

Chapter 1 : Birds of Wisconsin Field Guide, Second Edition: Stan Tekiela: racedaydvl.com: Books

Besides attracting Wisconsin birds to your yard, many residents enjoy going birding. It is great fun to travel to the many state parks and other places in the state to find and take pictures of all the different species of birds.

View the Bird City calendar or check in with local birding groups to see what events are scheduled in your area. Jack Bartholomai Wisconsin is home to over species of birds and has thousands of people who enjoy birds. Explore the links below for information on birds, bird identification, birding locations and how to get involved in bird conservation efforts. Where to find birds Explore the information below to learn more about great birding places in Wisconsin. Great Wisconsin Birding and Nature Trail offers maps of birding and wildlife watching sites from around the state. Wisconsin Society for Ornithology [exit DNR] offers field trips and other opportunities to birdwatch and learn more about birds across the state. Wisconsin birding hotspots [exit DNR] provides a statewide birding summary and links to hotspots around the state. Natural Resources Foundation [exit DNR] organizes experts around the state for birdwatching and other nature-related field trips. Explore outdoors helps you find places to go and things to do on state lands around the state. The links below provide a number of web-based tools that allow you to report and track your daily bird sightings. These data are used by DNR and conservation partners across the hemisphere to monitor migratory bird populations. Wisconsin eBird [exit DNR] allows you to report and track your daily sightings from birding excursions and at home. It also allows you to explore real-time bird sightings from other birders across the state. Wisconsin Society for Ornithology [exit DNR] provides a variety of ways on documenting rare birds and how to use eBird for seasonal reports. This website includes both aluminum leg bands and some other colored leg bands and wing markers used by scientists to track individual birds. You can contribute to our understanding of Wisconsin birds during that time by watching birds in your backyard or elsewhere and reporting your observations. Racing pigeon bands will start with the letters "AU. Bird ID and information The links below provide useful tips in identifying birds as well as information on their biology, status and conservation in Wisconsin. Also, see the great series of online videos on how to be a better birder. Wisconsin All-bird Conservation Plan contains species accounts, habitat management guidance and other relevant conservation information. Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas was completed in and contains the best information on breeding bird distribution in the state. Wisconsin Stopover Initiative contains information for a range of audiences on the conservation of migratory stopover areas in Wisconsin. Get involved See the links below for ways to get involved in birding and bird conservation efforts around the state.

Chapter 2 : Great Backyard Bird Count Identification Primer - Wisconsin eBird

This list of birds of Wisconsin includes species documented in the U.S. state of Wisconsin and accepted by the Records Committee of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology (WSORC). As of June , there are species and a species pair included in the official list.

Print Newsletters Resident Birds These birds may live at the Dells for some portions of the summer, the winter, or both. Birds that might breed at the Dells are noted.

Acadian Flycatcher *Empidonax virescens* Lives in North American deciduous forests near bodies of water. The largest of the *Empidonax*, Acadian flycatchers are typically 0. Their diet consists of many insects, arachnids, and occasional berries. They are protected on the US Migratory Bird lists. They can grow to be Their wide-ranged diet includes insects, small mammals, aquatic animals, nuts, fruit, garbage, decaying roadkill, and pet food. They are very social and intelligent birds. There have been accounts where crows were seen using sticks and rocks as tools, and where groups of crows murders have worked together to steal food from other animals. Crows tend to be aggressive to other birds, such as hawks, and may even capture smaller birds for food. Their call is a distinct "caw.

Kelly Colgan Azar American Goldfinch *Spinus tristis* American goldfinches live in North America year-round and are most commonly seen during winter months. They prefer to live near fields and can also be found in parks and backyards. Their diet consists strictly of seeds, but occasionally will eat an insect or two. American goldfinches weigh anywhere from 0. Kelly Colgan Azar American Kestrel *Falco sparverius* Found throughout North America and live in moist areas such as fields, cities, deserts, mountains, and lowlands. American Kestrels weigh about 2. They eat insects, amphibians, and mammals. Their main food source is insects, and use their striking orange tail to stun prey. They usually weigh 0. They are nocturnal migrators, and can be injured and killed by large structures during this period. They are protected on the US Migratory Bird list.

