



2020 Outdoor School

Calapooia Watershed Council

Title: Bird Migration Challenge

Grade: 4-6

Duration: 65 Minutes

Location: Home, Classroom, Gymnasium, Yard

Objectives: Students will

- Identify challenges and resource needs that Vaux's Swifts face during migration by reviewing an information handout.
- Reenact swift migration and resource changes over time by roleplaying as a flock of swifts through a migration obstacle course.
- Assess the changes in resources and its effects on the swift migration by graphing the results of the obstacle course rounds.
- Brainstorm new ideas to maintain resources for swifts during migration in a group discussion.

Materials:

- Masking/Painter's Tape
- Chairs
- Plastic Wrap
- Poker Chips/Pennies
- Paper and writing utensils
- Vaux's Swift Handout

Preparation:

- Review Background Information & Vaux's Swift Information Sheet
- Print out or have the Vaux's Swift Information Sheet available to read on a computer/tablet for student(s)
- Set up the initial migration course using pennies and tape
- Add and remove items to the course as needed according to lesson instructions



Introduction (5 Minutes)	Hook: Where is the farthest you have ever travelled? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ask students what they did to prepare for the trip, where they were going, what did they need to survive on the trip? ● Share with students that many different organisms travel for a variety of reasons such as finding a new home/territory and migration. Unlike people though, most organisms don't get to bring along supplies as they travel. They have to rely on resources that they find.
Body (50 Minutes)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce students to the Vaux's Swift by passing out the information handout. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have students review the handout and share what they read about Vaux's Swift migration. b. Ask students what types of resources do the swifts rely on to reach their migration destinations? (shelter, food, etc.) c. Ask students what types of threats might swifts face today? (predators, windows, no shelter, etc.) 2. Share with students that we are going to demonstrate this today through our own <u>migration obstacle course</u>. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lead students to an obstacle course (set up before the lesson) b. The obstacle course will consist of scattered masking tape circles on the floor to represent old growth snags (dead trees), poker chips/pennies to represent insects, chairs with plastic wrap to represent windows, and a starting and end zone c. The goal is to have students make it across the course with at least two pennies per student d. Ask for 1-2 volunteers to represent Merlins, small falcons that prey on Vaux's Swifts. They are allowed to capture (tag) swifts when the flock is not in a circle. (If merlins become too good, you can limit the number of swifts they catch between circles) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. If you are at home with only 1 student, you can act as the Merlin e. If a swift is caught by a Merlin, hits a window, or did not catch an insect during migration they die and must try again. f. There are a total of 4 rounds. Each round has 3 migration attempts. (More attempts can be made, but



	<p>there must be the same number of attempts per round)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Instruct students on the rules of the course and record the number of rounds where the swift survives. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The <u>first round</u> challenge course should only consist of a start and finish line, scattered poker chips/pennies, and taped circles on the floor to represent old growth snags (dead trees). Record the number of times out of 3 attempts that students are successful. b. During the <u>second round</u>, remove several circles because humans have moved into the area and are taking over the old growth forest. Have students run the obstacle course, and record the number of times they are successful. c. During the <u>third round</u>, remove more circles, but tape down a few squares to represent humans building houses with chimneys. Introduce chairs with plastic wrap at this time to represent windows. Again, record the number of successful migrations. d. During the <u>fourth round</u>, remove more of the original circles and a couple of the squares. This represents modern times, when roosts are becoming more scarce. Modern chimneys today are capped or don't provide a rough surface for swifts to hang onto. Record the number of successful migrations. 4. Share the data collected from each round with the students. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have students graph the data individually b. X axis: Different migration rounds, Y axis: Migration success
<p>Closing (10 Minutes)</p>	<p>After graphing the data, ask students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What happened over time with the obstacle course? ● What was the hardest part of migration for you as a swift? ● Which round was the most successful? Least Successful? ● What do you think we as humans can do to help swifts today and in the future? (provide example of keeping the older chimneys as a roost, people using decals on windows)

**Modifications:**

- During inclement weather, the migration course can be taught inside.
- For students with limited mobility, they could walk or wheel through the course, not run. The person playing the Merlin can only walk or hop on one foot.
- If time is limited, lessen the obstacle rounds. Just be sure to get the main point across of how humans have affected swift roosts over time.
- To play again, have students research other migratory birds and what their obstacles and needs might be during migration.

Background Information:

Vaux's Swifts spend the winter in Venezuela, Central America, and Mexico. In spring, they migrate north to breed in northern California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, Canada. They return to the south in the fall. Unlike most birds, their feet don't have a "thumb" so they rarely perch on wires or twigs. All of their toes are forward facing, so they perch vertically, using their toes as a hook. They stay in the air without resting all day and can eat up to 20,000 insects daily before finally roosting for the night. They need rough vertical surfaces for roosting such as hollow trees or chimneys built before the 1940s. Newer chimneys have cement liners that are too smooth for them to grip. They also need to huddle in a group to stay warm during the night. Logging practices have drastically reduced the availability of large trees needed for roosting and humans are capping or removing old chimneys that are no longer in use. Their population has been in decline since the 1980s.

Currently, environmental organizations like the local Audubon Societies and Vaux's Happening are working to protect swift habitat and preserve current roosts, including chimneys. More research is needed today to fully understand the natural history of Vaux's Swifts. By counting and monitoring swifts during migration, we can gain a better understanding of this unique bird species. Researchers are also testing artificial nest boxes and roosting structures to assist swift populations.

There are a lot of great places to visit in the spring and fall to watch migrating swift roosts. Some examples of places to check out are the Agate Hall Chimney in Eugene, Hedrick Middle School in Medford, and Chapman Elementary in Portland.

<https://www.vauxhappening.org/>



Merlin (Falcon) Information:

https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Merlin/?_hstc=161696355.af583f1211dface68385aa9642906852.1584466962150.1585244807284.1585782577184.3&_hssc=161696355.2.1585782577184&_hsfp=786135133#_ga=2.190719083.1142806477.1585782577-735894234.1584466961

Videos:

<https://www.pbs.org/video/oregon-field-guide-vauxs-swift-chimneys/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=brcZDhw646o>

ALL ABOUT THE VAUX'S SWIFT

COOL FACTS:

- Vaux's spend the majority of their lives flying, rarely perching.
- Vaux's Swifts are pamprodactyl, meaning all 4 of their toes face forward which act as anchors for hanging in chimneys and snags.
- The oldest Vaux's Swift recorded was found in Oregon at 7 years old.
- Vaux's Swifts eat 1/3 of their body weight in insects and spiders daily.



MIGRATION:

- Fall migration is from Late August to Early October.
- Vaux's Swifts migrate from British Columbia and the Northwest United States to Southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras.
- Vaux's Swifts return in the Spring from April to May.
- At night, flocks roost together in old growth snags (dead, hollow trees) and chimneys for warmth and protection.
- During peak migration, Hedrick Middle School has had over 3,100 swifts roost in its chimney in one night.



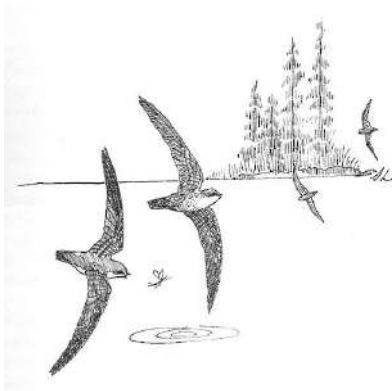
BREEDING:

- Vaux's Swifts breed from June to August. They typically lay 6-7 eggs.
- Nests are built inside snags or chimneys and are made out of broken twigs and sticky saliva produced by the swifts.
- Both parents incubate the nest and raise young. A breeding pair may also have one or two adult helpers.



CONSERVATION:

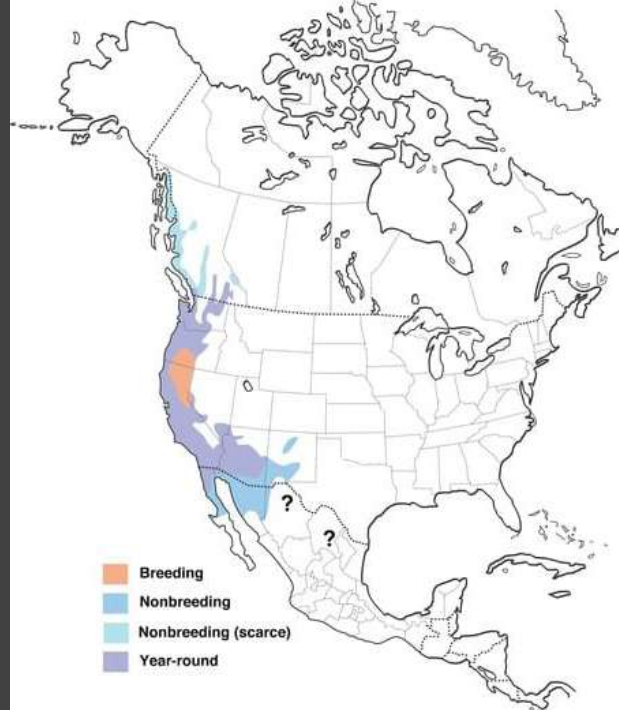
- Vaux's Swift populations have been in decline since the 1980s.
- Roost sites and nesting sites are decreasing due to human use of old growth forests and the capping or removal of older chimneys.
- By monitoring swifts during migration and supporting more research, we can improve our knowledge about swifts and how to protect their populations for the future.





