

Baltimore Oriole

State Bird of Maryland



The Baltimore Oriole, is found in most north eastern states. they're found in open woodland, forest edge, orchards, and stands of trees along rivers, in parks, and in backyards. The rich, whistling song of the Baltimore Oriole, echoing from the treetops is a sweet herald of spring . Adult males are flame-orange and black, with a solid-black head and one white bar on their black wings. Females are yellow-orange on the breast, Baltimore Orioles are more often heard than seen as they feed high

in leafy deciduous trees, searching leaves and small branches for insects, flowers, and fruit. You may also spot them lower down, plucking fruit from vines and bushes or sipping from hummingbird feeders.

Eastern Gold Finch

State Bird of New Jersey and Iowa



The Eastern Gold Finch is the state bird of New Jersey, and Iowa. They are brilliant yellow and shiny black with a bit of white. The goldfinch's main natural habitats are weedy fields and floodplains, where plants such as thistles and asters are common. They're also found in cultivated areas, roadsides, orchards, and backyards. American Goldfinches can be found at feeders any time of year, but most abundantly

during winter. They cling to weeds and seed socks, and sometimes mill about in large numbers at feeders or on the ground beneath them.

Cardinal

State Bird of Illinois Indiana Kentucky Virginia West Virginia Ohio North Carolina



Male cardinals are brilliant red all over, with a reddish bill and a black face around the bill. Females are pale brown overall with warm reddish tinges in the wings, tail, and crest. They inhabit the eastern states. Cardinals don't migrate, so they're breathtaking in snowy backyards. In summer, their sweet whistles are one of the first sounds of the morning. Cardinals inhabit

forest edges, backyards, parks, woodlots, and shrubby forest edges.

Eastern Bluebird

State Bird of Missouri and New York



Eastern bluebirds are quite small and sleek, with a tiny beak. They have bright blue heads and backs, with a red breast and white underbelly. Eastern bluebirds usually move around together in a flock. Eastern bluebirds prefer large open spaces with trees. For this reason we can often spot them during spring and summer in gardens and parks. An Eastern bluebird's favorite foods include caterpillars, insects, worms, elderberries, blackberries, crickets, and honeysuckle. Eastern bluebirds usually move around together in a flock.

American White Pelican



One of the largest North American birds, the American White Pelican is majestic in the air. The birds soar with incredible steadiness on broad, white-and-black wings. Their large heads and huge, heavy bills give them a prehistoric look. On the water they dip their pouched bills to scoop up fish, or tip-up like an oversized dabbling duck. Sometimes, groups of pelicans work together to herd fish into the shallows for easy feeding. Look for them on inland lakes in summer and near coastlines in winter. Adult American White Pelicans are snowy white with black flight feathers visible only when the wings are spread. The bill and legs are yellow-orange. American White Pelicans typically breed on islands in shallow wetlands in the interior of the continent. They spend winters mainly on coastal waters, bays,

American Robin

State Bird of Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin



American Robins are gray-brown birds with warm orange underparts and dark heads. Robins are popular birds for their warm orange breast, cheery song, and early appearance at the end of winter. The quintessential early bird, American Robins are common sights on lawns where you often see them tugging earthworms out of the ground. Though they're familiar town and city birds, American American Robins are

common in gardens, parks, yards, golf courses, fields, pastures as well as deciduous woodlands, pine forests, shrub lands, and forests regenerating a

Painted Bunting



These birds are stunningly colored with blue heads, red underparts, and green backs. These fairly common finches breed in the Southeast and in the south-central U.S. Painted Buntings forage on the ground in dense cover, among grasses, or at seed feeders. Sometimes they venture out into grass to forage on seeds. Males often

perch out in the open to sing their jumbled, sweet songs.

Yellow Bellied Sapsucker



Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers have boldly patterned faces with red foreheads and red throats. They have black and white stripes from the face toward a black chest shield and yellowish underparts. They live in both hardwood and conifer forests up to about 6,500 feet elevation. These wood peckers create rows of shallow holes in tree trunks and then lap up the leaking sap and any trapped insects with its specialized, brush-tipped tongue. Sapsuckers drum on trees and metal objects in a distinctive stuttering pattern.

King Fisher



Belted Kingfishers are a powdery blue-gray and have one blue band across the white breast. They have a shaggy crest on the top and back of the head and a thick, pointed bill.. Kingfishers live near streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and estuaries. They nest in burrows that they dig into soft earthen banks, usually adjacent to or directly over water. They feed almost

entirely on aquatic prey, diving to catch fish and crayfish with its heavy, straight bill. Kingfishers spend winters in areas where the water doesn't freeze so that they have continual access to their aquatic foods.

Blackburnian Warbler



The Blackburnian Warbler is breathtaking in its brilliant orange-and-black breeding plumage. No other American warbler has an orange throat. They inhabit mature woodlands especially ones containing spruce and hemlock. They build a nest consisting of an open cup of twigs, bark, and plant fibers held to branch with spider web and lined with moss and dead pine needles that's placed near the end of a

branch. Three to five whitish eggs are laid its nest. These birds eat insects on small branches high in tree, but will include berries in their diets in wintertime.

Rose Breasted Grosbeak Finch



This distinctive finch has a black back, white belly and a brilliant red chevron extending from the black throat down the middle of the breast. They inhabit eastern forests. You can find them among deciduous trees and conifers. They are most common in regenerating woodlands and often concentrate along forest edges and in parks. These chunky birds use their stout bills to eat seeds, fruit, and insects. They are also frequent visitors to backyard bird feeders, where they eat sunflower seeds with abandon. Their distinctive voices, with an extra sweetness, as if the bird had operatic training;

Great Egret



All feathers on Great Egrets are white. Their bills are yellowish-orange, and the legs black. In flight, the long neck is tucked in and the legs extend far beyond the tip of the short tail. Great Egrets wade in shallow water (both fresh and salt) to hunt fish, frogs, and

other small aquatic animals. They typically stand still and watch for unsuspecting prey to pass by. Then, with startling speed, the egrets strike with a jab of their long neck and bill. Great Egrets were hunted nearly to extinction for their plumes in the late nineteenth century, sparking conservation movements and some of the first laws to protect birds.

American Oystercatcher



A large, boldly patterned bird, the American Oystercatcher is conspicuous along ocean shores and salt marshes. True to its name, it is specialized in feeding on bivalves (oysters, clams, and mussels) and uses its brightly colored bill to get at them. Oystercatchers can be found in coastal habitats including sand or shell beaches, dunes, salt marsh, marsh

islands, mudflats, and dredge spoil islands made of sand or gravel.

Purple Martin



Adult males are iridescent, dark blue-purple overall with brown-black wings and tail. Putting up a Purple Martin house is like installing a miniature neighborhood in your backyard. In the East they nest almost exclusively in nest boxes and martin houses. Our largest swallows, Purple Martins fly rapidly with a mix of flapping and gliding. They feed in midair, catching large, aerial insects such as dragonflies. They often feed higher in the air than other swallows, which can make them tough to spot. At the end of the breeding season they gather in big flocks and make their way to South America.

Summer Tanager



The almost completely red bird is an eye-catching sight against the green leaves of the forest canopy. They inhabit the edges of forests, particularly of deciduous trees or mixed pine-oak woodlands. Look for them along streams among willows or cottonwoods.

Summer Tanagers tend to stay fairly high in the forest canopy, where they sit still and then sally out to catch flying insects in midair, or move slowly along tree branches to glean food.