Dan Pancamo American Robin *Turdus migratorius* American Robins are among the most common North American birds; they can be found in practically all regions of the continent and in most habitats. They are a type of thrush, and are good indicators of springtime in the northern parts of the U. Their diet mainly consists of insects, fruits, and earthworms. American Robins hunt for earthworms using their sense of sight, not their hearing. Typical adults range from 2. They can weigh from 0. They can be distinguished from other sparrows by their rust-colored cap.

American Tree Sparrows feed on seeds during the winter and berries and insects during the summer. Due to their excellent camouflage, they are exceedingly hard to spot on the forest floor while probing for earthworms and other insects. Another name for these birds is a timberdoodle. They can weigh from 4. Bald Eagles weigh about 9. Bald Eagles can fly up to 75 – 99 mph. They have a lifespan of 20 years in the wild. Bald Eagles eat a variety of fish, water birds, and mammal carcasses. Bald Eagles communicate using chirps, whistles, and harsh chatters.

Becky Matsubara Baltimore Oriole *Icterus galbula* Baltimore Orioles live in open deciduous forests and can be found in backyards. They can be identified by their bright orange chests, black heads, and black and white wings. Their wingspan is 9. Their song is a series of whistling noises. Baltimore Orioles weave beautiful hanging cup nests that can be seen dangling from trees. Open fields are ideal to support their diet of insects. They weigh from 0.

Barred Owls live in coniferous forests, wooded swamps, and wherever there is dense foliage with water nearby. These owls roost most commonly in hollow tree cavities. Barred owls communicate by a 9 syllable hoot called a two-phrased hoot. Contrary to popular belief, Barred Owls are diurnal, which means they can be active at any time throughout the whole hour day, but most commonly during the evening. Barred owls eat rabbits, rodents, insects, amphibians, and reptiles. Known predators are raccoons and Great horned owls. They grow to be 0. They live in low vegetation that is near bodies of water. These vireos are insectivorous, but also eat arachnids. Their call is an odd "Cheedle-cheedle-cheedle-chee, cheedle-cheedle-cheedle-chew" that first ends with a high note, and then a low note. They live near bodies of water and nest in burrows in the bank. They rely on aquatic animals for food, but sometimes eat small animals on land. Their call is a mechanical rattle that varies in length.

Kelly Colgan Azar Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* Black-billed Cuckoos live mostly in deciduous forests and shrubby areas. They eat caterpillars, other insects, some fruits and berries, and other invertebrates.

Their average wingspan is 10-12 inches. Some cuckoos may lay their eggs in the nests of other birds. *HarmonyonPlanetEarth* Black-capped Chickadee *Poecile atricapillus* Black-capped Chickadees live in cavities in mostly deciduous or mixed forests and urban areas. Their diet consists of plant matter such as berries and seeds and insects, animal fat, and bird feeders. They can weigh up to 0.5 ounces. Black-capped Chickadees say their name in their call: Kelly Colgan Azar Blue Jay *Cyanocitta cristata* Blue Jays can be found in deciduous and mixed forests, woodland edges, and urban areas such as parks, neighborhoods, and backyards. Their diet is made up mostly of berries, seeds, and nuts, but also includes insects and other bird eggs. Like many blue-colored birds, Blue Jays are not actually blue, but brown. Their feathers are structured to reflect the light that hits them so they appear blue. Blue Jays have a wingspan of 17-20 inches. Dawn Huczek Blue-gray Gnatcatcher *Polioptila caerulea* Blue-gray Gnatcatchers live mostly near water and in deciduous forests and their edges. Their diet consists of insects such as grasshoppers, leafhoppers, beetles, and other bugs. They are about 0.5 ounces. Their range is expanding, and may be the cause of decreases in Golden-winged Warbler populations. They eat insects and arachnids. They feed mainly on insects, seeds, and grains. They are both polygynous and polyandrous, which means both the males and females have multiple mates. Bobolinks have a wingspan of about 10 inches. Male Pictured Photo Credits: They tend to stay inside the forest, unlike many other hawks that stay on forest edges. Broad-winged hawks weigh about 9 ounces. They eat small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates. Julie Waters Brown Creeper *Certhia americana* Brown Creepers can be found in both deciduous and coniferous forests and their edges. They eat insects, larvae, arachnids, and occasionally come to feeders. They eat insects, other invertebrates, and many nuts, seeds, berries, and fruit. Their wingspan is 10-12 inches. Brown Thrashers use mimicry and their calls and songs are usually made with 2-phrase repetitions. They also make kissing noises and whistles. Kelly Colgan Azar Brown-headed Cowbird *Molothrus ater* Brown-headed Cowbirds live in open areas such as fields, grasslands, and forest edges. This behavior can be hurtful to the hosts, as many of the original chicks die. Brown-headed Cowbirds are also believed to have traveled with the American Bison before their range expanded outwards from the Great Plains. They eat seeds, insects, and other invertebrates. Brown-headed Cowbirds click, chatter, and whistle. They can be found anywhere from rivers to golf courses, from lakes to shopping malls. Canada Geese eat mainly plant material such as aquatic plants, grains, and grasses, but will also eat small aquatic invertebrates and fish. They weigh anywhere from 10-20 lbs. Becky Matsubara Carolina Wren *Thryothorus ludovicianus* Carolina Wrens live in the understory of deciduous and mixed forests and suburban areas.