Bird ID Guide

Photo and fact credits: allaboutbirds.org



Anna's Hummingbird

Habitat: Open Woodlands

Diet: Nectar

Characteristics:

- Mostly green and gray.
- The male's head and throat are covered in iridescent reddish-pink feathers
- Straight short-ish bill and a fairly broad tail

Facts:

- The dive display of the Anna's Hummingbird lasts about 12 seconds, and the male may fly to a height of 40 m (131 feet) during the display.
- Hummingbirds have tiny legs and can neither hop nor walk, though they can sort of scoot sideways while perched.

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/315200471>

House Finch

Habitat: Towns

Diet: Seeds

Characteristics:

- Small-bodied with fairly large beaks and somewhat long, flat heads.
- Males are rosy red around the face and upper breast with streaky brown back, belly and tail

Facts:

- The red of a male House Finch comes from pigments contained in its food during molt.
- The oldest known House Finch was a female who was 11 and a half years old

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/22938>



Black-capped Chickadee

Habitat: Forests

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

- Tiny with a short neck and large head.
- Long narrow tail and short bill
- Cap and bib are black with white cheeks
- White or buff colored underside with a gray back

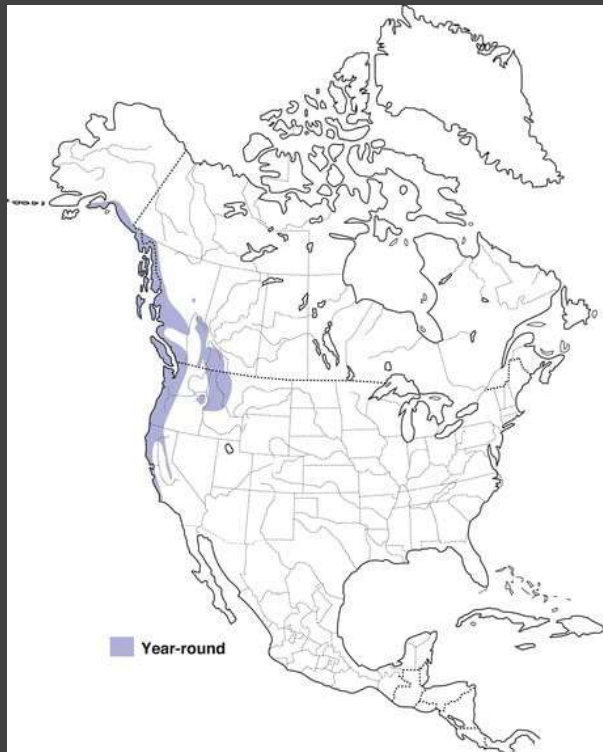
Facts:

- The Black-capped Chickadee hides seeds and other food items to eat later.
- Chickadee calls are complex and language-like, communicating information on identity and recognition of other flocks as well as predator alarms and contact calls. The more *dee* notes in a *chickadee-dee-dee* call, the higher the threat level.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/58123>





Chestnut-backed Chickadee

Habitat: Forests

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

- Tiny, large-headed but small-billed
- Long narrow tail and short rounded wings
- Black and white on head
- Back is chestnut colored

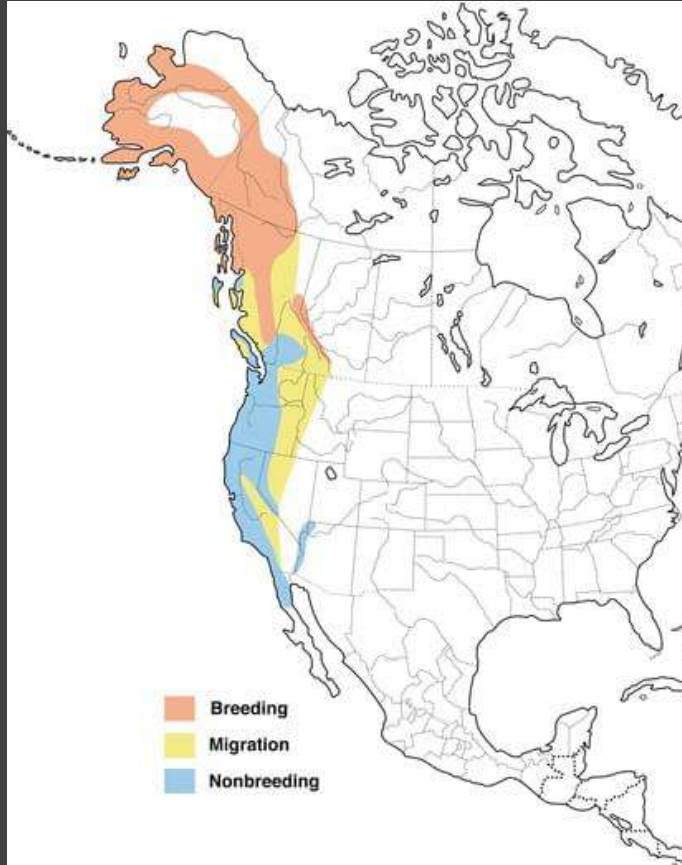
Facts:

- Cavity nester that makes nests in holes,
- The Chestnut-backed Chickadee uses lots of fur in making its nest, with fur or hair accounting for up to half the material in the hole.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/118805>





Golden-crowned Sparrow

Habitat: Scrub, lowlands, city edges

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

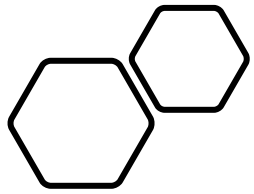
- Streaked brown above and smooth gray to brown below
- In the summer they have a bright yellow forehead and a black crown
- In the winter the yellow and black are duller.

Facts:

- Ground nester
- Commonly seen in the winter then travels to tundra and shrublands in British Columbia and Alaska to breed in the summer.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/137589>



Song Sparrow

Habitat: Open woodlands

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

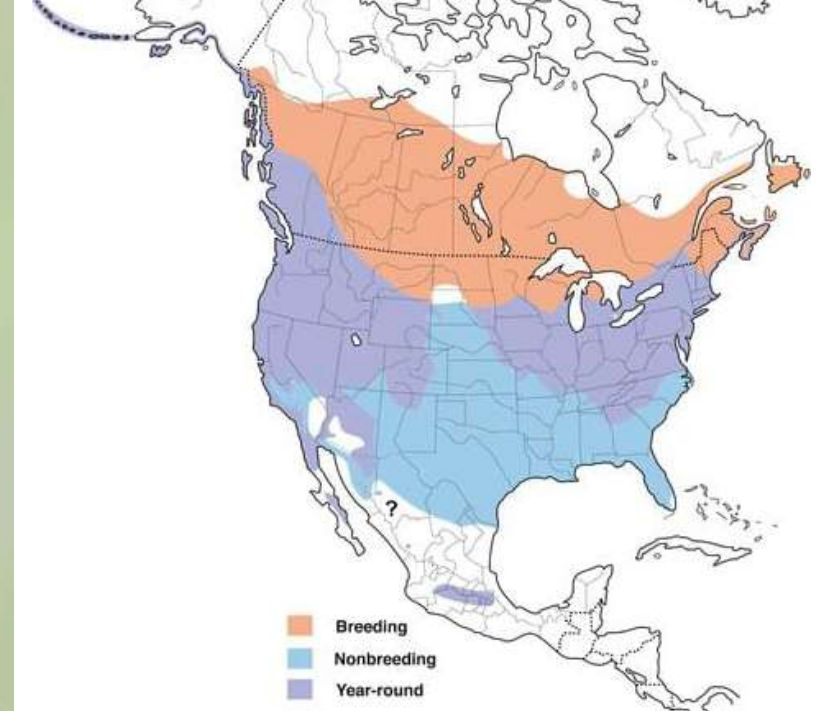
- Medium-sized and fairly bulky for a sparrow
- Streaky and brown with thick streaks on a white chest and sides

Facts:

- Nests in shrubs and small bushes
- Colors and sizes are slightly different across North America

Sound:

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White-crowned Sparrow

Habitat: scrub

Diet: Insects

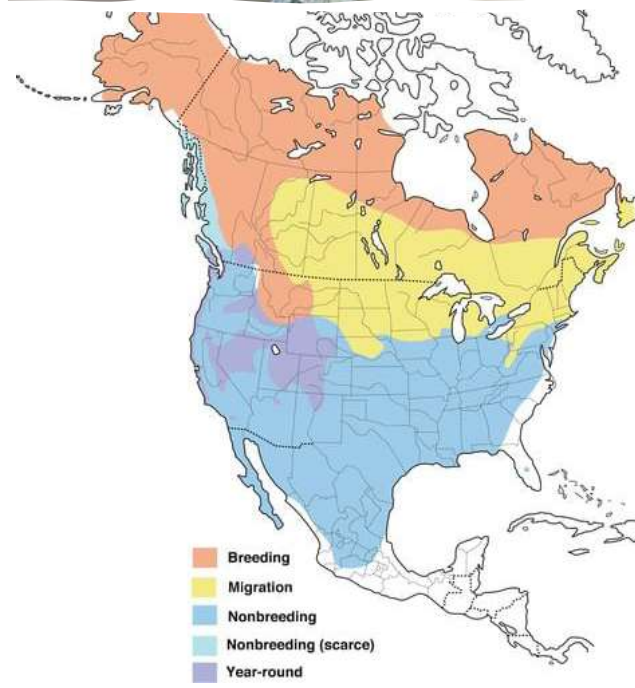
Characteristics:

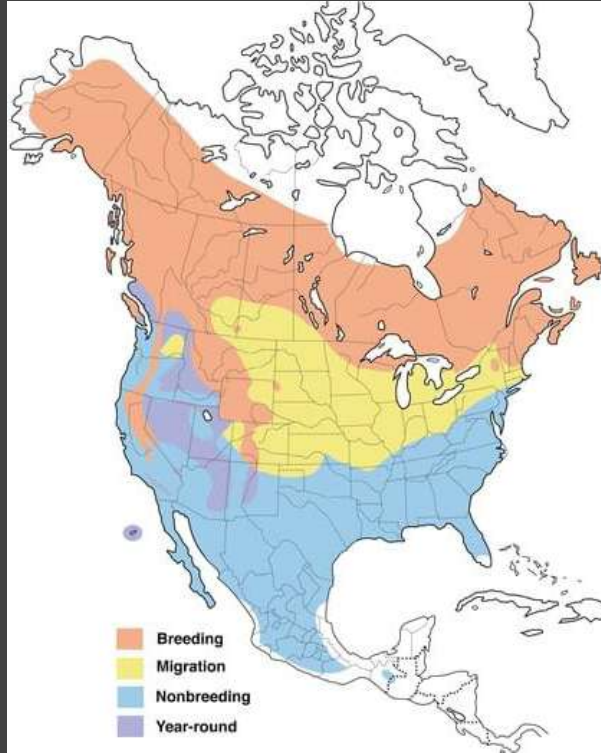
- Large for a sparrow with a small bill and long tail.
- Pale-gray bird with bold black-and-white stripes on the head
- Pale pink or yellow bill.

Facts:

- A migrating White-crowned Sparrow was the first two or three months of its life. once tracked moving 300 miles in a single night.
- A young male White-crowned Sparrow learns the basics of the song it will sing as an adult during

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/42260>





Ruby-crowned Kinglet

Habitat: Forests

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

- Tiny songbirds with relatively large heads
- Thin tail and small, thin, straight bill.
- Olive green with a white eyering and white wingbar
- Males will occasionally pop up their ruby-crown.

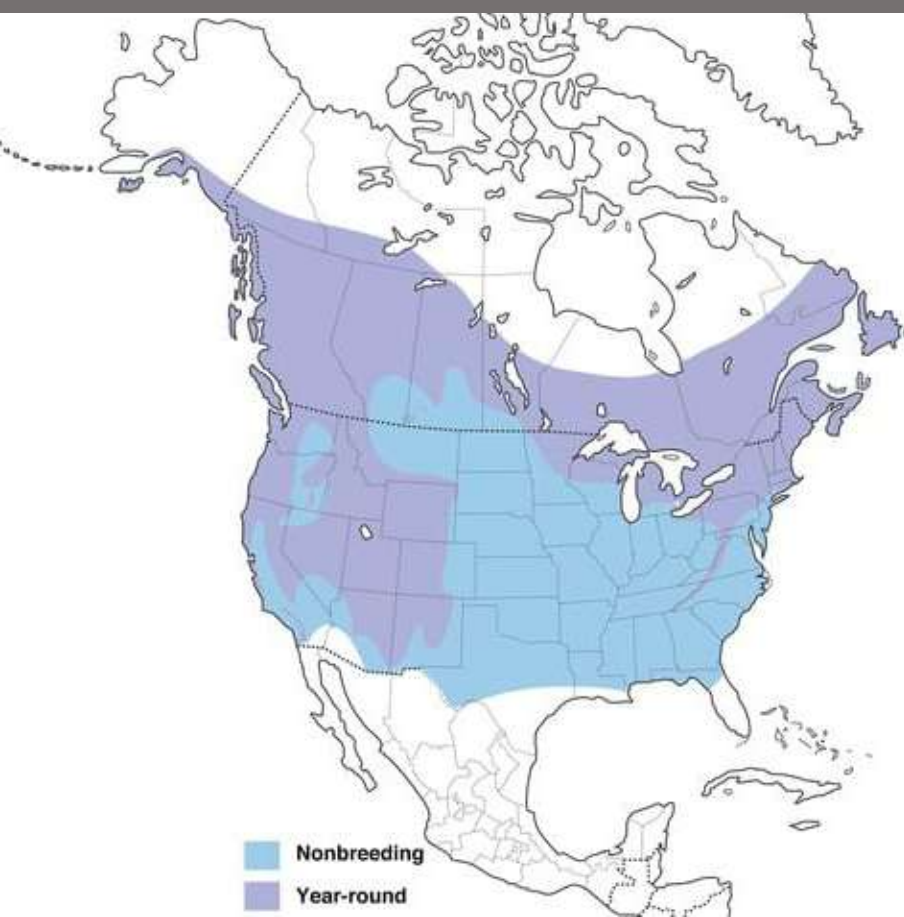
Facts:

- They can lay up to 12 eggs in a nest
- Ruby-crowned Kinglets seem nervous as they flit through the foliage, flicking their wings nearly constantly.

Sound:

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Red-breasted Nuthatch



Habitat: Forests

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

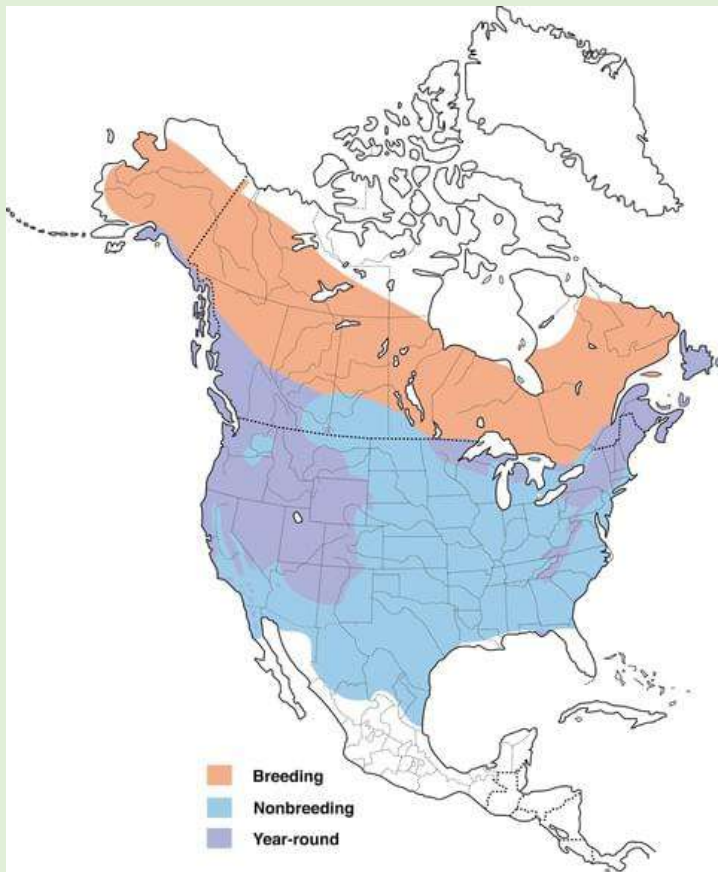
- Small bird with a long, pointed bill
- Blue-gray body color with a cinnamon-colored underside.
- Head is black with a white stripe over the eye.

