

CALIFORNIA NATIVE BIRDS

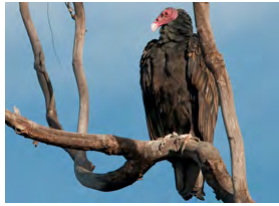
De Anza College
Biology 6C: Ecology and Evolution
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Red Tailed Hawk (*Buteo Jamaicensis*) Accipitridae (hawks)



- Broad, rounded wings and a short, wide tail.
- The tail is usually pale below and cinnamon-red above
- Flies in wide circles high above ground.
- Brown above, and pale underbelly
- Habitat: In open country, perch on fences, poles, trees, etc.



Turkey Vulture

Cathartes aura
Cathartidae (vultures)

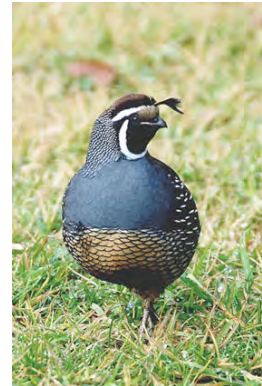
- Large dark birds, have a featherless red head and pale bill. Dark feathers (brown, look black from father). Have pale underside of feathers (“two-tone” appearance)
- Commonly found in open areas.
- Very few wing beats, characteristic soaring.



California Quail

Callipepla californica
Phasianidae (partridges)

- Plump, short-necked game birds with a small head and bill. They fly on short, very broad wings. Both sexes have a comma-shaped topknot of feathers projecting forward from the forehead.
- Adult males are rich gray and brown, with a black face outlined with bold white stripes. Females are a plainer brown and lack the facial markings. Both sexes have a pattern of white, creamy, and chestnut scales on the belly.
- Live in scrublands and desert areas.
- Diet consists of seeds, some vegetation, and insects



Mourning Dove
Zenaida macroura
Columbidae (doves)



- Plump bodies, small bill and short legs. Pointed tail. Usually greyish-tan with black spots on wings. White tips to tail feathers.
- Beat wings rapidly, and powerfully.
- Found everywhere.
- Usually feeds on seeds.



Rock Dove (Pigeon)
Columba livia
Columbidae (doves)

- Larger than mourning doves, large bodies, small heads and feet. Wide, rounded tails and pointed wings.
- Generally blue-gray, with iridescent throat feathers, bright feet. Tail usually has dark tips
- Prevalent in towns, also feeds on seeds.





American Crow

Corvus brachyrhynchos
Corvidae (crows & jays)

- Large, straight bill. Has long legs and a short tail, with rounded or squared edge.
- All black feathers, often glossy.
- Highly adaptable and live everywhere—natural and human habitats.
- Eat a wide array of food—seeds, nuts, insects, small animals and fish. Also eats garbage.



Common Raven

Corvus corax
Corvidae (crows & jays)

- Massive bird, with thick neck, shaggy neck feathers, very prominent beak. Longer, narrower wings than crow, and more slender “fingers” and wing tips.
- Entirely black.
- Generally found in the mountains, where it has an omnivore diet.





California Scrub Jay

Aphelocoma californica
Corvidae (crows & jays)

- Long floppy tail, hunched over posture, blue and gray above, and pale underside. Look dark. Blue strip on neck. Dark bill.
- Generally found in shrubs and scrubs.
- Generally has an omnivore diet.



Steller's Jay

Cyanocitta stelleri
Corvidae (crows & jays)

- Large head, with feathers in a pointed formation, rounded wings, long tail, and chunky body. Song birds.
- They have black head, and blue bodies, lack a pale underbelly.
- Generally lives in forests, in trees, and follows an omnivore diet.



California (Brown) Towhee

Pipilo crissalis

Fringillidae (finches & sparrows)

- Has short rounded wings, long tail, and thick seed-cracking beak.
- Uniform brown, a patch of noticeably warmer brown under the tail.
- Generally found in scrubs and bushes.
- Feeds on seed



Dark-Eyed Junco

Junco hyemalis

Fringillidae (finches & sparrows)

- Rounded head, short sturdy bill, long tail (a larger version of a sparrow).
- Generally dark grey or brown, white outer tail feathers, a pinkish bill.
- Generally found in coniferous forests.
- Generally feed on seeds and insects.



