



BIRDS OF THE NORTHEAST

WHEN TO SEE



Year-round



Winter



Summer



Summer (northern)
Winter (southern)

HABITAT



Woodlands & Forests



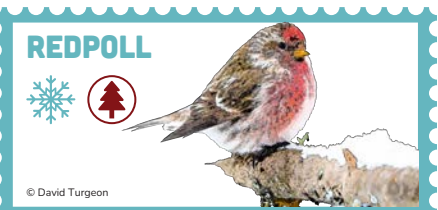
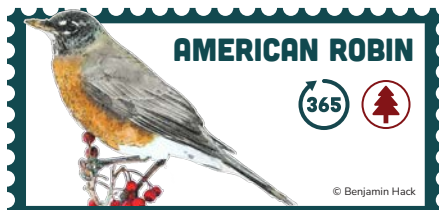
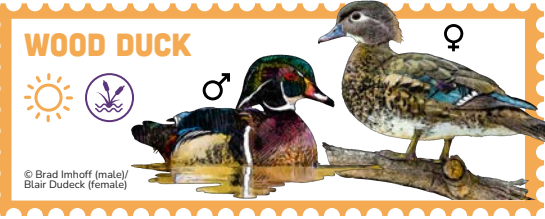
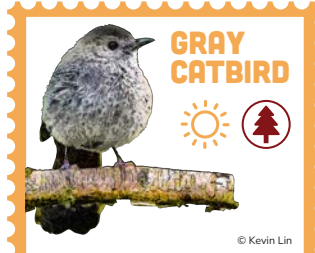
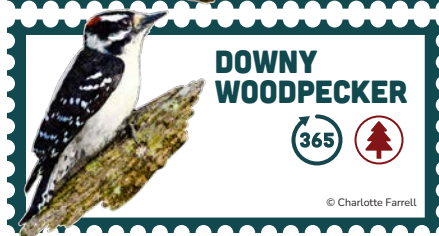
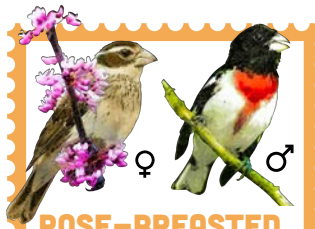
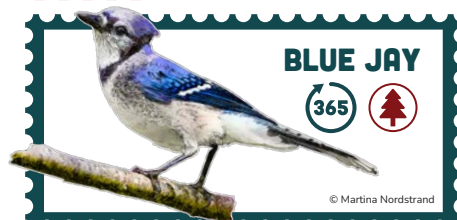
Marshes, Lakes & Ponds



Shorelines



Grasslands





BIRDS OF THE ROCKY MT. STATES

WHEN TO
SEE



Year-round



Summer



Summer (northern)

Year-round (southern)

HABITAT



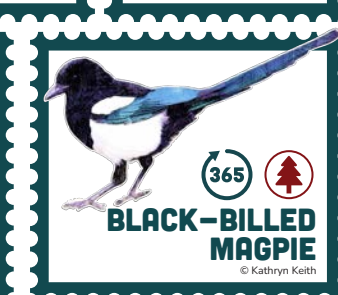
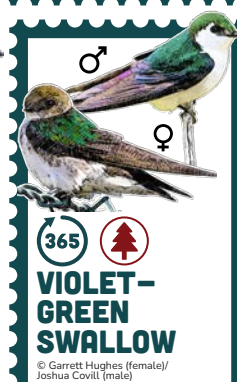
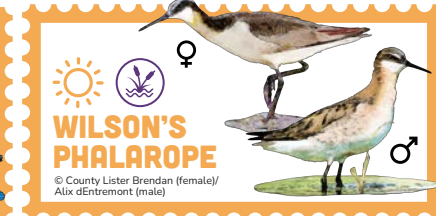
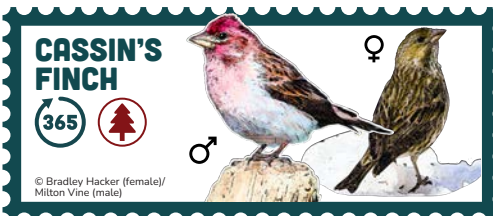
Woodlands & Forests



Grasslands



Marshes, Lakes & Ponds





BIRDS OF THE WEST COAST

WHEN TO
SEE



Year-round



Summer



Winter

HABITAT



Woodlands & Forests



Marshes, Lakes & Ponds



Shorelines



Grasslands



Scrub

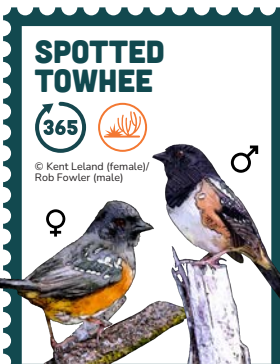


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ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD

© Dorian Anderson (female)/ Blake Matheson (male)



SPOTTED TOWHEE

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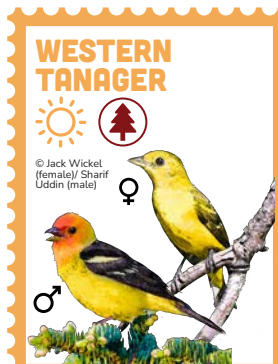


© Kent Leland (female)/ Rob Fowler (male)



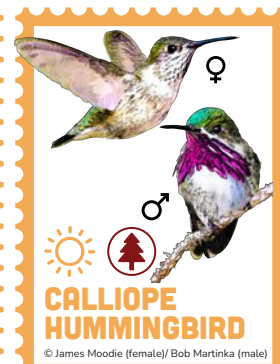
BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK

© Nancy Christensen (female)/ Aidan Brubaker (male)



WESTERN TANGER

© Jack Wickel (female)/ Sharif Uddin (male)



CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD

© James Moodie (female)/ Bob Martinka (male)



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BEWICK'S WREN

© Will Sweet



NORTHERN FLICKER

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© Phillip Edwards

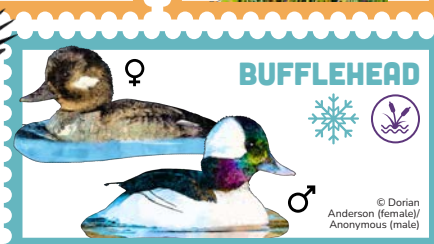


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BALD EAGLE

© Max Brodie



BUFFLEHEAD



© Dorian Anderson (female)/ Anonymous (male)



GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW

© Cameron Eckert



STELLER'S JAY

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© Kent Leland



COMMON RAVEN

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© Grigory Heaton



NORTHERN HARRIER

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© Andrea C (female)/ Michael Stubblefield (male)



BLACK TURNSTONE

© Aidan Brubaker



CACKLING GOOSE

© Alison Davies



BIRDS OF THE SOUTHWEST

WHEN TO SEE



Year-round



Summer



Winter

HABITAT



Woodlands & Forests



Desert



Marshes, Lakes & Ponds



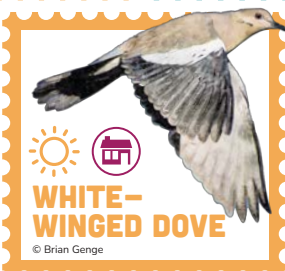
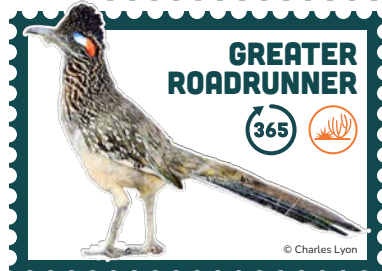
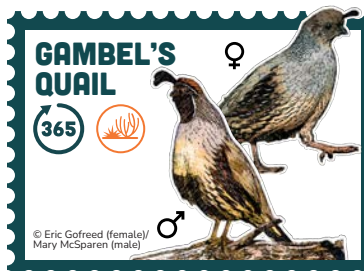
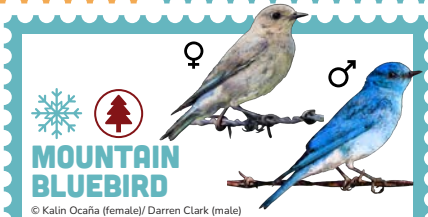
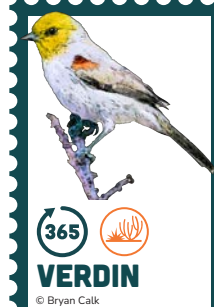
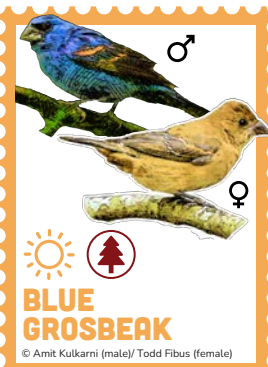
Grasslands



Towns



Scrub





BIRDS OF THE MIDWEST

WHEN TO SEE



Year-round



Summer



Summer (northern)
Year-round (most of area)



Summer (west)
Year-round (east)