Facts:

- The Red-breasted Nuthatch collects resin globules from coniferous trees and plasters them around the entrance of its nest hole
- Red-breasted Nuthatches sometimes steal nest-lining material from the nests of other birds

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/44959>





Dark-eyed Junco

Habitat: Forests

Diet: seeds

Characteristics:

- Medium-sized sparrow with a short bill and long tail.
- Dark gray or brown with a light pink bill
- Junco in Oregon often have a black head and gray or brown body

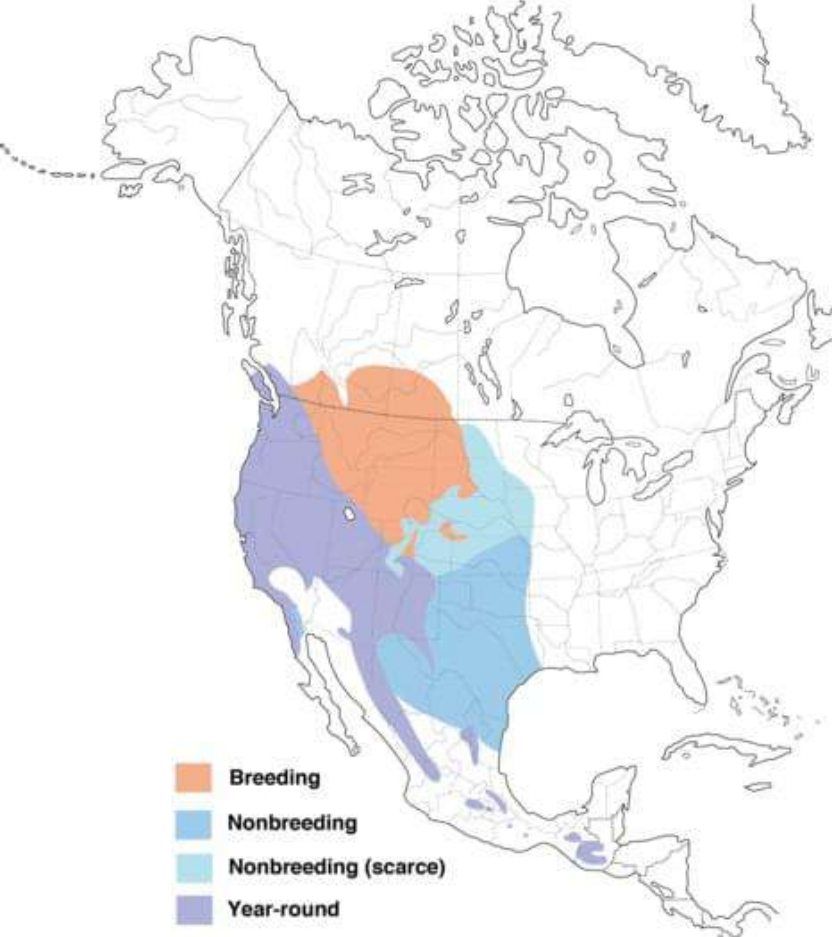
Facts:

The Dark-eyed Junco is one of the most common birds in North America and can be found across the continent, from Alaska to Mexico, from California to New York. A recent estimate set the junco's total population at approximately 630 million individuals.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/125299>





Spotted Towhee

Habitat: scrub

Diet: Omnivore

Characteristics:

- Large sparrow with a thick, pointed bill, short neck, chunky body, and long rounded tail.
- Males have dark black head and throat. Females have a dark gray head and throat.
- Wings are black with white spots.
- Brown-red flanks and a white belly

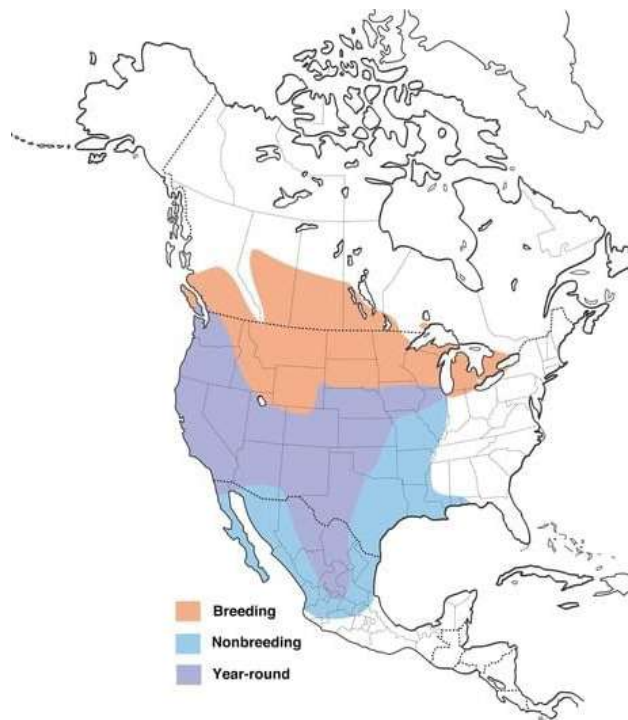
Facts:

- Watch a Spotted Towhee feeding on the ground; you'll probably observe its two-footed, backwards-scratching hop. This "double-scratching" is used by a number of towhee and sparrow species to uncover the seeds and small invertebrates they feed on.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/50216>





Western Meadowlark

Habitat: Grasslands, Meadows, Marsh Edges

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

- Bright yellow breast with a black - V shape
- Pointed beak, flat head
- Chunky grassland bird

Facts:

- State bird of Oregon
- Member of the Blackbird family
- Loud song, people often hear it before they see it
- Nest on the ground and lay 5-6 eggs

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/12728>

Varied Thrush

Habitat: Forests

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

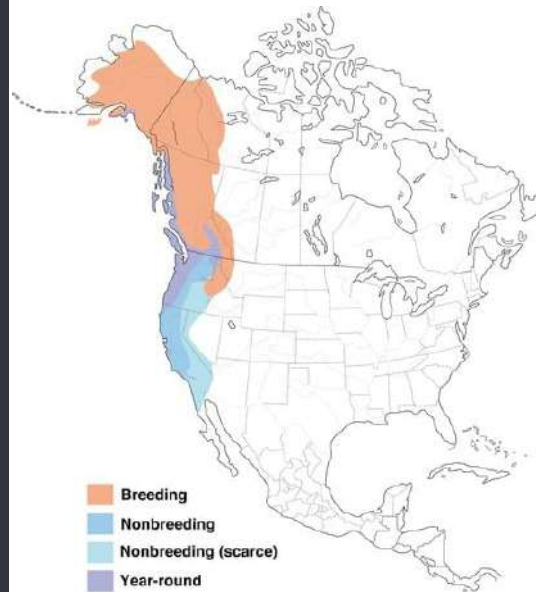
- Stocky with a large, rounded head, straight bill, and long legs.
- Dark blue-gray on the back and burnt-orange below.
- They have orange bars over the eye and on the wings

Facts:

- Often aggressive toward each other and other bird species. They will defend birdfeeders, chasing off other birds.
- Forage on the ground and nest in trees

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/132171>



European Starling

Habitat: Towns

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

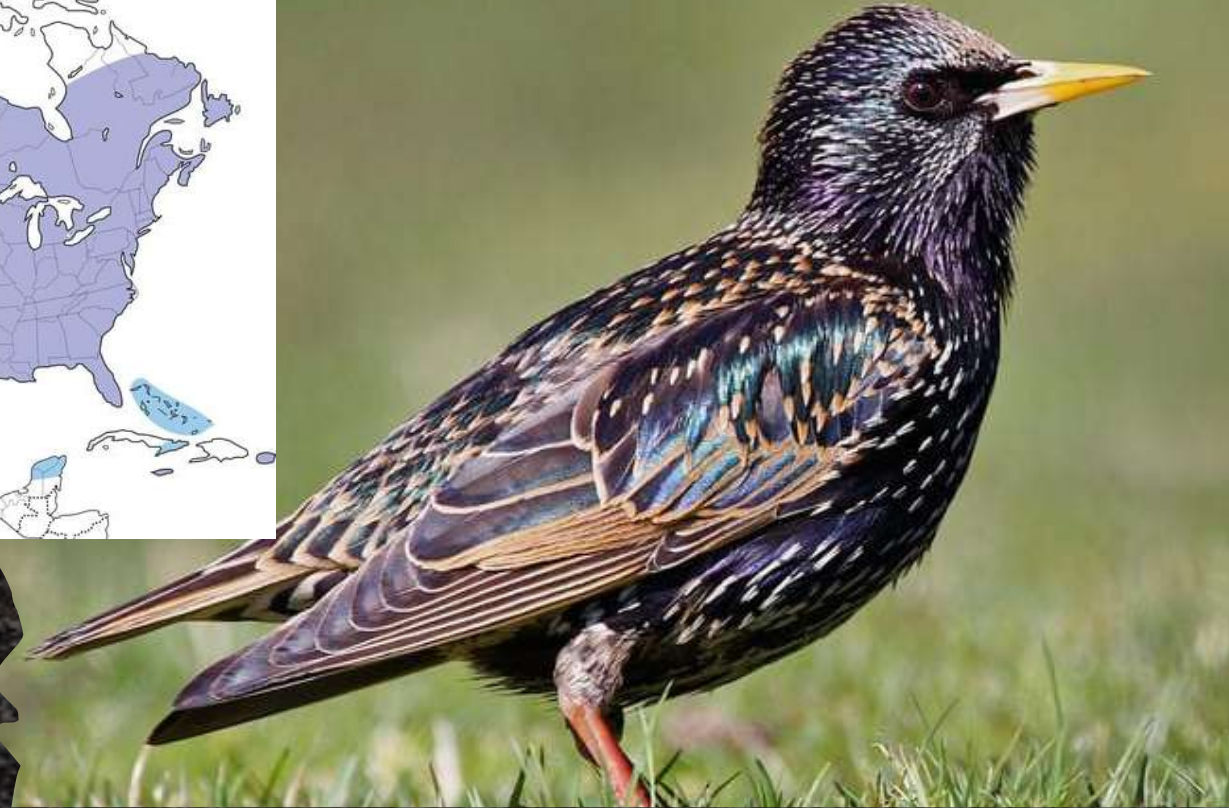
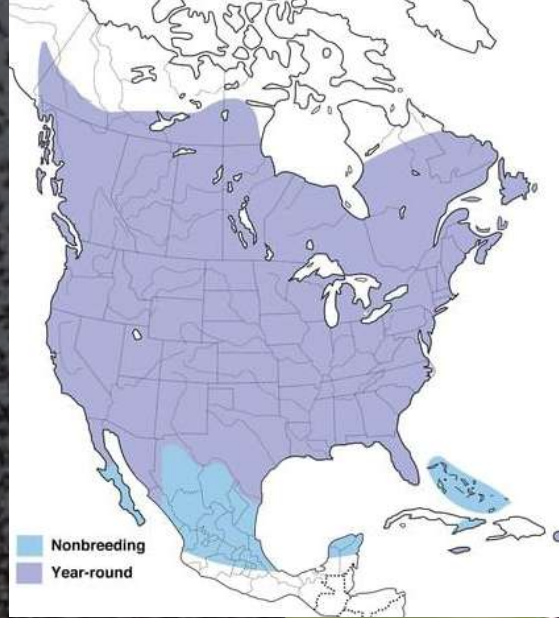
- Chunky with short tails and long, slender beaks.
- Appear black from a distance.
- Purple-green iridescent in the summer with yellow beaks
- In winter they are brown with white spots

