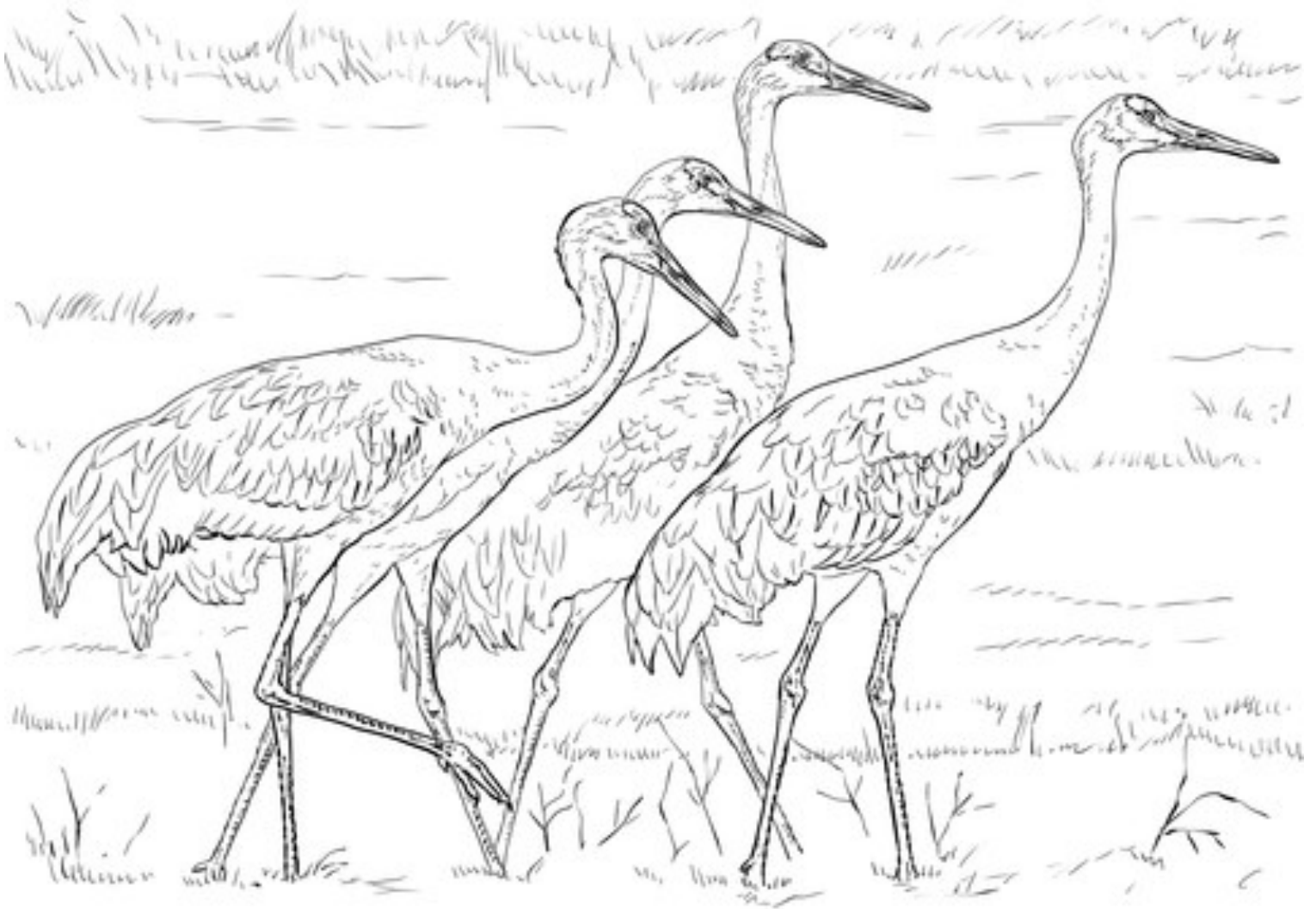


Navarino Nature Center Bird Coloring Book



Sandhill Cranes



EASTERN WOOD PEWEE (*Contopus virens*). Found in summer in eastern half of U.S. and parts of southeastern Canada.