Chapter 3 : Home - Wisconsin Society for Ornithology

Groove-billed Ani: Medium-sized black bird with iridescent blue and green overtones, with a very long tail (half the length of the bird). Bill is huge, with arched ridge and narrow grooves. Feeds on insects, ticks, spiders, lizards, fruits, berries and seeds.

Black-headed Grosbeak Black-headed Grosbeak: Large, stocky finch, black-streaked, orange-brown back, black head, wings, tail. Breast is orange-brown and belly is yellow. Wings have conspicuous white patches. Female lacks black head and throat, has brown streaked upperparts and buff streaked underparts. Forages on ground and in trees and bushes. Eats insects, caterpillars, seeds, fruits and berries. **Black-billed Magpie** Black-billed Magpie: Large, noisy jay, mostly black, with very long tail and dark, stout bill. Wings and tail are iridescent blue and green-black. White belly and sides. Eats insects, larvae, carrion. Direct flight on shallow, steady wing beats. Often glides between perches or from perch to ground. **Medium, noisy and inquisitive jay** with pale gray head and body. Black bill is long and stout. Wings are black with white patches and tail is black with white edges. Feeds on nuts, insects, eggs and young of other birds, lizards, carrion and small mammals. **Steady deep wing beats.** **Spotted Towhee** Spotted Towhee: Large sparrow, white-spotted black back, black rump. Black breast, white belly, rufous sides. Head is black and eyes are red. Wings are black with white spots. Tail is long and black with white corners. Short, bounding flights, alternates rapid wing beats with wings pulled to sides. **Golden-crowned Sparrow** Golden-crowned Sparrow: Large sparrow, brown-streaked upperparts and plain gray breast. Yellow crown is bordered by a wide black cap; cheek and collar are black. Wings are brown with two white bars. Short flights, alternates rapid wing beats with brief periods of wings pulled to sides. **Small wren with unstreaked, gray to red-brown upperparts and plain white underparts.** White eyebrows are conspicuous. Tail is long and white-edged with dark bars. Bill is long and slightly decurved. Legs and feet are gray. Eastern populations are red-brown, Northwestern birds are more brown, and Western Interior birds are gray-brown. Eastern populations have seriously declined since the s. **Olive-green upperparts, black throat and upper breast. Lower breast and sides are yellow with black streaks and belly is white. Face is yellow with black crown and cheek patch and yellow crescent below eye. Wings have two white bars. Tail has white edges, dark center and tip.** **Medium oriole, mostly bright orange with black crown, eye-line, throat stripe, back, and central tail. Wings are black with large white patches. Forages in trees and bushes. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, fruits and berries. Strong direct flight with rapid wing beats.** **Western Tanager** Western Tanager: Medium-sized tanager with brilliant red head, bright yellow body, black back, wings, and tail. Wings have two bars: Female is olive-green above, with gray back and yellow underparts. **Swift direct flight on rapidly beating wings. It was first recorded on the Lewis and Clark expedition.** **Varied Thrush** Varied Thrush: Large thrush, dark gray upperparts, rust-brown throat, breast, sides, eyebrows, black breast band, and white belly and undertail. Wings are dark gray with two rust-brown bars. Tail is dark gray with white corners. Legs and feet are brown. Direct, swift flight on rapidly beating wings. **Lazuli Bunting** Lazuli Bunting: Small finch, bright blue upperparts, cinnamon-brown breast and sides, white belly. Dark wings with white wing bar. Forages on ground, low in trees and bushes. Eats seeds, insects, caterpillars. **Painted Bunting** Painted Bunting: The male shown in background has a bronze-green back, bright red eyering, rump and underparts. Head and nape are blue. Wings are dark with green shoulder patches. The female shown in foreground has green upperparts, yellow-green underparts and dark wings. **Blue Grosbeak** Blue Grosbeak: Large finch, bright purple-blue body, black face, and two wide, brown wingbars. Hops on ground to forage. Gleans from bushes, weeds and trees. Feeds on insects, snails, grains, seeds and fruits. Swift flight, alternates rapid wing beats with wings pulled to sides. **Small, flycatcher-like bird with glossy black body. Head has distinct crest and short, thin, black bill. Wings have large white patches visible in flight. Legs and feet are black. Feeds primarily on mistletoe berries and small insects. Direct flight is high and fluttery.** **Medium-sized flycatcher with dull olive-gray upperparts and pale olive-gray underparts. Head has darker cap and slight crest. The wings are dark with two white bars. Feeds on insects, spiders and berries. Weak fluttering flight with shallow rapid wing beats.** **Small sparrow with pale-streaked, rich dark brown upperparts, white underparts, and dark streaks on**

