



Bird Guide

American Crow



American crows are familiar over much of the continent; large, intelligent, all-black birds with hoarse, cawing voices. They are common sights in treetops, fields and roadsides and in habits ranging from open woods and empty beaches to town centers.

American Goldfinch



Spring males are brilliant yellow and shiny black with a bit of white. Females and all winter birds are more dull but identifiable by their conical bill; pointed, notched tail; wing-bars; and lack of streaking. They have a short bill, a small head, long wings and a short tail. They are often found in weedy fields, floodplains, roadsides, orchards and backyards.

American Redstart



The male is coal-black with vivid orange patches on the sides, wings and tail. The redstart seems to startle its prey out of the foliage by flashing its strikingly patterned tail and wing feathers. Females and immature males have more subdued yellow flash patterns on a grey background. These sweet-singing warblers nest in open woodlands across much of North America.



American Robin



Robins are popular birds for their warm orange breast, cheery song and early appearance at the end of winter. Robins can be found in towns and cities but also in wilder areas including mountain forests and Alaskan wilderness. Females have paler heads that contrast less with the grey back than males.

Black-and-White Warbler



These birds are medium-sized song birds. They are boldly striped in black and white. Females are paler than males, with less streaking. The under tail coverts have distinctive large black spots. These birds are most often found in forests or woodlot.

Black-Capped Chickadee



Chickadees are a small species, their plumage is grey across the back with a black cap covering their eyes and extending across to the back of the head and a black bib on the throat. The cheeks are a bright white color and their stomachs are white with some brown on the sides. These birds are often found in tree covered areas throughout Canada.



Black-Throated Green Warbler



Found in the northeastern coniferous forests, the Black-throated Green Warbler is easy to recognize by sight and sound. It has a dark black bib and bright yellow face as well as a persistent song of "zoo-zee, zoo-zoo-zee."

Blue Jay



This common, large songbird is familiar to many people, with its perky crest; blue, white, and black plumage; and noisy calls. Blue Jays are known for their intelligence and complex social systems with tight family bonds. It prefers mixed wood forests, which provide it with a larger variety of food

Blue-Headed Vireo



The Blue-headed Vireo is a small songbird identified by its bluish gray head with white spectacles and white wingbars. Found in mixed conifer-deciduous woods.



Canada Goose



A familiar and widespread goose with a black head and neck, white chinstrap, light tan to cream breast and brown back. They live just about anywhere near bodies of water, the population has increased in urban and suburban areas in recent years; just a decade or two after people intentionally introduced or reintroduced “giant” Canada Geese to various areas, they are often considered pests.

Chestnut-Sided Warbler



A common bird of second growth and scrubby forests, the Chestnut-sided Warbler is distinctive in appearance. No other warbler combines a greenish-yellow cap, a white breast, and reddish streaks down the side. Preferred habitats include young, open, second-growth woodlands and scrub.

Common Grackle



Common Grackles are taller and longer tailed than a typical blackbird, with a longer, more tapered bill and glossy-iridescent bodies. These birds thrive around agricultural fields, feedlots, city parks, and suburban lawns. They’re also common in open habitats including woodland, forest edges, meadows, and marshes



Common Yellowthroat



Look for these furtive, yellow-and-olive warblers skulking through tangled vegetation, often at the edges of marshes and wetlands. Yellowthroats are vocal birds that sing a witchety-witchety-witchey song.

Dark-eyed Junco



The Dark-eyed Junco is a medium-sized sparrow with a rounded head, a short, stout bill and a fairly long, conspicuous tail. They are birds of the ground who breed in coniferous or mixed-coniferous forests but can be found all over in the wintertime.

European Starling



The European Starling are among the continent's most numerous songbirds. They are stocky black birds with short tails, triangular wings, and long, pointed bills. They are often given a bad name because of their abundance and aggressiveness. They are found near human settlements.



Hermit Thrush



The Hermit Thrush is rich brown on the head and back, with a distinctly warm, reddish tail. The underparts are pale with distinct spots on the throat and smudged spots on the breast. Hermit Thrushes hop and scrape in leaf litter and perch low to the ground in forests.

Herring Gull



Also known as “seagulls”, these are the most familiar gulls of the North Atlantic. They have a variety of plumages worn in their first few years making identification tricky. They reside near large reservoirs of water and also in large open spaces near food sources.

Least Flycatcher



The Least Flycatcher is a very common flycatcher. It has prominent eyering and two white wingbars. They are found in semi-open woodlands across Canada and the USA.