YELLOWTHROAT (*Geothlypis trichas*). Male above, female below. Summer: most of Canada and U.S. Year-round: southernmost states of U.S.



TUFTED TITMOUSE (*Parus bicolor*). Found year-round in eastern half of the U.S.



RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). Male above, others female. Summer: most of Canada and U.S. Year-round: southern half of U.S.



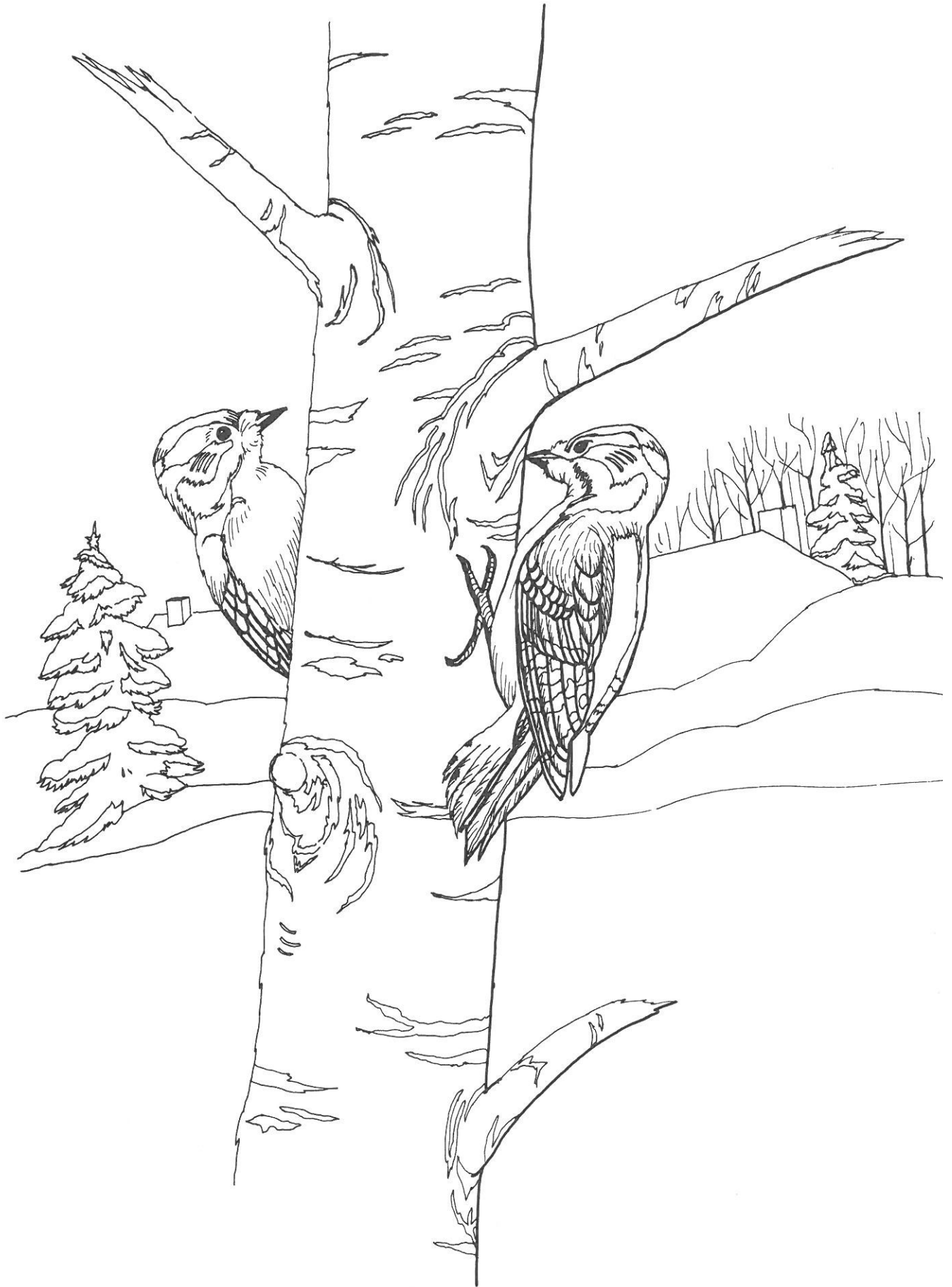
GREEN HERON (*Butorides virescens*). Found in summer in eastern half of U.S.