HABITAT



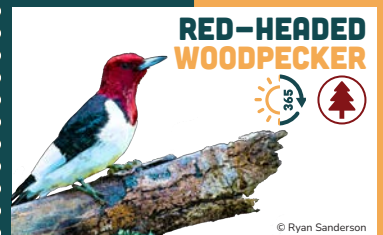
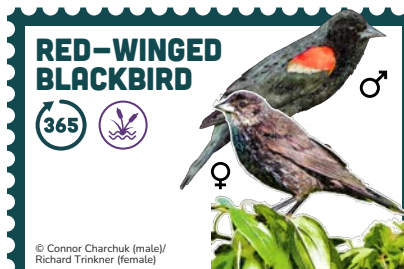
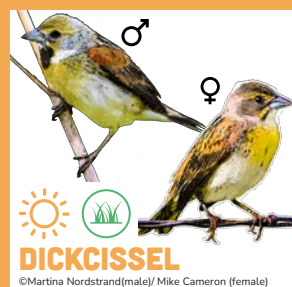
Woodlands & Forests



Grasslands



Marshes, Lakes & Ponds





BIRDS OF THE SOUTHEAST & TEXAS

WHEN TO
SEE



Year-round



Winter



Summer



Year-round
Winter

HABITAT



Woodlands & Forests



Marshes, Lakes &
Ponds



Towns

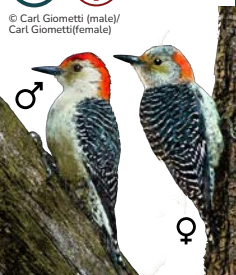


Grasslands

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER



© Carl Giometti (male)/
Carl Giometti (female)



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GREAT BLUE HERON

© Connie Galey



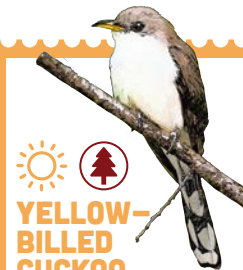
© Alex Burdo
(male)/ Laura
Wolf (female)

SUMMER TANAGER



MISSISSIPPI KITE

© Janet Hix



YELLOW- BILLED CUCKOO

© Sue Barth



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BARRED OWL

© Blair Dudeck



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NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD

© Steve Kolbe

MOURNING DOVE

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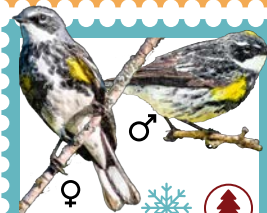


© Nancy Christensen



RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET

© Matt Felperin (male)/ August
Davidson-Onsgard (female)



© Ezra Staengl
(male)/ Garret
Skead (female)

YELLOW- RUMPED WARBLER



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NORTHERN CARDINAL

© D Gamelin (male)/ Mark Sak (female)



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CAROLINA CHICKADEE

© Daniel Irons



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AMERICAN KESTREL

© Mark Parker (male)/
Dorian Anderson (female)

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW



© Daniel Jauvin



HOODED Merganser



© Allan Bigras
(male)/ Bill
Thompson (female)



UNDERSTANDING BIRD MIGRATION

Birds migrate to access food and other resources year-round. They might travel **thousands** of miles, often at night or so high above the ground that we rarely notice their epic journeys. This year, pay close attention to the birds you see in different seasons — and consider ways you can help them in their travels.



YEAR-ROUND RESIDENTS



Some of the most recognizable birds are those that stick around all year. These birds are adaptable, and eat a varied diet that can sustain them over different seasons.



© Martina Nordstrand

SUMMER VISITORS



Birds that visit the U.S. in summer rely on warm-weather foods like insects, fruits, or nectar. During our winter, they fly south to warmer climates.



© Ryan Sandersen

WINTER VISITORS



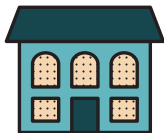
Birds that live in the frigid northern reaches of Canada and Alaska are well-adapted to cold weather, but some do venture south when things freeze over.



© David Turgeon

HOW TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Migrating birds face a slew of challenges during their long flights. One of the biggest dangers is window glass, which kills over one billion birds each year in the United States alone. Fortunately, easy changes can make a difference.



MAKE YOUR WINDOWS BIRD SAFE

Simple patterns on windows make them visible to birds and help prevent collisions — but the markings must cover the whole window and be no more than 2 inches apart.



TURN OFF LIGHTS DURING PEAK MIGRATION

Birds that migrate at night are drawn to lights, which lure them into areas where they are more at risk of window collisions. Limit light pollution by going “lights out” during peak migration season.

GET TO KNOW YOUR LOCAL BIRDS

Scientists understand bird migration thanks in part to thousands of amateur birders who track and report birds year-round. Identify your local birds using the fun and free **Merlin Bird ID** app from the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.



Scan this QR code to download the app!



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