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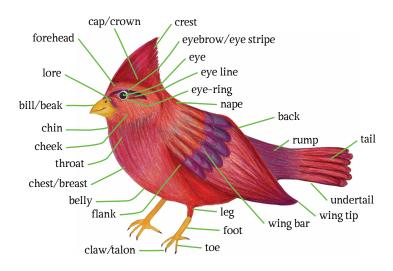
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### **BODY BASICS OF A BIRD**

It's good to know the names of a bird's body parts. The right terminology will help you describe and identify a bird when you talk about it with your friends and family.

The basic parts of a bird are labeled in the illustration below. This drawing is a combination (composite) of several birds and should not be regarded as one particular species.



### AMAZING NESTS

I am fascinated with bird nests! They are amazing structures that do more than just provide a place for egg laying. Nests create a small climate-controlled environment that's beneficial for both keeping the eggs warm and raising the young after they hatch.

From the high treetops to the ground, there are many kinds of nests. Some are simple, while others are complex. In any case,

# American Grow Look for the glossy black feathers



### What to look for: glossy black all over and a black bill

### Where you'll find them:

all habitats-wilderness, rural, suburban, cities

### Calls and songs:

a harsh "caw" call; imitates other birds and people

### On the move:

flaps constantly and glides downward; moves around to find food; gathers in huge communal **flocks** of more than 10,000 birds during winter

### What they eat:

fruit, insects, mammals, fish and dead carcasses (**carrion**); visits seed and **suet** feeders

### Nest:

platform; adds bright or shiny items and often uses the same site every year if a Great Horned Owl (pg. 131) hasn't taken it

### Eggs, chicks and childcare:

4–6 speckled bluish-to-olive eggs; Mom sits on the eggs; Mom and Dad feed the youngsters

### Spends the winter:

in California

### **REAL QUICK**

**Mostly Black** 

Size 18"







ear-round/ winter



### STAN'S COOL STUFF

The crow is one of the smartest of all birds. It's very social and often entertains itself by chasing other birds. It eats roadkill but avoids being hit by vehicles. Some can live as long as 20 years! Crows without mates, called helpers, help to raise the young.



MALE





spotted wings, white belly, large bill and red mark on the back of the head; female lacks a red mark

### Where you'll find them:

forests and wooded backyards, parks

### Calls and songs:

a sharp chirp before landing on feeders; drums on hollow logs, branches or stovepipes in spring

### On the move:

short up-and-down flights from tree to tree with rapid wingbeats

### What they eat:

insects, nuts, seeds; visits suet and seed feeders

### Nest:

cavity; prefers a live tree; **excavates** a larger, more oval entry than the round hole of the Downy Woodpecker (pg. 37); usually excavates under a branch, which helps to shield the entrance

### Eggs, chicks and childcare:

3–6 white eggs; parents sit on the eggs and bring food to feed their babies

Spends the winter: in California

### STAN'S COOL STUFF

The Hairy is nearly identical to the Downy Woodpecker, but it's larger and has a bigger, longer bill. It has a barbed tongue, which it uses to pull out bugs from trees. At the base of its bill, tiny bristle-like feathers protect its nostrils from excavated wood dust.

### REAL QUICK

















dark blue wings, tail and belly, a black head, **nape** and breast, and a pointed black crest on the head that can be lifted at will

### Where you'll find them:

mainly in **coniferous** forests

### Calls and songs:

a loud repeated "wheek, wheek, wheek" and a wide variety of gurgling sounds

### On the move:

short, quick flight from perch to perch

### What they eat:

insects, berries and seeds; will visit seed feeders

### Nest:

cup; Mom and Dad build it

### Eggs, chicks and childcare:

3–5 pale green eggs with brown marks; Mom sits on the eggs; Mom and Dad feed the babies

### Spends the winter:

in California; moves around to find food and shelter





### STAN'S COOL STUFF

Steller's Jays in California tend to have blue streaks on their head and crest, while ones to the east of the Rockies tend to have white streaks. They carry many seeds in their bill and bury them one by one for winter use. Sometimes they come to people looking for food.



### FEMALE





brown bird with heavy streaks on a white chest

### Where you'll find them:

forests, city and suburban areas, around homes, parks and farms

### **Calls and songs:**

male sings a loud, cheerful warbling song

### On the move:

moves around in small family units; never travels long distances

### What they eat:

seeds, fruit and leaf buds; comes to seed feeders and feeders with a glop of grape jelly

### Nest:

cup; but occasionally in a cavity; likes to nest in a hanging flower basket or on a front door wreath

### Eggs, chicks and childcare:

4–5 pale blue eggs, lightly marked; Mom sits on the eggs and Dad feeds her while she incubates; Mom and Dad feed the **brood** 

Spends the winter: in California

### REAL QUICK









### STAN'S COOL STUFF

The House Finch is very social and can be a common bird at feeders. It was introduced to New York from the western U.S. in the 1940s. Now it's found all across the country. Unfortunately, it suffers from a fatal eye disease that causes the eyes to crust over.





silver-gray head and back, a light gray chest and belly, white wing patches, a mostly black tail with white outer tail feathers

### Where to find them:

on top of a shrub, where it sits for long periods; parks and yards

### Calls and songs:

imitates or mocks other birds (vocal mimicry); young males often sing at night

### On the move:

very lively, spreading its wings, flashing its white wing patches and wagging its tail; wing patches flash during flight or **display** 

### What they eat:

insects and fruit

### Nest:

cup; Mom and Dad work together to build it

### Eggs, chicks and childcare:

3–5 speckled blue-green eggs; Mom sits on the eggs to incubate; Mom and Dad feed their young

Spends the winter: in California

### STAN'S COOL STUFF

Mockingbirds perform a fantastic mating dance. Pairs hold up their heads and tails and run toward each other. They flash their wing patches, and then retreat to nearby **cover**. Usually they're not afraid of people, so you may be able to get a close look.



