spring and summer – soft invertebrates (especially earthworms)
Autumn and winter – primarily fruit

Range: Breeds across North America (Canada, United States, and Mexico)
Winters in the southern United States and Mexico

Habitat: Farmland and yards where it forages in moist grass, often tugging at worms on garden lawns, and nests in shade trees.

Migration destinations:

Southern United States (southern portions of Florida, Louisiana, Texas, California) and Mexico.



Name: American Black Duck

Food: Seeds, foliage, and tubers of aquatic plants and seeds and fruits of terrestrial plants, a variety of invertebrates, agricultural grains (seeds), and occasionally fish and amphibians.

Range: Breeds across mid-western and eastern Canada and north eastern United States
Winters in the mid Atlantic United States

Habitat: Freshwater wetlands, lakes, ponds, bogs, and salt marshes

Migration destinations:

Individuals travel overland or follow major rivers and the Atlantic Coast to reach wintering sites in coastal marshes from Canada to the mid Atlantic states.



Name: American Goldfinch

Food: Almost exclusively grains (seeds)

Range: Breeds across Canada and the United States
Winters in the United States and Mexico

Habitat: Widely distributed species that is common in summer in weedy fields, river flood plains, early second growth forest, and orchards and suburban gardens—habitats where they find their major foods and suitable nesting sites

Migration destinations:
United States and Mexico.



Name: Blue Jay

Food: Arthropods, acorns and other nuts, soft fruits, seeds, small vertebrates.

Range: Breeds across southern Canada and across the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains
Winters in the mid and southern United States

Habitat: Primarily inhabits deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests and woodlands. Common in towns and residential areas, especially those having large oaks or other mast-producing trees.

Migration destinations:
Mid and southern United States



Name: Belted Kingfisher

Food: Fish, molluscs, crustaceans, insects, amphibians, reptiles, young birds, small mammals, even berries.

Range: Breeds across Canada and the United States
Winters in the United States and Mexico

Habitat: Inhabits diverse aquatic habitats such as streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and estuaries or calm marine waters in which prey are clearly visible. Typically perch over clear open water before plunge-diving for prey.

Migration destinations:
United States and Mexico.



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Name: Baltimore Oriole

Food: During breeding season, eats caterpillars, fruits, adult insects, and spiders. In winter, nectar, small fruits, and insects (especially caterpillars).

Range: Breeds across southern Canada and the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Winters in the southern United States and the Neotropics (Central American and northern South America).

Habitat: Woodland edge and open riparian woods and has adapted well to urban parks and suburban yards.

Migration destinations:

Medium- to long-distance migrants, wintering primarily in Central America and northern South America. Most individuals migrate overland through Mexico, principally along Atlantic slope. Smaller numbers take overwater routes to the Caribbean islands.



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Name: Barn Swallow

Food: Mainly flying insects with occasional seeds

Range: Breeds throughout most of North America, Europe, and Asia.
Winters in Central and South America, southern Spain, Morocco, Egypt, sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, India, Indochina, Malaysia, and Australia.

Habitat: Agricultural areas, cities, and suburbs, and along highways. Breeding habitat usually contains open areas (fields, meadows) for foraging, nest site that includes a vertical or horizontal wall (often enclosed) underneath some type of roof or ceiling, and a body of water that provides mud for nest-building.

Migration destinations:

Central and South America, southern Spain, Morocco, Egypt, sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, India, Indochina, Malaysia, and Australia. Flocks with other swallows during migration, roosting in large flocks in marshes and grain fields. Often seen along lakeshores and coastlines, where groups may pass continuously for several days to weeks, always moving parallel to the coast. On trans-Gulf and trans-Caribbean crossings, known to land on ships.



Name: Canada Goose

Food: During breeding, forages primarily on grasses, sedges, and berries.
During winter, forages on grasses and agricultural crops (grains/seeds).

