

Silhouette notes and placement

Tool from the *NatureMapping* Program

SET B

Barn swallow

The only swallow with a deeply forked tail. It can be found in tireless flight over meadows, fields, marshes, and ponds catching insects. They have the longest migration route of any North American land bird, flying from Alaska to Argentina.

Placement - on open area of wall.

Swallow spp.

They are most often seen in graceful flight as aerial acrobats in search of flying insects. They can be found in open areas, parks, and in developed residential neighborhoods. North American swallows are among the earliest migrants in the fall. Their daytime migration follows an isotherm of 48F.

Placement - on open area of wall.

Junco spp.

The Junco is associated with forest edges and shrubby thickets. They will most likely be found feeding on the ground where it hops in search of insects and seeds amongst the leaf litter. In flight, they 'flash' white on the edges of their tail feathers.

Placement - low on wall near floor or at bottom of door.

Chickadee spp.

Often a wintertime resident, which prefers mixed woodlands. The chickadee has a flitting, quick flight and can be seen in small groups with some often hanging from the end of branches in search of seeds and insects.

Placement - at about eye level on wall near door jam or window frame to represent the end of a limb.

Flicker

The flicker is a medium-sized woodpecker which prefers dead trees for feeding and nest building. Most nest holes are drilled facing south or east. The flicker can often be seen on or near the ground of wooded regions where it feeds primarily on ants. Their longer flights somewhat resemble a rollercoaster by alternating between strong rising flight and slow descending glide with their wings against their body. They also eat other insects, fruits, and berries.

Placement - on wall along vertical structure such as door jam or room partition.

Downy woodpecker

The Downy woodpecker is most often found in mixed forest along rivers and in parks. They will move up and around the tree trunk while foraging under tree bark for insects. They are typically fairly shy and will slip around and down the trunk to elude an intruder or predator.

Placement - on wall along vertical structure such as door jam or room partition.

Hairy woodpecker

The Hairy woodpecker is a resident of forest, but moves into orchards, parks, and scattered woodlands during the fall and winter. They will strike their bill into the bark and hold it there to detect insect movement.

Placement - on wall along vertical structure such as door jam or room partition.

Pileated woodpecker

The Pileated woodpecker is a large woodpecker and is often a resident of established, relatively undisturbed mixed forest. It will chisel out rectangular holes of various sizes in search of ants and beetles. The nest cavity is usually made in dead trees amongst shaded woodland habitat. The woodpecker can typically be found on an old snag or dying trees and may be near the ground or high in a tree.

Placement - on wall along vertical structure such as door jam or room partition.

Screech owl

A small owl with ear tufts. Often associated with wooded areas, orchards, and the outskirts of small population centers. Daytime roost is a hollow tree. The Screech owl is known to approach easily imitated calls. Can be found hunting shortly after dusk.

Placement - chest to eye level on wall next to vertical structure which represents tree trunk.

Great-horned owl

The Great-horned owl is the largest eared-owl of North America. Can be found during the day roosting against the trunk of a large tree. Mainly nocturnal although can be found hunting during the day in a variety of habitats such as mixed woodlands, mountains, and marshes. The specially adapted leading edge of the primary flight feathers allows the owl to fly silently. Known to feed on a wide variety of animals such as; mice, weasels, squirrels, opossum, ducks, geese, grouse, hawks, other owls, woodpeckers, jays, smaller birds, fish, and insects. This owl makes the typical hoot noise that we associate with all owls. Known to live over 20 years.

Placement - fairly high up on wall next to vertical structure which represents tree trunk.

Silhouette notes and placement

Tool from the *NatureMapping* Program

SET A

Bufflehead

The Bufflehead is a diving duck usually seen alone or in small groups. They will feed on aquatic insects, small fish and water plants. They will be found associated with fairly shallow water. They depend almost entirely on old nest holes of flickers and Pileated woodpeckers.

Placement - on wall near floor or in a position which represents water source.

Grebe spp.

Grebes are fairly small diving birds with a slender, pointed, serrated bill. They feed on aquatic insects and small fish. Grebes will feed, sleep, court, and carry young while on the water. In flight their very short tail and dip in their neck is characteristic.

Placement - on wall near floor or in a position which represents water source.

Pintail

A dabbling duck that is most often associated with marshes. The Pintail is one of the most numerous ducks in North America. Because it does not dive, the Pintail feeds in shallow water on sedges, grasses, pondweeds, and aquatic insects. The long pointed tail feathers of the male are a diagnostic characteristic.

Placement - on wall near floor or in a position which represents water source.

Mallard

A medium-sized dabbling duck that is the most numerous and probably the most recognized duck in North America. The Mallard is an opportunistic feeder that often becomes accustomed to population centers and can be a year-round resident. The curly tail of the male is characteristic.

Placement - on wall near floor or in a position which represents water source.

Kingfisher

A rather small, chunky, compact bird with a short neck and large head. It has an erectile crest that seems to reflect its bold character. It is primarily a solitary bird that habitually perches on a watery overlook such as a tree limb or power wire. It feeds on small fish by diving headlong into the water. The Kingfisher will excavate a 3-7' horizontal nest in a riverbank.

Placement - on something that resembles a perch (i.e. corner of window frame or on some horizontal line structure)

Jay (with crest)

The Stellers Jay (most common) and the Blue Jay (becoming established) are the only crested jays in west of the Rocky Mountains. Typically known for their bold and often vocal behavior in wooded areas and especially around campsites. Can be seen alone or in small groups. These jays are very opportunistic feeders, which will eat seeds, fruit, insects, amphibians, snakes, and even other small birds.

Placement - due to its inquisitive nature, can be found in a variety of locations.

Robin

The Robin is a common bird of forest edges, parks, suburbs, and open areas. They are often seen running over lawns in search of earthworms and insects. They locate their food source by sight rather than sound which was generally believed previously. Their warbling 'cheerio' song is common in early spring. Their upright posture while perched is somewhat characteristic.

Placement - on a perch-type structure such as a window frame, door jam, or above a thermostat.

Waxwing

Waxwings are mostly tree dwelling although they can be found feeding on the ground. They generally live in conifer and birch forest. They are often seen in flocks and remain close together while feeding and traveling. They eat many kinds of berries and fruit although feed their young almost exclusively on insects.

Placement - on a perch-type structure such as a window frame, door jam, or other structure.

Crow

An extremely opportunistic bird that can be found in a wide range of habitats. It is usually found alone or in small groups although they will congregate in large numbers when moving to a roost site. Crows have been shown to have a high degree of intelligence. They learn quickly, have astonishing memory, and the ability to mimic sounds. They eat a tremendous variety of foods, such as insects, amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans, clams, sea urchins, dead animals, garbage, grain, and fruit. Crows are often seen noisily mobbing hawks and owls.

Placement - due to its inquisitive nature, can be found in a variety of locations.