Size

#### ear-round summer

Saw

IT!









green head with a white **necklace**, rusty-brown chest, gray sides, yellow bill, orange legs and feet

### Where you'll find them:

lakes and ponds, rivers and streams, and maybe even your backyard

### **Calls and songs:**

the male doesn't quack; when you think of how a duck sounds, it's based on the female Mallard's classic loud quack

### On the move:

sometimes in huge **flocks** with hundreds of ducks; mostly in small flocks of 6–10, especially in spring

### What they eat:

seeds, aquatic plants and insects; visits ground feeders offering corn

### Nest:

ground nest; Mom builds it from plants nearby

### Eggs, chicks and childcare:

7–10 greenish-to-whitish eggs; Mom incubates the eggs and leads the young to food

Spends the winter: in California

### STAN'S COOL STUFF

This is a dabbling duck, tipping forward in shallow water to eat plants on the bottom. Only the male has black feathers in the center of its tail that curl upward. The name "Mallard" means "male" and refers to the males, which don't help raise their young.



**REAL QUICK** 

Size 19-21"



GROUND



Saw

IT!



### MALE



a bright orange-and-black bird with a black crown, eye line, **nape**, chin, back and wings, and a bold white patch on the wings

### Where you'll find them:

cottonwood groves, open forests

### **Calls and songs:**

a rich musical song

### On the move:

slow direct flight from tree to tree

### What they eat:

insects, berries and **nectar**; comes to nectar, orange-half and grape jelly feeders

### Nest:

pendulous; Mom and Dad build it

### Eggs, chicks and childcare:

4–6 pale white-to-gray eggs with brown marks; Mom sits on the eggs; Mom and Dad feed the children

### Spends the winter:

in Mexico and Central America



### STAN'S COOL STUFF

Bullock's and Baltimore Orioles are closely related and were once considered the same species. They use long plant fibers to create a sock-like nest. One of the few species that will eject cowbird eggs from their nests. Often comes to nectar feeders for a sweet treat.

SAU



MALE



# Mostly Red REAL QUICK

### What to look for:

a stunningly beautiful bird with a bright red head, crest, chin, breast and belly, a black back, wings and tail, a thin black bill, and a thick black line by the eyes

### Where you'll find them:

parks and open areas with trees, wetlands, scrub

### **Calls and songs:**

a rapid series of high-pitched calls

### On the move:

often seen perched low on a tree, pumping its tail up and down while waiting for a flying insect; it flies out to snatch it, then perches again to eat

### What they eat:

insects

### Nest:

cup; Mom builds it

### Eggs, chicks and childcare:

2–4 white eggs with brown marks; Mom and Dad incubate the eggs and feed the young

### Spends the winter:

In Mexico; a few stay in the southern part of California

### STAN'S COOL STUFF

A beautiful bright red bird, the Vermilion Flycatcher flies after insects or hunts them on the ground. When the male wants to attract a female, he raises its crest, fluffs out his chest feathers, fans his tail and sings a song during a fluttery, funny flight.



summer

Size 6"





### BREEDING





Size

18-20"

Nest

GROUND

Feeder NONE

ear-round

winter

What to look for: white gull with gray wings and a yellow bill with a black ring near the tip; winter **plumage** has speckles on the head and neck

Where you'll find them: shores of large lakes and rivers; often at garbage dumps and parking lots

**Calls and songs:** 

**calls** out a wide variety of loud, rising squawks and squeals—classic gull sounds

On the move: strong flight with constant wing flaps

What they eat:

insects and fish; it also picks through garbage, scavenging for other food

Nest:

ground nest; defends a small area around it

Eggs, chicks and childcare:

2–4 off-white eggs with brown marks; Mom and Dad take turns incubating the eggs and feeding their young

Spends the winter: in California

### STAN'S COOL STUFF

This is one of the most common gulls in the country. Hundreds of these birds often **flock** together. The ring on the bill appears after the first winter. In the fall of the first three years, the birds have a different plumage. In the third year, they grow adult plumage.

saw









## Mostly Yellow REAL QUICK

### What to look for:

male is a bright canary-yellow bird with a black forehead, wings and tail; female is olive-yellow and lacks a black forehead; winter male resembles the female

### Where you'll find them:

open fields, scrubby areas, woodlands, backyards

### **Calls and songs:**

male sings a pleasant high-pitched song; gives **twitter calls** during flight

### On the move:

appears roller coaster-like in flight

### What they eat:

loves seeds and insects; comes to seed (especially thistle) feeders

### Nest:

cup; lines the cup with the soft, silky down from wild thistle

### Eggs, chicks and childcare:

4–6 pale blue eggs; Mom incubates the eggs and Dad pitches in to help her feed the babies

### Spends the winter:

in California; **flocks** of up to 20 birds move around in winter

### **STAN'S COOL STUFF**

The American Goldfinch is often called Wild Canary due to its canary-colored **plumage**. This cute little feeder bird is almost always in small **flocks**, visiting thistle tube feeders that offer Nyjer seed. A late-nesting bird with most nesting in August.

ear-round winter

# Culton Contended and Contended

Stan Tekiela's famous *Birds of California Field Guide* has delighted bird watchers for many years. Now, the award-winning author has written the perfect bird identification guide for children and grandchildren!

### Inside You'll Find

- 86 of the most common and important California birds to know
- Species organized by color for quick and easy identification
- Full-color photographs and full page of information for each bird
- Field marks, favorite hangouts, range maps, Stan's cool facts and more
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# The perfect introduction to bird identification for a new generation