upper breast and flanks. Orange-brown crown is marked with fine dark lines. Legs and feet are pink-brown. Short low flights, alternates rapid wing beats with wings pulled to sides. Chestnut-collared Longspur
Chestnut-collared Longspur: Small, sparrow-like bird with brown-streaked upperparts, black breast and flanks, some have chestnut on underparts, pale gray belly. Face is buff with black stripe behind eye. Nape is chestnut-brown, crown is black, and throat is white. Tail is black with strongly contrasting white outer tail feathers. Small warbler, black-marked, slate-gray upperparts, black streaks on flanks, white underparts. Head has black hood and throat, sharply contrasting white eyebrow and cheek stripe, and yellow spot in front of eye. Wings are dark with two white bars.

Chapter 4 : Identify a bird seen in Wisconsin by color

1 A Personal Message from Signe Holtz Director, Bureau of Endangered Resources, Wisconsin DNR This checklist is a tribute to all of you who love Wisconsin birds and share that love with othersâ€”your parents, your.

Medium, noisy and inquisitive jay with pale gray head and body. Black bill is long and stout. Wings are black with white patches and tail is black with white edges. Feeds on nuts, insects, eggs and young of other birds, lizards, carrion and small mammals. Steady deep wing beats. Small wren with unstreaked, gray to red-brown upperparts and plain white underparts. White eyebrows are conspicuous. Tail is long and white-edged with dark bars. Bill is long and slightly decurved. Legs and feet are gray. Eastern populations are red-brown, Northwestern birds are more brown, and Western Interior birds are gray-brown. Eastern populations have seriously declined since the s. Varied Thrush Varied Thrush: Large thrush, dark gray upperparts, rust-brown throat, breast, sides, eyebrows, black breast band, and white belly and undertail. Wings are dark gray with two rust-brown bars. Tail is dark gray with white corners. Legs and feet are brown. Direct, swift flight on rapidly beating wings. Medium-sized flycatcher with dull olive-gray upperparts and pale olive-gray underparts. Head has darker cap and slight crest. The wings are dark with two white bars. Feeds on insects, spiders and berries. Weak fluttering flight with shallow rapid wing beats. Small warbler, black-marked, slate-gray upperparts, black streaks on flanks, white underparts. Head has black hood and throat, sharply contrasting white eyebrow and cheek stripe, and yellow spot in front of eye. Wings are dark with two white bars. Black bill, legs, feet. Black-throated Sparrow Black-throated Sparrow: Medium sparrow, gray-brown upperparts, white underparts, black bib. Head has dark gray cap and sharply contrasting white eyebrow and cheek stripe. Long, round-tipped tail is edged with white. Forages on the ground and in low vegetation. Hermit Warbler Hermit Warbler: Small warbler, gray upperparts, white underparts, black-streaked flanks. Head is yellow with black throat and nape. Wings are gray with two white bars. Bill, legs and feet are black. They spend most of their time in the tops of tall fir and pine trees, making them difficult to see. Dusky Flycatcher Dusky Flycatcher: Small flycatcher with olive-gray upperparts and white or yellow tinged underparts. The upper breast has a pale olive wash. Eye has faint eye-ring. Bill is black except for orange base of lower mandible. The legs and feet are black. Weak fluttering flight with shallow wing beats. Medium-sized, active flycatcher with gray-brown upperparts and head, paler gray throat and upper breast, and pale rufous belly and undertail coverts. The wings and tail are dark gray. Feeds primarily on insects. Hawks from perch, hovers. Ash-throated Flycatcher Ash-throated Flycatcher: Medium flycatcher with gray-brown upperparts, pale gray throat and breast, and gray-brown tail with rufous highlights. The pale yellow belly distinguishes