Range: Breeds across Canada and the United States
Winters in the United States and northern Mexico

Habitat: It occupies a broad range of habitats in temperate to low-arctic regions, including flat, featureless tundra; boreal forest; prairies and parklands; high mountain meadows; and a variety of managed refuge conditions and areas of human habitation. It nests individually or small groups, preferring sites on small islands in tundra lakes and ponds, and on margins of lakes, ponds, and rivers.

Migration destinations:

United States and northern Mexico. Migration is characterized by nonstop or interrupted flights along waterfowl migration corridors, with individuals returning to specific migration-stopover sites and wintering areas.



Name: Cedar Waxwing

Food: Fruit (mainly sugary fruits) and insects

Range: Breeds across Canada and the United States
Winters in the southern United States and Mexico

Habitat: Habitats include various woodlands, especially open forests, and riparian areas of deserts and grasslands, as well as farms, orchards, conifer plantations, and suburban gardens.

Migration destinations:

Southern United States and Mexico. Flocks may vary widely in size during migratory period and winter. Flocks of 30–100 are common, but flocks of thousands may occur in both fall and spring.



Name: Eastern Bluebird

Food: Insects and small fruits

Range: Breeds across southern Canada and United States, east of the Rocky Mountains. Winters in the southern United States and Mexico.

Habitat: Prefers open habitat with no or little understory and with sparse ground cover. Modern breeding habitats include orchards, clear-cuts in oak-hickory forests, burned tracts of pine plains and woods, upland, and swampy habitats quite near to major urban areas. Nests in cavities such as trees and nest boxes.

Migration destinations:

Southern United States and Mexico. May travel in flocks of up to several hundred birds, although most migratory groups are much smaller.



Name: House Wren

Food: Feeds primarily on small, terrestrial invertebrates such as spiders, beetles, and bugs.

Range: Breeds across southern Canada and the United States
Winters in the southern United States and Mexico

Habitat: Known to occur primarily at or near edges of forests and in open woodlands, wooded swamps, city parks, and residential areas with trees.

Migration destinations:

Southern United States and Mexico. Collisions with tall TV towers suggest that this species migrates at night.



Name: Killdeer

Food: Terrestrial invertebrates, especially earthworms, grasshoppers, beetles, and snails; infrequently small vertebrates and seeds.

Range: Breeds across North America (Canada, United States, and Mexico)
Winters in the southern United States and Mexico

Habitat: Although technically shorebirds, Killdeer are often found away from shores as well as near them, frequenting mudflats, gravel bars, short-grass meadows, and construction sites, road shoulders, gravel roads and driveways, graveled rooftops, lawns, pastures, and golf courses. They are most often found near water of some sort, even if it is a lawn sprinkler.

Migration destinations:

Southern United States and Mexico. Migrants generally travel in flocks of 6–30 birds, which, during rests and foraging, aggressively maintain individual distances of 13 - 20 feet.



Name: Mourning Dove

Food: Diet consists mostly (99%) of seeds from cultivated or wild plants

Range: Breeds across southern Canada, the United States, and Mexico
Winters in the United States, Mexico, and Central America

Habitat: Nests in a wide array of habitats and is known to be highly adaptable to habitat types.

Migration destinations:

United States, Mexico, and Central America. Migration distance varies substantially, ranging from several thousand miles for southern Canada breeding migrants to hundreds of miles for lower-latitude birds.



Name: Northern Flicker

Food: Ground foraging woodpecker that eats mostly ants but also beetle larvae. During late autumn, winter, and early spring it also eats a variety of berries.

Range: Breeds across North America (Canada, United States, and Mexico)
Winters in the United States and Mexico

Habitat: Well adapted to habitats altered by humans, commonly breeding in urban as well as suburban and rural environments, and visiting backyard bird feeders. Nests in cavities.

Migration destinations:

United States and Mexico. Migrates in loose flocks that vary in size from a few individuals to greater than 100. Flocks may become more concentrated where they funnel onto peninsulas, seeking short routes over major bodies of water, such as Point Pelee, extending into Lake Erie. At Fire Island., NY, up to 2,000 individuals were documented in a single morning flight.