House Finch

Carpodacus mexicanus
Fringillidae (finches & sparrows)

- Relatively flat heads, large beaks, and small bodies. They have long tails, and short wings.
- Males are red colored around the face and upper chest, with brown streaks on back, belly and tails. Females are greyish-brown all over.
- Found everywhere—human habitats, natural habitats, etc. Feed on seeds, buds and fruits.



Song Sparrow

Melospiza melodia
Fringillidae (finches & sparrows)

- Medium size and fairly bulky, rounded head, and short, sturdy beak. Broad wings, and long rounded tail.
- Have thick brown streaks all over body. Streaks vary with location.
- Prefer open natural habitats.
- Mainly eat seeds and fruit, and some insects.



White-Crowned Sparrow

Zonotrichia leucophrys

Fringillidae (finches & sparrows)

- Small bill and long tail. Brown streaks on body. Looks like a typical sparrow.
- Black and white strips on the crown. Pale pink or yellow bill.



Barn Swallow

Hirundo rustica

Hirundinidae (swallows)

- Steely blue back, wings, and tail, and rufous to tawny underparts and a cinnamon-colored throat.
- long outer feathers give the tail a deep fork.
- They rarely glide, preferring to execute quick, tight turns and dives.
- Feed on flying insects, prefers open habitats.





Cliff Swallow
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota
Hirundinidae (swallows)

- Small, long-winged stocky songbird. Chubbier than the barn swallow.
- Long, pointed wings and a square tail. Has a small bill
- Dark-colored throat and a pale rump
- Live in open areas and cliffs.
- Feed on flying insects.



Violet-green Swallow
Tachycineta thalassina
Hirundinidae (swallows)

- Eat flying insects
- Small, slender songbird with a small bill and long wings.
- Face and underside of body is white, and has a shiny greenish bronze back.
- Adult male has a multicolored upper side with an iridescent emerald green back, sometimes with violet gloss on the upper tail coverts. Females are drab colored.
- They live in Open or broken deciduous, coniferous, and mixed woodlands. Likes trees in open areas.





Brewer's Blackbird
Euphagus cyanocephalus
Icteridae (blackbirds)

- Small bird with a fairly long tail, round head, and long, thick-based beak. Has long legs.
- Males are glossy black all over with a staring yellow eye and a blue sheen on the head grading to greenish iridescence on the body.
- Females are plainer brown, darkest on the wings and tail, with a dark eye
- Live in open habits and feed on seeds, grains, and insects.



Red-Winged Blackbird
Agelaius phoeniceus
Icteridae (blackbirds)

- Eat insects, seeds, corn, and wheat
- They are found in many varieties of fields and marshes
- Slender, conical bill and a medium-length tail.
- They're coloring is an even glossy black with red-and-yellow shoulder badges.
- Females are crisply streaked and dark brownish overall, paler on the breast and often show a whitish eyebrow.



- Flat head, long, slender bill, and a round-shouldered posture that nearly conceals its neck. The wings are rounded and short for the bird's size and the tail is short, stiff, and spiky.
- Yellow underside with intricately patterned brown, black and buff upperparts. A black "V" crosses the bright yellow breast; it is gray in winter. Contrasting stripes of dark brown and light buff mark the head.



Western Meadowlark

Sturnella neglecta
Icteridae (blackbirds)



- Like to live in open grasslands, meadows, prairies, and some agricultural fields
- Eat both grain and weed seeds along with insects

Northern Mockingbird

Mimus polyglottos
Mimidae (mockingbirds)



- Have small heads, a long, thin bill with a hint of a downward curve, and long legs. Their wings are short, rounded, and broad, making the tail seem particularly long in flight.
- Have an overall gray-brown, paler on the breast and belly, with two white wingbars on each wing. A white patch in each wing is often visible on perched birds.
- It's habitat ranges from towns, suburbs, backyards, parks, forest edges, and open land
- They eat insects and fruit.