Facts:

- All the European Starlings in North America descended from 100 birds set loose in New York's Central Park in the early 1890s
- Starlings are great vocal mimics: individuals can learn the calls of up to 20 different species.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/118804>



Red-winged Blackbird

Habitat: Marshes

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

Stocky blackbird with broad shoulders.

Cone shaped bill and medium-length tail.

Males are glossy black with red-and-yellow shoulder badges.

Females are dark brownish with streaks.

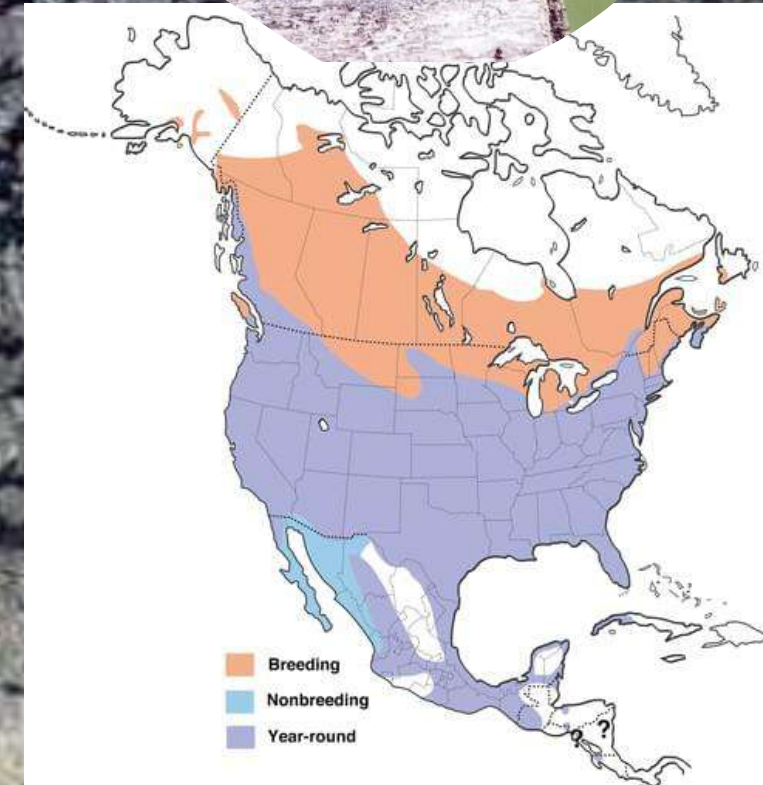
Facts:

Male Red-winged Blackbirds fiercely defend their territories during the breeding season, spending more than a quarter of daylight hours in territory defense.

Red-winged Blackbirds roost in flocks in all months of the year.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/103120>





American Robin

Habitat: Open woodlands

Diet: Insects, fruit

Characteristics:

- Large songbirds with a large round body, long legs, and long tail.
- Gray-brown birds with orange underparts and a dark head

Facts:

- Robins eat a lot of fruit in fall and winter.
- Robin roosts can be huge, sometimes including a quarter-million birds during winter.

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/94255>



California Scrub-Jay

Habitat: Scrub

Diet: Omnivore

Characteristics:

- Large songbirds with a long and floppy tail
- Blue and gray above with a pale underside broken by a blue necklace

Facts:

- You might see California Scrub-Jays standing on the back of a mule deer. They're eating ticks and other parasites.
- California Scrub-Jays—like many members of the crow and jay family—have a mischievous streak. They've been caught stealing acorns.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/120228>

Steller's Jay

Habitat: Forests

Diet: Omnivore

Characteristics:

- Large songbirds with a long tail
- Charcoal black head with a blue body.

Facts:

- The Steller's Jay and the Blue Jay are the only New World jays that use mud to build their nests.
- Steller's Jays are habitual nest-robbers, like many other jay species.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/44859>



Northern Flicker

Habitat: Open Woodlands

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

- Large woodpecker with a slim, rounded head, and a long, flared tail that tapers to a point
- Brown body with a white rump
- Undersides of the wing and tail are bright yellow to red

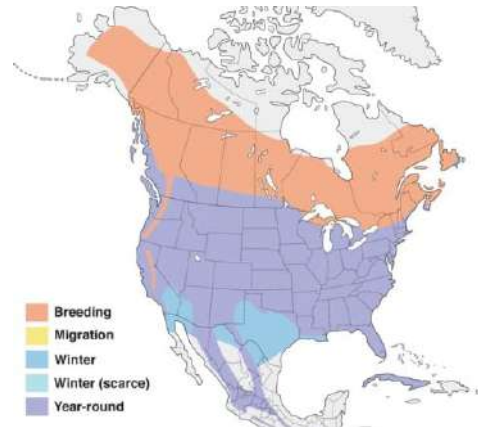
Facts:

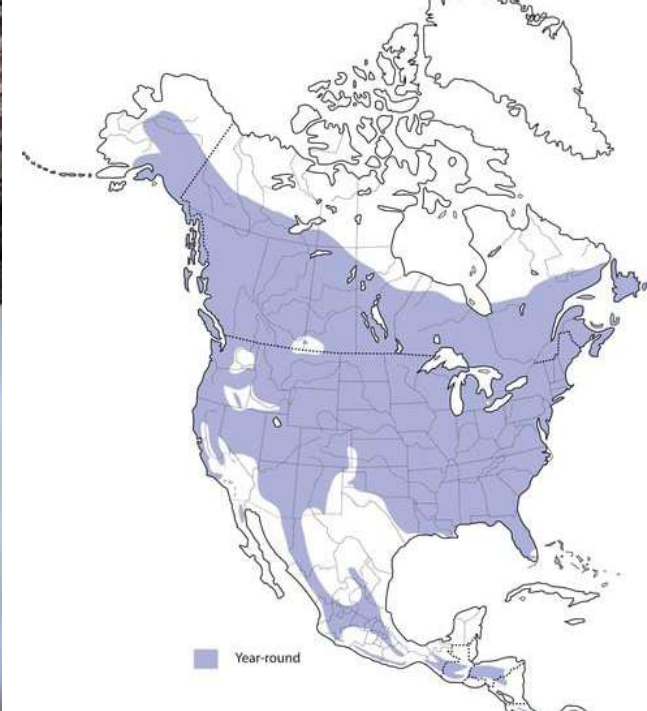
- Although it can climb up the trunks of trees and hammer on wood like other woodpeckers, the Northern Flicker prefers to find food on the ground.
- Ants are its main food, and the flicker digs in the dirt to find them.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/224667>

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Habitat: Forests

Diet: Insects

Characteristics:

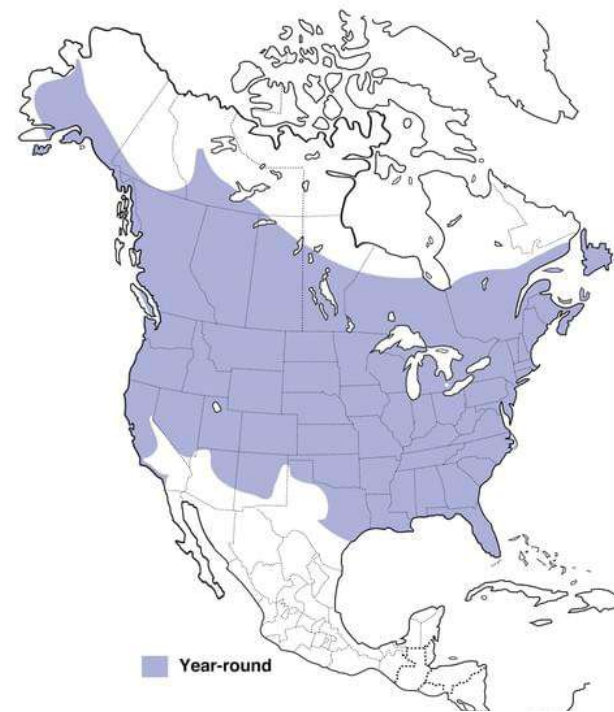
- Medium-sized woodpecker with stiff long tail feathers
- Black and white bodies with checkered wings

Facts:

- Hairy and Downy woodpeckers occur together throughout most of their ranges. The Downy Woodpecker uses smaller branches while the Hairy Woodpecker tends to spend more time on trunks.
- Hairy Woodpeckers sometimes drink sap leaking from wells in the bark made by sapsuckers.

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/44942>

Hairy Woodpecker



Downy Woodpecker

Habitat: Forests

Diet: Insects

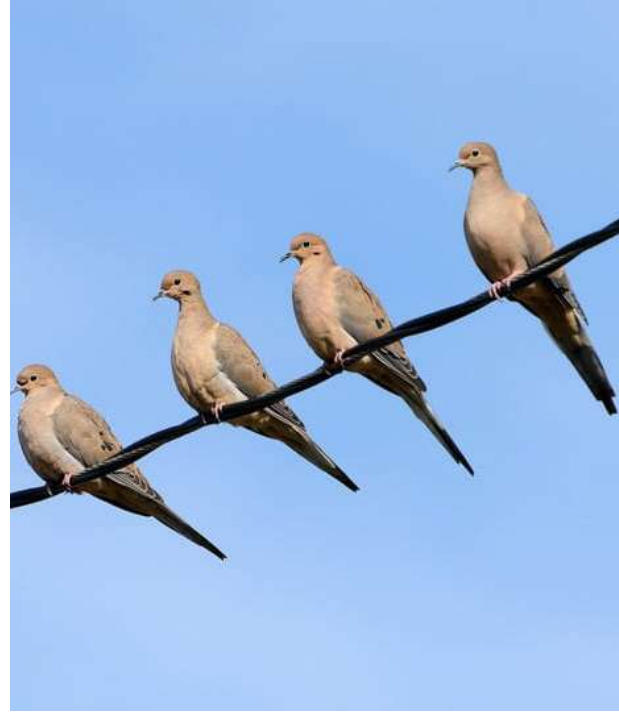
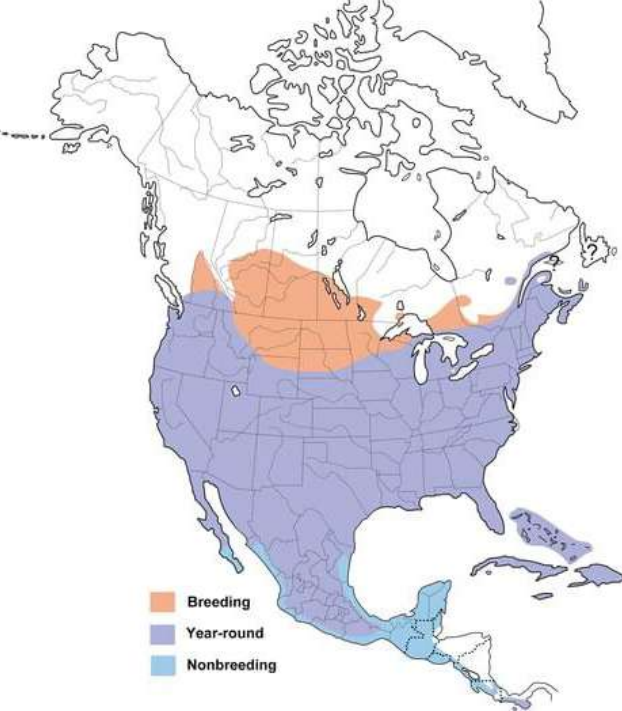
Characteristics:

- smaller woodpecker with stiff long tail feathers
- Black and white bodies with checkered wings

Facts:

- The Downy Woodpecker eats foods that larger woodpeckers cannot reach, such as insects living on or in the stems of weeds.
- Downy Woodpeckers have been discovered nesting inside the walls of buildings.

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/210592>



Mourning Dove

Habitat: open woodlands

Diet: seeds

Characteristics:

- Plump-bodied and long-tailed, with short legs and a small head and bill
- Light brown to tan in color with black spots on the wings

Facts:

- Mourning Doves eat roughly 12 to 20 percent of their body weight per day, or 71 calories on average.

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/22930>



Eurasian Collared-Dove

Habitat: towns

Diet: seeds

Characteristics:

- Larger than a Mourning Dove but slimmer and longer-tailed than a Rock Pigeon
- Chalky light brown to gray-buff colored body
- Black narrow collar around base of the neck

Facts:

- Eurasian Collared-Doves made their way to North America via the Bahamas, where several birds escaped from a pet shop during a mid-1970s burglary; the shop owner then released the rest of the flock of approximately 50 doves.

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/66621141>



American Crow

Habitat: Open Woodlands

Diet: Omnivore

Characteristics:

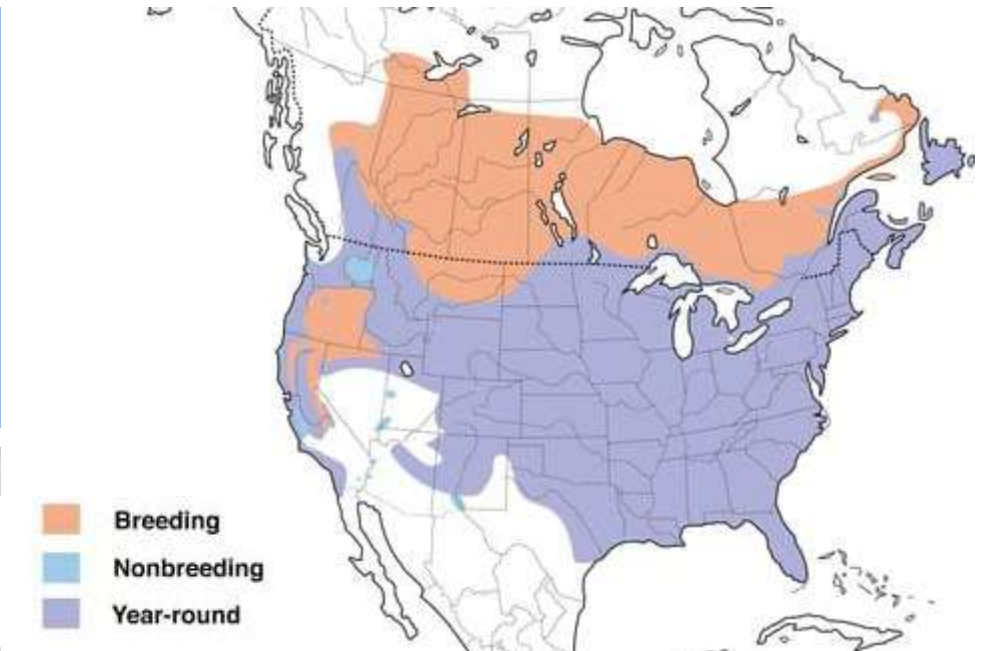
- Large, long-legged, and thick-necked bird with a heavy, straight bill.
- All black, even the legs and bill.

Facts:

- American Crows congregate in large numbers in winter to sleep in communal roosts.
- Crows sometimes make and use tools.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/315281601>





Common Raven

Habitat: Forests

Diet: Omnivore

Characteristics:

- Much larger than crows with a thick neck covered in shaggy feathers.

- Entirely black

Facts:

- The Common Raven is an acrobatic flier, often doing rolls and somersaults in the air.
- Ravens are very smart and will sometimes work together to get food.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/132203>



American Kestrel

Habitat: Grasslands

Diet: Small animals

Characteristics:

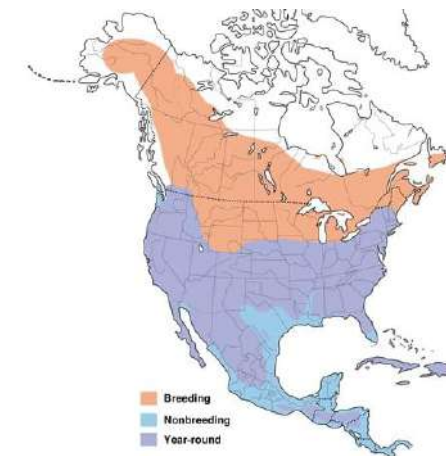
- About the size of a Mourning Dove with a large head and long square shaped tail.
- Pale colored below with a rusty brown color on top covered in black spots.
- Males have slate-blue wings while females have reddish-brown wings

Facts:

- North America's smallest falcon
- Unlike humans, birds can see ultraviolet light. This enables kestrels to make out the trails of urine that voles, a common prey mammal, leave as they run along the ground.