Name: Purple Finch

Food: Mainly seeds, buds, blossoms, nectar, fruit of trees; occasionally insects.
Frequently found at bird feeders.

Range: Breeds across Canada and the north-eastern United States.
Winters in the United States, East of the Rocky Mountains.

Habitat: Forests, urban and suburban areas, mixed shrub and conifer habitats, weedy fields, and hedgerows.

Migration destinations:
United States, East of the Rocky Mountains.

The male, with its complex warbling song and raspberry red coloration, is one of the more conspicuous birds in its range.



Name: Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Food: Floral nectar and small insects; also tree sap when nectar is scarce or unavailable.
Frequents back yard nectar feeders.

Range: Breeds across southern Canada and eastern United States
Winters along the western Gulf Coast of the United States and south through Central America.

Habitat: Mixed woodlands and eastern deciduous forest; also associated with woodland clearings and edges, gardens, and orchards.

Migration destinations:

Western Gulf Coast of the United States and south through Central America.

Adult Ruby-throated Hummingbirds have a mass of only 3.5 grams on average. Despite their tiny size, many of these birds fly nonstop across the Gulf of Mexico during fall and spring migration.



Name: Red-winged Blackbird

Food: Insects, seeds, grain/seeds.

Range: Breeds across North America (Canada, United States, and Mexico).
Winters in the United States and Mexico.

Habitat: Although primarily associated with large freshwater marshes and prairies, it also nests in small patches of marsh vegetation in roadside ditches, saltwater marshes, rice paddies, hay fields, pasture land, fallow fields, suburban habitats, and even urban parks.

Migration destinations:

United States and Mexico. Migrate in flocks during the day. Males migrate before females in spring and after females in fall.



Name: Scarlet Tanager

Food: Wide variety of adult flying and nonflying insects, various insect larvae, and spiders. When insects not plentiful, will take earthworms as well as a variety of wild and cultivated fruits; also known to eat tender buds.

Range: Breeds across southern Canada and eastern United States.
Winters in northwestern South America.

Habitat: Inhabits a wide variety of forest types. Prefers mature forest, but may occur in young successional woodlands. Occasionally occurs in extensive plantings of shade trees in suburban areas, parks, and cemeteries.

Migration destinations:

Neotropical migrant, annually making the journey between northwestern South America and the eastern United States and southern Canada.



Name: Tree Swallow

Food: Mostly flying insects, though vegetable matter is eaten during unfavorable weather conditions.

Range: Breeds across Canada and northern and central United States.
Winters along the southern coast of the United States and in Mexico.

Habitat: Open fields, meadows, marshes, beaver ponds, lakeshores, and other wetland margins, a species that uses trees only for nesting and occasional roosting. A cavity nester, it depends on woodpeckers and other species that excavate and abandon cavities in dead trees, and nest boxes.

Migration destinations:
Southern coast of the United States and Mexico. During migration, birds fly in loose flocks and gather in large roosts at night.



Name: Wood Duck

Food: Omnivore with a broad diet. Seeds, fruits, and aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates are main foods taken.

Range: Breeds across southern Canada and United States.
Winters in south central United States.

Habitat: Riparian habitats, wooded swamps, and freshwater marshes.

Migration destinations:

South central United States. This species is much sought by hunters, comprising more than ten percent of the annual waterfowl harvest in the U.S. In the Atlantic and Mississippi flyways, it is second only to the Mallard in number of birds shot.



Name: Yellow Warbler

Food: Insects and other arthropods; may take wild fruits occasionally.

Range: Breeds across North America (Canada, United States, and Mexico).
Winters in Mexico and Central America.

Habitat: Shrub wetland, shrub uplands, old fields, blueberry bogs, semi-open wet
deciduous forest, and gardens.

Migration destinations:

Mexico and Central America. Abundant and widespread, the Yellow Warbler has
been a frequent subject of scientific study.