GOLDFINCH (Common Goldfinch; American Goldfinch; *Spinus tristis*). Female in center, others male. Found throughout U.S. with seasonal range variation.



FLICKER (*Colaptes auratus*). Summer: most of Canada. Year-round: generally, eastern half of U.S.



DOWNY WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopus pubescens*). Female left, male right. Year-round in most of U.S. and wooded parts of Canada.



CARDINAL (*Richmondia cardinalis*). Female left, male right. Year-round in most parts of the U.S.



LEFT: WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta carolinensis*). Year-round through most of U.S. RIGHT: BROWN CREEPER (*Certhia familiaris*). Summer: southern and western Canada, northern U.S. Winter: eastern two-thirds of U.S. (excluding northernmost states). Year-round: western U.S. and parts of Northeast.



BLUE JAY (*Cyanocitta cristata*). Found year-round in eastern two-thirds of U.S. and southeastern Canada.



EASTERN BLUEBIRD (*Sialia sialis*). Summer: southeastern Canada, northeastern and north central U.S. Year-round: southeastern and south central U.S.



BALTIMORE ORIOLE (*Icterus galbula*). Male above, female below. Found in summer in southeastern Canada and eastern two-thirds of the U.S.



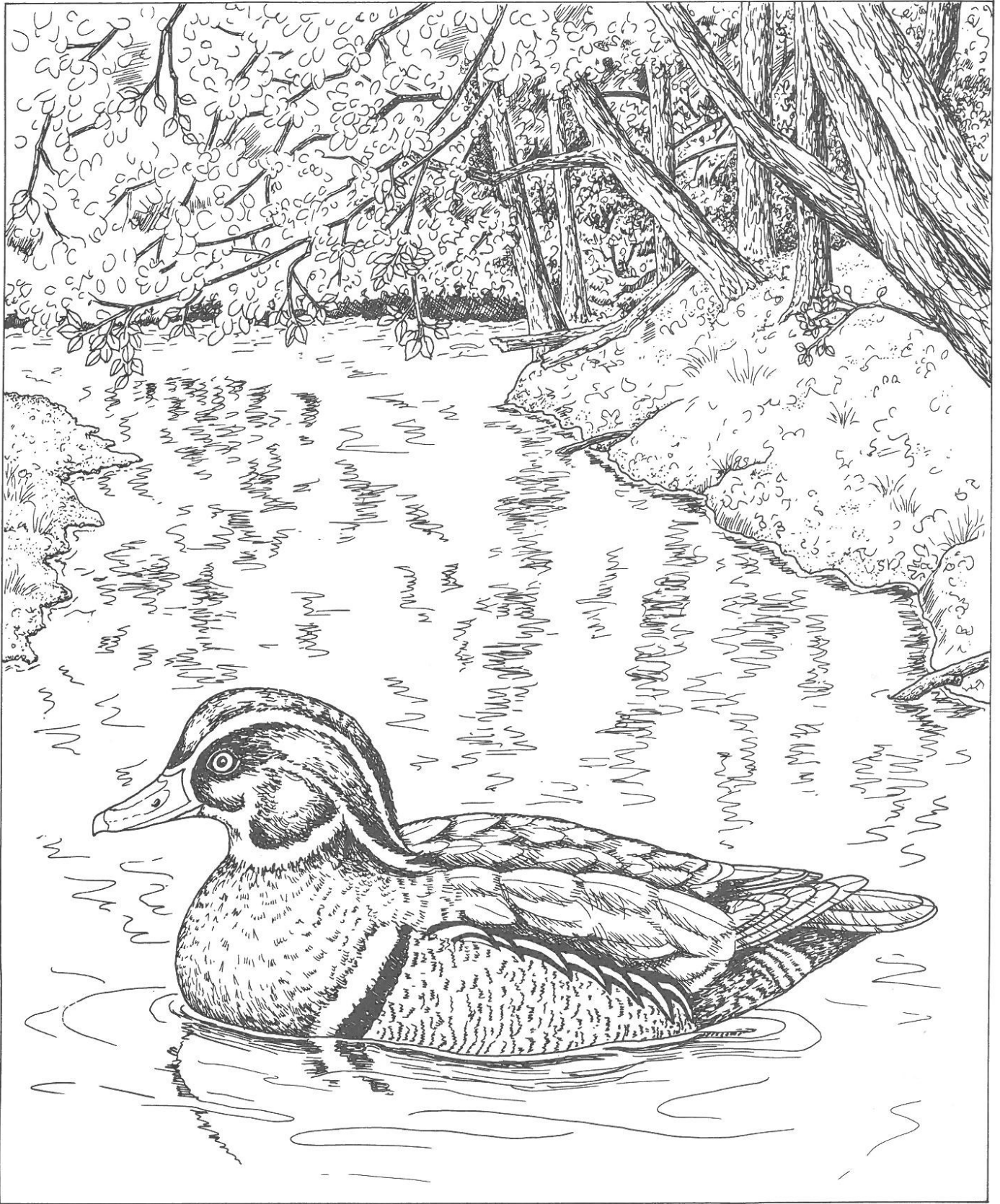
Pileated Woodpecker



Ruffed Grouse



Great Gray Owl

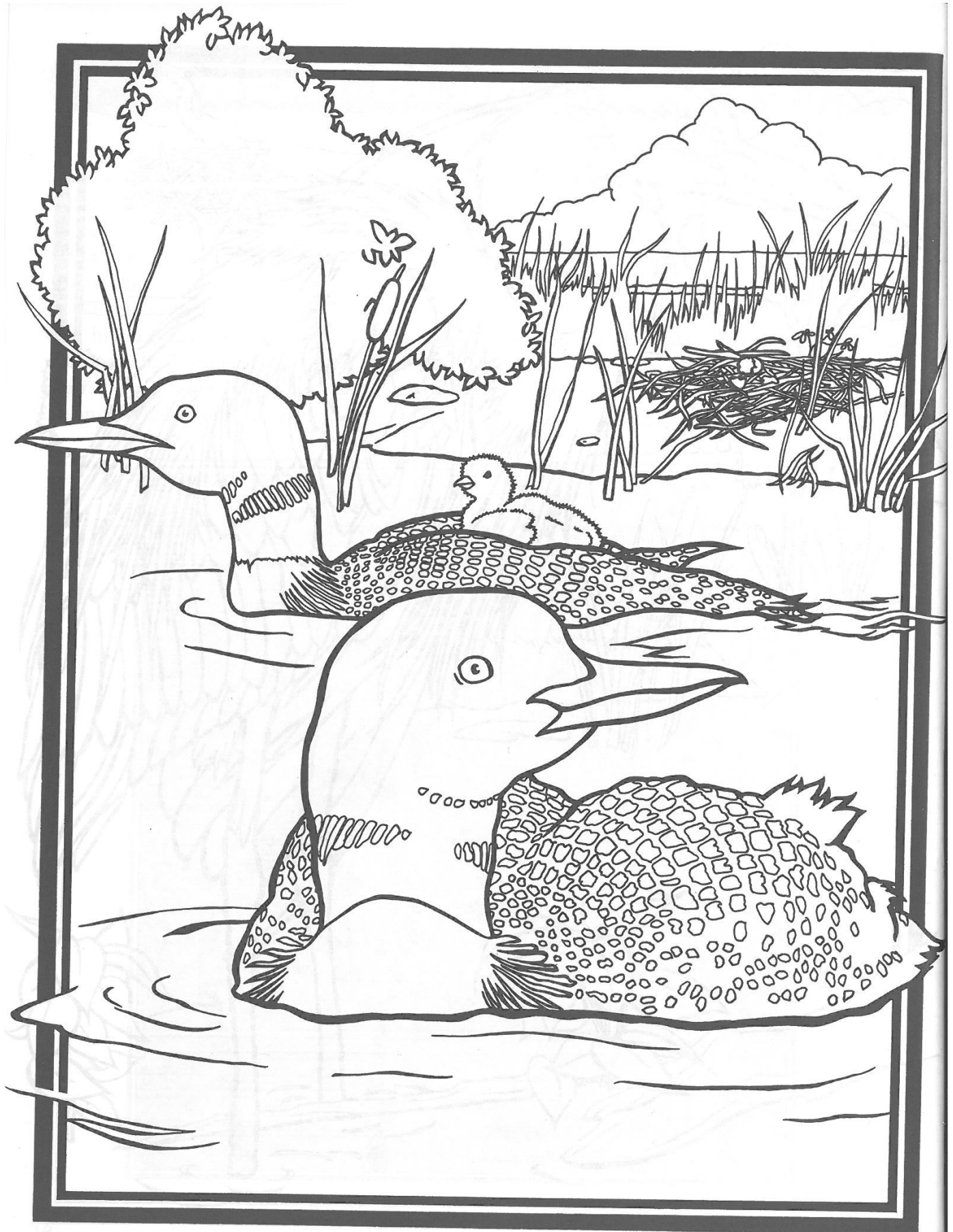


18. The strikingly patterned **wood duck** (*Aix sponsa*) is commonly seen in forest lakes and ponds and in swamps and marshes in all forest types in the eastern half of the United States and into Canada, and also in the far west. The male, shown here, has a green head with a rust-red stripe below a white stripe, a white throat, rust-red chest, blue-black back and wings with

lighter wing tips, a green tail, and a light brown lower body. The female is much less colorful and has a white teardrop-shaped eye patch. The wood duck feeds on various types of plant materials, including acorns. The female nests in trees, laying up to 15 eggs. The young ducks leave the nest soon after hatching.