Sound:

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Red-tailed Hawk

Habitat: Open Woodlands

Diet: Small Animals

Characteristics:

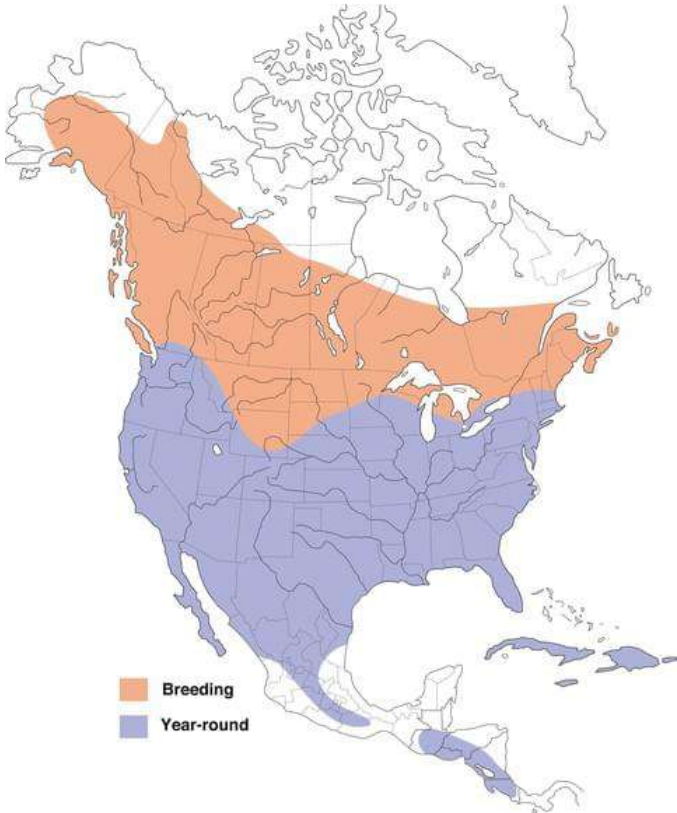
- Large hawks with broad wings and a short, wide tail.
- Rich Brown above and pale below with a streaked belly.
- Tail is usually cinnamon-red above and pale below.
- There is a “dark-morph” where the hawks are chocolate brown all over

Facts:

- Birds are amazingly adapted for life in the air. The Red-tailed Hawk is one of the largest birds you'll see in North America, yet even the biggest females weigh in at only about 3 pounds.
- Red-tailed Hawks have been seen hunting as a pair, guarding opposite sides of the same tree to catch tree squirrels.

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/51214>



Golden Eagle

Habitat: Grasslands

Diet: mammals

Characteristics:

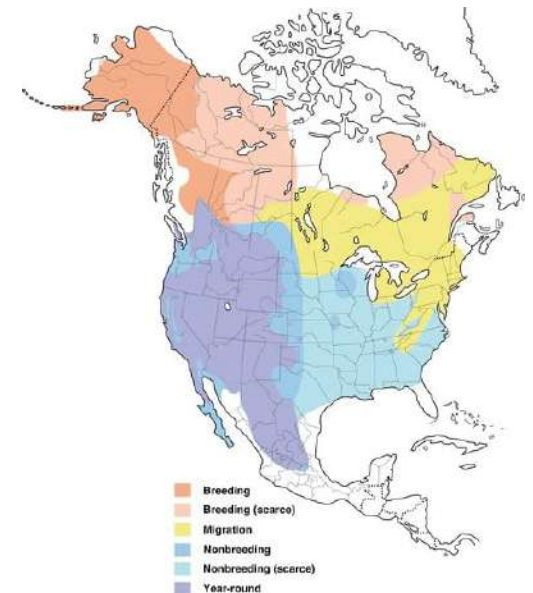
- One of the largest birds in North America
- Adults are dark brown with a golden sheen on the back of their head and neck

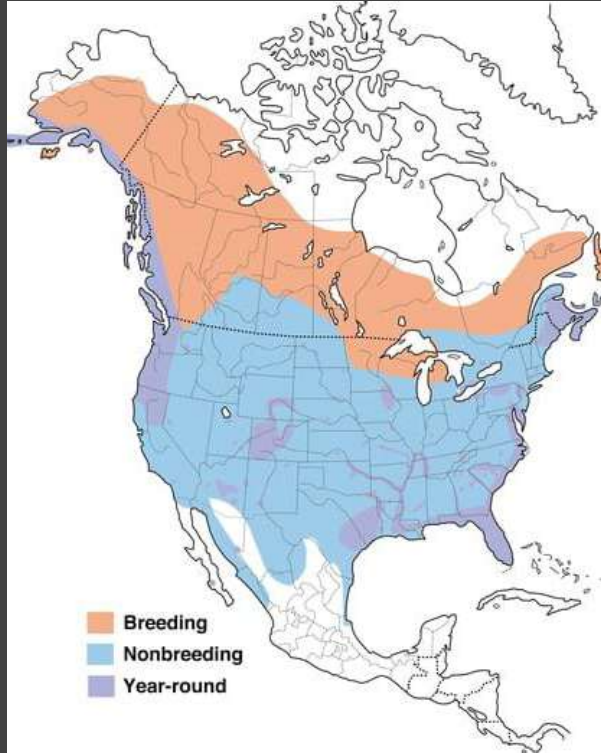
Facts:

- Although capable of killing large prey such as cranes, wild ungulates, and domestic livestock, the Golden Eagle subsists primarily on rabbits, hares, ground squirrels, and prairie dogs.
- They have leg feathers all the way to their toes

Sound:

<https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/4162>





Bald Eagle

Habitat: Forests

Diet: Fish

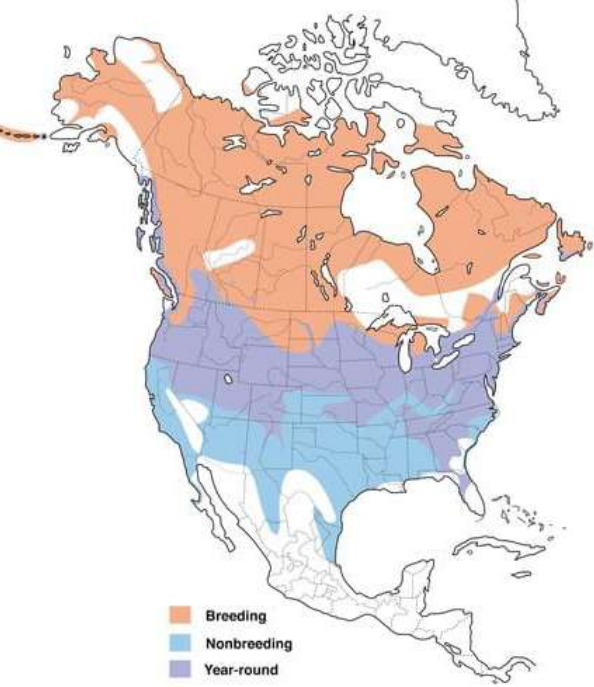
Characteristics:

- One of the largest raptors with a heavy body, large head, and a long, hooked bill
- Adults have brown bodies and white heads with bright yellow legs and bills.
- Young eagles have brown heads and bodies with white streaks.

Facts:

- National emblem of the United States since 1782.
- Rather than do their own fishing, Bald Eagles often go after other creatures' catches.

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/137879>



Canada Goose

Habitat: Marshes

Diet: Seeds

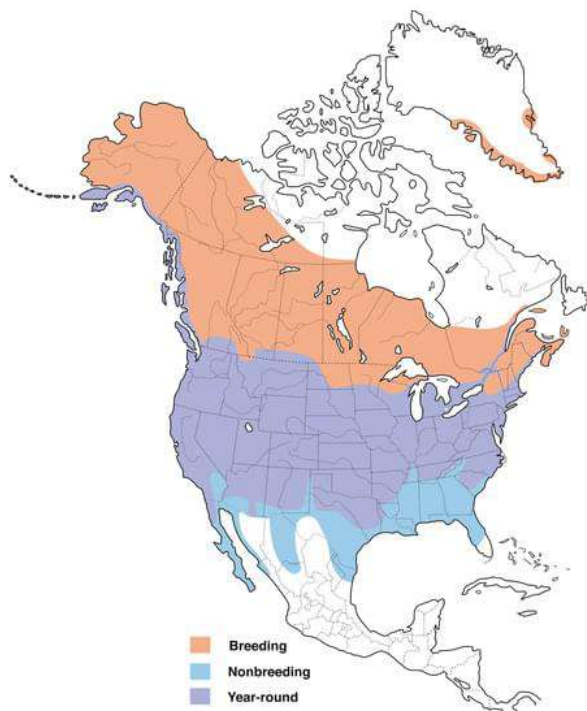
Characteristics:

- Large water birds with long neck, large webbed feet, and a wide, flat bill.
- Black head and neck with white cheeks and a tan breast and brown back.