Lincoln's Sparrow



Best identified for their buffy chest with fine streaks, these birds live and breed in bog, wet areas in the summer and spend their winters in areas that are bushy and heavily forested. They feed off of small arthropods and invertebrates. They nest in slightly elevated trees, where if disturbed the female is highly likely to abandon the nest of young.

Magnolia Warbler



The Magnolia Warbler is a handsome and familiar warbler of the northern forests. Though it often forages conspicuously and close to the ground, we have relatively scant information on its nesting behavior.

Mourning Dove



Mourning Doves perch on telephone wires and forage for seeds on the ground; their flight is fast and bullet straight. Their soft, drawn-out calls sound like laments. They have plump bodies and long tails with a relatively small head and beak.



Northern Flicker



Northern Flickers are large, brown woodpeckers with a gentle expression and handsome black-scalloped plumage. They live in open habitats near trees but they spend a lots of time on the ground.

Northern Parula



Recognized for its blue gray hood and wings and its yellow chest and bill. The Northern Parula lives in mature forests near streams/swamps. Its song is a series of sharp buzzy notes.

Palm Warbler



The rusty-capped Palm Warbler can be most easily recognized by the tail-wagging habit that shows off its yellow undertail. It breeds in bogs and winters primarily in the southern United States and Caribbean.



Red-eyed Vireo



The Red-eyed Vireo is one of the most common summer residents of Eastern forests. These chunky, olive-green and white songbirds have a crisp head pattern of gray, black, and white. They sing brief but incessant songs.

Song Sparrow



A rich, russet-and-gray bird with bold streaks down its white chest, the Song Sparrow is one of the most familiar North American sparrows. Look for Song Sparrows in nearly any open habitat, including marsh edges, overgrown fields, backyards, desert washes, and forest edges.

Spotted Sandpiper



Spotted Sandpipers are shorebirds that are distinctive in look and in their actions. They are often solitary and walk with a unique teeter, bobbing their tails up and down consistently as they wonder about. They can be found near wet, water bed areas



Tree Swallow



Handsome aerialists with deep-blue iridescent backs and clean white fronts, Tree Swallows are a familiar sight in summer fields and wetlands across northern North America. Tree Swallows nest in tree cavities; they also readily take up residence in nest boxes.

White-throated Sparrow



White-throated Sparrows have crisp facial markings: there's the black eyestripe, the white crown and supercilium, the yellow lores, the white throat bordered by a black whisker, or malar stripe. They sing a pretty, thin, whistle sound.

Yellow-rumped Warbler



These full-bodied, streaky brown-and-yellow birds live in shrubs and trees. They reside in open coniferous forests and edges during the summer and move to more shrubby habitats in fall. They have very distinctive, sharp chips.



	Species	Quantity	Location
1	Canada Goose	2	Brunello Golf Course
2	Spotted Sandpiper	2	Brunello Golf Course
3	Herring Gull	1	Brunello Golf Course
4	Mourning Dove	1	Brunello Golf Course
5	Northern Flicker	1	Brunello Golf Course
6	Least Flycatcher	2	Brunello Golf Course
7	Blue-headed Vireo	3	Brunello Golf Course
8	Red-eyed Vireo	1	Brunello Golf Course
9	Blue Jay	5	Brunello Golf Course
10	American Crow	9	Brunello Golf Course
11	Tree Swallow	1	Brunello Golf Course
12	Black-capped Chickadee	12	Brunello Golf Course
13	Hermit Thrush	8	Brunello Golf Course
14	American Robin	5	Brunello Golf Course
15	European Starling	1	Brunello Golf Course
16	Black-and-white Warbler	6	Brunello Golf Course
17	Common Yellowthroat	16	Brunello Golf Course
18	American Redstart	1	Brunello Golf Course
19	Northern Parula	1	Brunello Golf Course
20	Magnolia Warbler	13	Brunello Golf Course
21	Chestnut -sided Warbler	2	Brunello Golf Course
22	Palm Warbler	3	Brunello Golf Course
23	Yellow-rumped Warbler	14	Brunello Golf Course
24	Black-throated Green Warbler	7	Brunello Golf Course
25	Song Sparrow	14	Brunello Golf Course
26	Lincoln's Sparrow	1	Brunello Golf Course
27	White-throated Sparrow	10	Brunello Golf Course
28	Dark-eyed Junco	25	Brunello Golf Course
29	Common Grackle	13	Brunello Golf Course
30	American Goldfinch	16	Brunello Golf Course

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