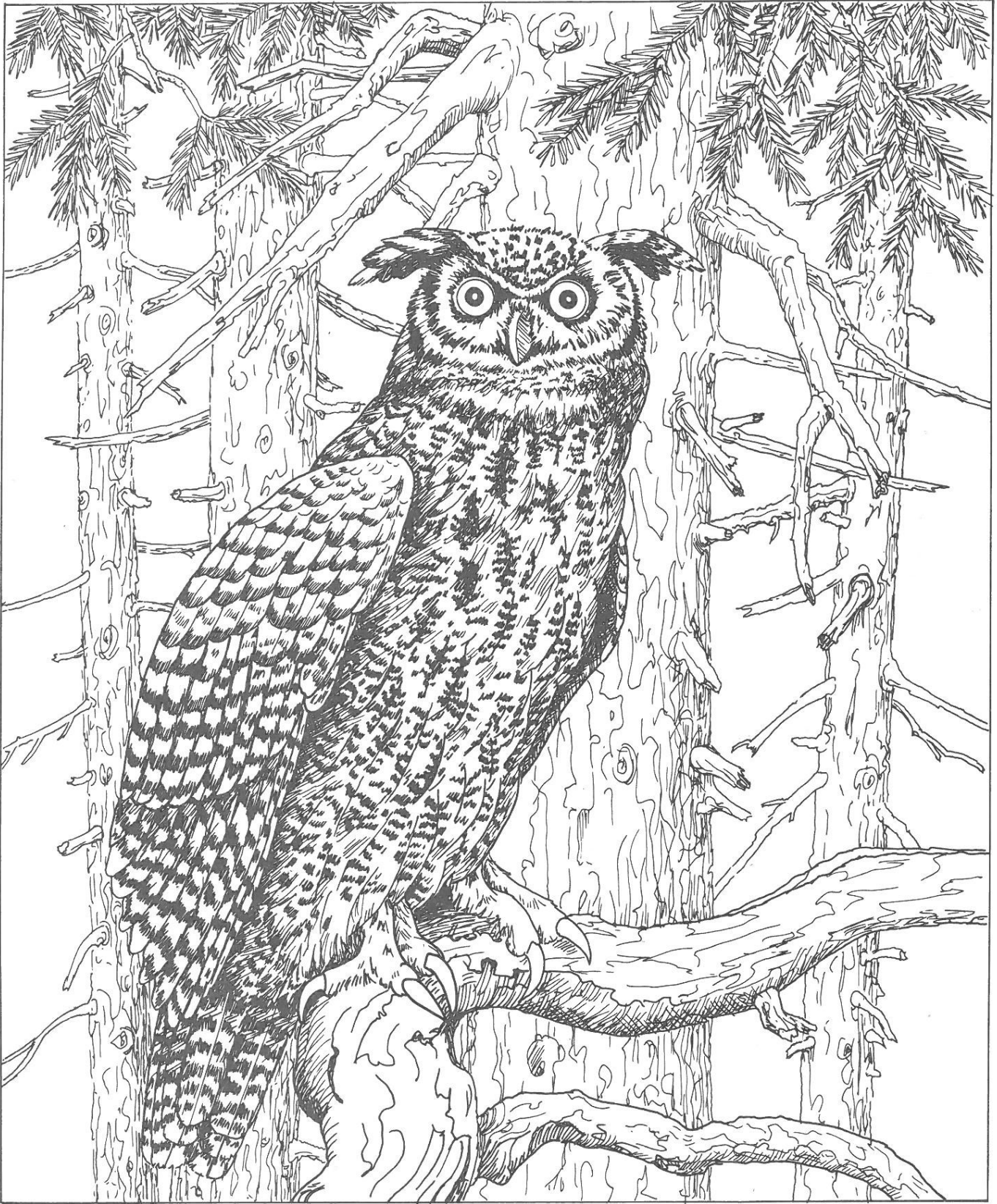
Bald Eagle



Common Loon

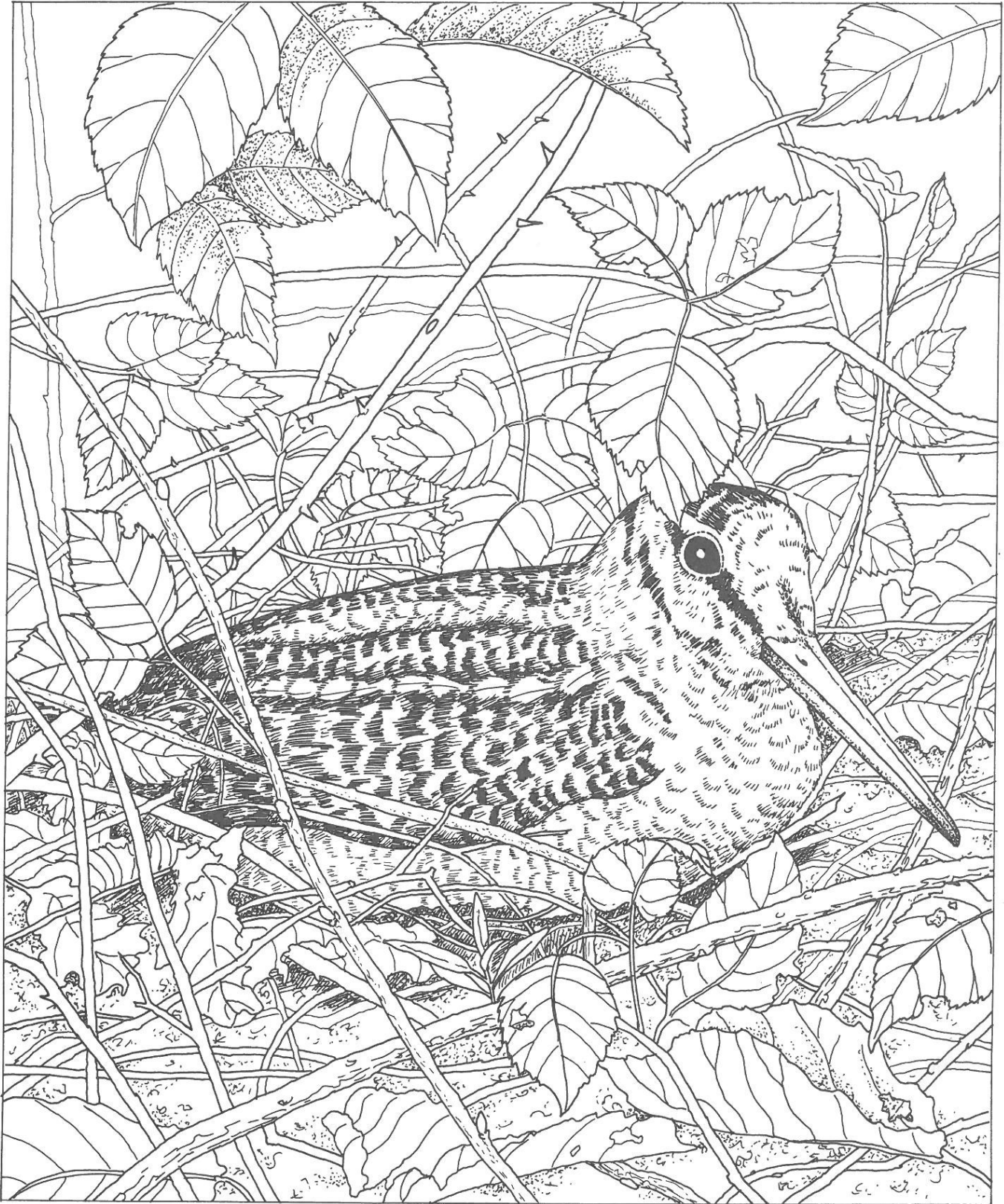


Great Blue Heron



20. The great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) is found in all types of forests throughout most of the United States and Canada. This large owl is mottled brown or gray above and lighter below with fine dark barring, and has widely spaced ear tufts. It will attack any medium-sized mammal or bird and also eats beetles,

lizards, and frogs. It usually lays its eggs in an old hawk or crow's nest, but sometimes in a hollow tree or cave. It has many varied calls, but the common call is a series of muffled hoots. A pair of mated horned owls in concert will seem to harmonize, with the female a third above the male.



19. The chunky **American woodcock** (*Philohela minor*) has rounded wings, short legs, a short tail, and a long bill. It is light brown with black crosswise bars on its head and white-and-dark-brown lengthwise stripes on its back. This protective “dead leaf” patterning makes it very hard to spot. The woodcock is nocturnal and rarely seen unless flushed, when its wings make a

whistling sound as it takes flight. It lives in moist woodlands near clearings, alder thickets, and wet bottomlands in all forest types of the eastern half of the United States. The woodcock’s primary food is earthworms, as well as insect larvae and occasional vegetable matter.



31. **Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). This raucous bird is a familiar inhabitant of salt- and freshwater wetlands throughout North America. Only the male displays the color pattern of its name; female Red-winged

Blackbirds are neither red-winged nor black, looking rather like large brown sparrows! **Soft Rush** (*Juncus effusus*). This grasslike plant is actually a close relative of the lilies.