Facts:

- At least 11 subspecies of Canada Goose have been recognized, although only a couple are distinctive.
- Some migratory populations of the Canada Goose are not going as far south in the winter as they used to.

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/105209>



Mallard

Habitat: Lakes and ponds

Diet: Omnivore

Characteristics:

- Large ducks with hefty bodies and a wide, flat bill.
- Males have a dark, iridescent-green head and a bright yellow bill with a gray and brown body.
- Females are mottled brown all over with orange and brown bills.
- Both sexes have a blue patch on their wings

Facts:

- The Mallard is the ancestor of nearly all domestic duck breeds
- Ducks are strong fliers; migrating flocks of Mallards have been estimated traveling at 55 miles per hour

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/27107>

Northern Shoveler

Habitat: Marshes

Diet: Omnivore

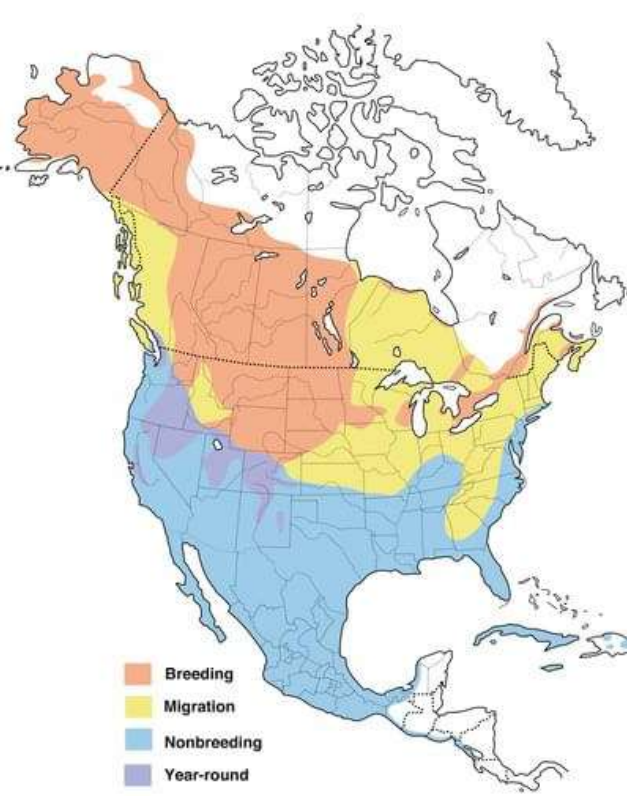
Characteristics:

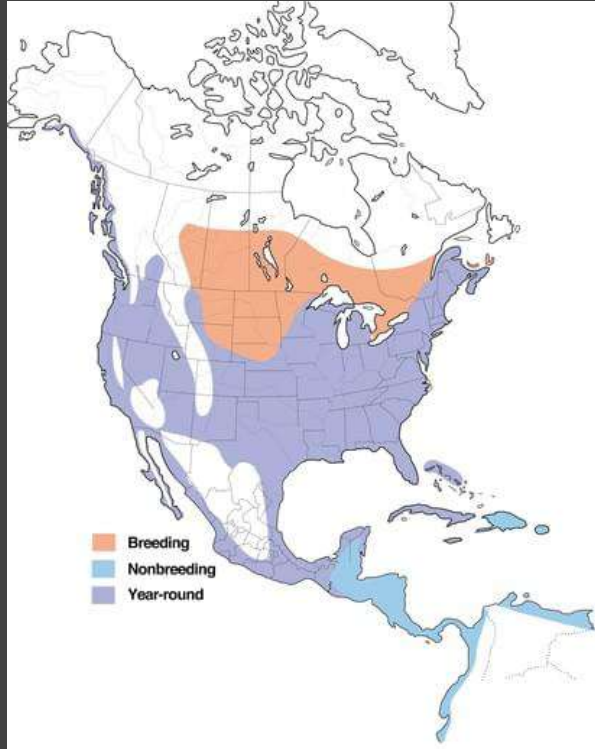
- Medium sized duck with a shovel-shaped bill
- Males are bold white, blue, green, and brown.
- Females are mottled in brown and have light blue patches on the wings.

Facts:

- The bill of the Northern Shoveler is big (about 2.5 inches long) and shaped like a shovel, but that odd-shaped bill also has about 110 fine projections (called lamellae) along the edges that act like a colander, filtering out tiny crustaceans, seeds, and aquatic invertebrates from the water.

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/43118>





Great Blue Heron

Habitat: Marshes

Diet: Fish

Characteristics:

- Largest of the North American herons with long legs and neck, and a thick, dagger-like bill.
- Blue-gray all over with a wide black stripe over the eye.

Facts:

- Despite their impressive size, Great Blue Herons weigh only 5 to 6 pounds thanks in part to their hollow bones—a feature all birds share.
- Great Blue Herons can hunt day and night thanks to a high percentage of rod-type photoreceptors in their eyes that improve their night vision.

Sound: <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/135383>

Birds of Oregon

Common birds you may see during the 2021
Great Backyard Bird Count, February 12-15

Aves de Oregon

Aves comunes que se puede ver durante el Great Backyard
Bird Count (Contando Aves en Comunidad) 12 al 15 febrero



Cackling Goose
Ganso Cascadeador
Branta hutchinsii



Canada Goose
Ganso Canadiense
Branta canadensis



Northern Shoveler
Pato Cucharón Norteño
Spatula clypeata



Mallard
Pato de Collar
Anas platyrhynchos



Ring-necked Duck
Pato de Pico Anillado
Aythya collaris



American Wigeon
Pato Chalcúan
Mareca americana



Anna's Hummingbird
Colibrí de Cabeza Roja
Calypte anna



American Coot
Gallareta Americana
Fulica americana



Great Blue Heron
Garzón Cenizo
Ardea herodias



Northern Harrier
Gavilán Rastrero
Circus hudsonius



Bald Eagle
Águila de Cabeza Blanca
Haliaeetus leucocephalus



Red-tailed Hawk
Aguililla Cola Roja
Buteo jamaicensis



Northern Flicker
Carpintero de pechera
común
Colaptes auratus



American Kestrel
Cernícalo Americano
Falco sparverius



Steller's Jay
Chara Crestada
Cyanocitta stelleri



California Scrub-Jay
Chara Californiana
Aphelocoma californica



American Crow
Cuervo Americano
Corvus brachyrhynchos



Common Raven
Cuervo Común
Corvus corax



Great Backyard Bird Count
February 12-15, 2021
birdcount.org

Contando Aves en Comunidad
12 al 15 febrero
birdcount.org/es/

Information & photos from / Información y fotos de

- ebird.org (Macaulay Library)
- Guía de campo Kaufman a las aves de Norteamérica

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Black-capped Chickadee
Carbonero de Gotta
Oscura
Poecile atricapillus



Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Carbonero de Espalda
Castaña
Poecile rufescens



Golden-crowned Kinglet
Reyezuelo de Corona
Dorada
Regulus satrapa



Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Reyezuelo de Corona Roja
Regulus calendula



Red-breasted Nuthatch
Sita Canadiense
Sitta canadensis



Pacific Wren
Saltapared Cholino del Oeste
Troglodytes pacificus



Bewick's Wren
Saltapared de Bewick
Thryomanes bewickii



European Starling
Estornino Europeo
Sturnus vulgaris



Varied Thrush
Mirlo de Pecho Cinchado
Ixoreus naevius



American Robin
Mirlo Primavera
Turdus migratorius



House Finch
Pinzón Mexicano
Haemorhous mexicanus



Dark-eyed Junco
Junco de ojos oscuros
Junco hyemalis



Golden-crowned Sparrow
Gorrion de Corona Dorada
Zonotrichia atricapilla



Fox Sparrow
Gorrion Rascador
Passerella iliaca



Song Sparrow
Gorrion Cantor
Melospiza melodia



Spotted Towhee
Rascador Manchado
Pipilo maculatus



Red-winged Blackbird
Tordo Sargento
Agelaius phoeniceus



Yellow-rumped Warbler
Chipe de Rabadilla Amarilla
Setophaga coronata



Inclusive Birding with Gladys Ruiz
February 3, 2021 • 6:00-7:15 p.m.
Register: bit.ly/ruizevent

Observación de Aves Inclusive con Gladys Ruiz
3 de febrero de 2021 • 6:00-7:15 p.m.
Registrarse: bit.ly/ruizevent