this species from other Myiarchus flycatchers. Bill, legs, and feet are black. Strong flight with shallow wing beats. Rare, medium-sized warbler with black-streaked gray upperparts and yellow underparts with black streaks on sides. The face is black with a broken white eye-ring. Legs, feet, and bill are black. It is a ground nester, prefers Jack Pine stands over 80 acres in size. Sage Thrasher Sage Thrasher: Small thrasher, gray upperparts, dark-streaked white underparts with pale brown wash. The head is gray, bill is short and slightly decurved. Wings are dark with thin, white bars. Tail is dark with white corners. Legs and feet are black. Fast flight on shallow wing beats. Rufous-crowned Sparrow Rufous-crowned Sparrow: Medium sparrow with gray-brown upperparts streaked with red-brown; underparts are gray. Head has rufous crown, gray face, rufous eye-line, and thick, black moustache stripe. Wings are brown and lack bars. Tail is long and rounded. Legs and feet are pink-gray. Green-tailed Towhee Green-tailed Towhee: Large sparrow, olive-green upperparts and pale gray underparts. Crown is rufous, throat is white with black stripes, and bill is gray. Wings and tail are edged with olive-yellow. Rapid bouncy flight, alternates several quick wing beats with wings pulled to sides. Large cardinal-like finch with conspicuous red-tipped gray crest, gray head, back, upperparts, red-washed face, breast, and pale gray underparts. Dark gray wings with red edges on primaries. Eats insects, larvae, seeds, fruits and berries. Medium-sized warbler with olive-brown upperparts and pale gray underparts. Head has brown cap, white eyebrows, and dark eye-lines. Wings are plain olive-brown. It hides in dense thickets, where it forages on the ground looking for insects, spiders, and caterpillars. Curve-billed Thrasher Curve-billed

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Thrasher: Medium-sized thrasher palmeri , with gray upperparts and spotted, pale gray underparts. Eyes are orange-red and bill is long and decurved. Tail is long and dark gray. Feeds on insects, spiders, small reptiles, fruits, seeds and berries. Small thrush, gray overall and slightly darker above. Eye-ring is thin and white. The wings have pale rust-brown patches and black flight feathers. Outer tail feathers are white. Perches upright and remains still for long periods of time and is easily overlooked. Mexican Jay Mexican Jay: Large, crestless jay, blue-gray back, blue head, wings, rump, tail, and pale gray underparts. Bill, legs, feet are black. Feeds primarily on acorns, also eats insects, fruit, carrion and eggs and young of other birds. Slow steady bouyant wing beats. Brown-headed Nuthatch Brown-headed Nuthatch:

Chapter 5 : Cofrin Center for Biodiversity

B.J. Best's collection of poetry, Birds of Wisconsin, is an enchanting tribute to ornithological artist Owen Gromme. Much like migrating birds, the birds of Best's collection take flight in interesting and beautiful ways.

Chapter 6 : Birding and bird conservation - Wisconsin DNR

Wild About Wisconsin Birds: A Youth's Guide to the Birds of Wisconsin (Wild About Birds) Apr 14, by Adele Porter. Paperback. \$ \$ 15 51 \$ Prime.

Chapter 7 : Identify a Perching-like bird seen in Wisconsin by size

Consult our bird identification guide to ID mystery birds in the backyard and beyond. We have photos, song recordings, in-depth entries, and more to help bird watchers correctly identify the birds they spot.

Chapter 8 : Birds of Wisconsin by B.J. Best

Identify birds in North America for bird watching or as a bird guide. For birders and identification of wild birds.

Chapter 9 : Bird Identification - Wisconsin Society for Ornithology

Blue Birds resting on lilacs. I posted this for my husband, who says blue birds remind him of his mom. Find this Pin and more on Birds of Wisconsin by Marge Menacher. Blue birds on the butterfly racedaydvl.com the colors!