What kind of bird is that...

Carolina Chickadee

Poecile carolinensis "chickadeedeedee"

When trying to identify a bird, the first things to look for are location and behavior. Is the bird up high making noise, or on the ground digging in leaves? Next, think about size and shape. Is it big like a crow, or small like a sparrow? Does it have pointy wings, or a long tail? Finally, you can use field marks to identify birds – flip to the back panel to discover how.

Check off the birds you find on your hike today!

American Crow

Corvus brachyrhynchos

"Caw-caw"

☐ Carolina Wren Thryothorus Iudovicianus

varied "pidaro pidaro"

☐ Belted Kingfisher

Megaceryle alcyon

loud rattling, screams

in the woods?

near the water?

and in the water. How many different birds can you find?

Many birds found along the coast use trees and shrubs for food, shelter, or nesting. Woodpeckers and chickadees make their nests in the cavities of trees and pick insects from the bark. Trees can provide seeds and berries for birds such as carolina wrens to eat.

Look into the trees. How many different birds can you find? What parts of the tree are the birds using?

Some birds specialize in living near the water. Cormorants dive for fish in the water and perch on sunken branches

to dry their wings. Mallards dabble in shallow water, sifting through algae. Snowy egrets wade at the water's edge

spearing minnows and catching crabs with their narrow, pointed beaks. Check along the edges of the water

in the air?

Birds that spend a lot of time in the air use their strong eyesight to find food. Black vultures circle high above looking for dead animals and other vultures to follow. Laughing gulls also look for the activity of other birds and animals, even humans, to lead them to their next meal. Lower in the air, hummingbirds hover near gardens and meadows sipping nectar from flowers. Scan the gardens and woods, and the sky over the marshes and beach. Can you find any large birds flying in the woods? How about small birds high in the air?

☐ Osprey

Pandion haliaetus high-pitched whistling

☐ Laughing Gull Leucophaeus atricilla

loud, high pitched "ha ha hah haaah haah haa ha"



Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Archilochus colubris "chee-dit"

making noise?

Birds make all kinds of noises. Some sing to attract a mate, while others will call attention to food, danger or territory. Northern mockingbirds and brown thrashers are called mimic birds because they imitate the calls of other birds. Brown thrashers tend to double their phrases, while mockingbirds repeat phrases 3 or 4 times.

Close your eyes and listen for one minute. How many different

birds can you hear around you?

Northern Mockingbird

Mimus polyglottos varied phrases "krrDEE krrDEE krrDEE, wikwikwikwik"

Brown Thrasher

illustrations by David Williams,

Wingin' It Works

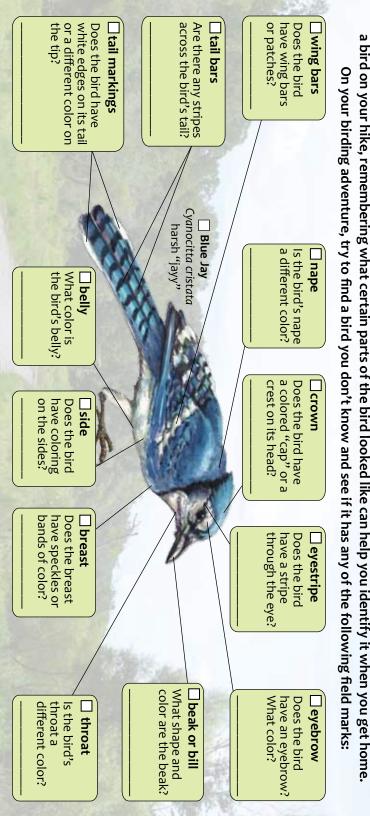
Toxostoma rufum varied phrases "peter peter, keekeedeer kekeedeer"

Double-crested Cormorant Phalacrocorax auritus

pig-like grunts

Can you tell what they are eating?

Killdeer Charadrius vociferus shrill "kill-deee"



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In addition to size, shape, location and

behavior, field marks can be used to help identify birds. If you can't identify

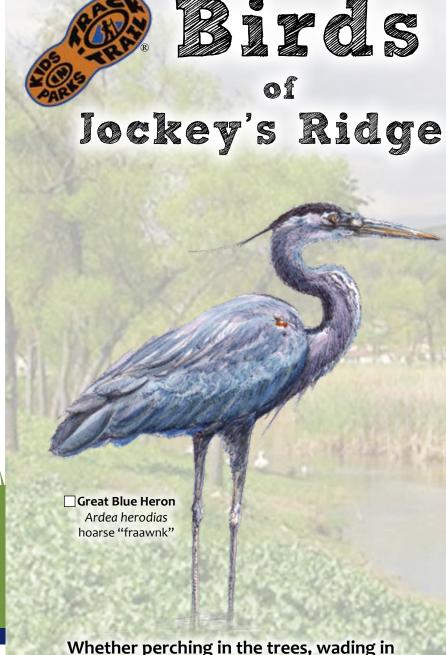
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the shallows, flying overhead, or singing from the

shrubs, many types of birds specialize in a life on

or near the coast. Use this brochure to see how many birds you can find on your hike today.