- Very small bird.
- Long tail and short wings.
- Plain gray-brown without markings
- Found in mountains, woodlands, and suburban areas
- Eats small insects and spiders



Bushtit
Psaltriparus minimus
 Paridae
 (chickadees & tits)

Chestnut-Backed Chickadee

Parus rufescens
 Paridae (chickadees & tits)



- Tiny, large-headed but small-billed, with a rather long, narrow tail and short, rounded wings.
- Boldly black and white on the head, with a back colored a rich chestnut. The flanks can be either rich brown (north of San Francisco) or dull gray (central and southern California).
- Eat mainly insects but also feed on seeds, berries, and fruit pulp.
- Live in forests that line the coast





Oak (Plain) Titmouse

Parus inornatus
Paridae (chickadees & tits)

- Small, drab, gray bird with small tuft on head.
- Lives in warm, dry oak and oak-pine woodlands at low to mid-elevations.
- Eats seeds and terrestrial invertebrates.



House (English) Sparrow

Passer domesticus

Passeridae (Eurasian sparrows)



- Males have gray heads, white cheeks, a black bib, and rufous neck

- House Sparrows are chunkier, fuller in the chest, with a larger, rounded head, shorter tail, and stouter bill than most American sparrows.
- Live in cities, towns, etc., usually in places near people.
- Eat grains, seeds, and insects besides scraps of human food.
- Their backs are noticeably striped with buff, black, and brown.



- Females are a plain buffy-brown overall with dingy gray-brown underparts.



Acorn Woodpecker

Melanerpes formicivorus
Picidae (woodpeckers)

- Preferred habitat is oak and pine-oak forests
- Eats insects, acorns, saps, and fruit.



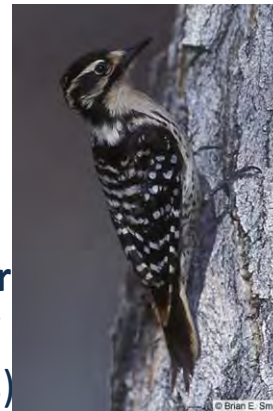
- Medium-sized woodpecker.
- Has a solid black back and chest, and its head is black, white, and red.
- The red crown on males covers the nape of its neck to its forehead.
- Females only have red on the back of their crown, and have a black and white forehead.



- Black-and-white barred back, with unbarred black region at top of back. A small sized woodpecker.
- Found primarily in oak woodlands and in riparian woods. Feeds on insects and some fruit

Nuttall's Woodpecker

Dendrocopos nuttalli
Picidae (woodpeckers)



- Male with forehead black, streaked with white on center of crown, red on rear crown and upper nape.



- Female with forehead, crown, and nape black with some white streaking. No red.

American Robin
Turdus migratorius
Turdidae (thrushes)

- Fairly large songbirds with a large, round body, long legs, and fairly long tail.
- They are gray-brown birds with warm orange undersides and dark heads.
- Compared with males, females have paler heads that contrast less with the gray back.
- Robins exist all over the continent, but mainly in open woodland areas
- Their diet consists of insects and fruit.



Western Bluebird
Sialia mexicana
Turdidae (thrushes)



- Medium-sized songbird with a large, round head.
- Its wings and tail blue is a cobalt blue and it has a dark red chest. It also has some dark red on its back.
- Females tend to have more of a gray coloring than blue.
- Lives in open coniferous and deciduous forests
- Eats insects, fruits, and seeds.

European Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* Sturnidae (starlings)

- They have short tails and long, slender beaks. In flight their wings are short and pointed, making them look rather like small, four-pointed stars (and giving them their name).
- They are purplish-green iridescent with yellow beaks; in winter their plumage is brown and covered in brilliant white spots.
- Live in areas near people.
- They eat mainly invertebrates and insects.



Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans* Tyrannidae (flycatchers)

- A small, black songbird with a white belly.
- The juvenile plumage is similar to adult's, but browner, with two cinnamon wing bars, cinnamon tips to the feathers on the upperparts.
- Found in open areas near water, along cliffs, streams, lakes, agricultural areas, and parks. Often found around buildings.
- It's diet consists of insects, some small berries and small fish.



Mallard

Anas platyrhynchos
Anatidae (ducks & geese)

- Males: Bright green head, chestnut brown breast, white-grey body. Greenish yellow bill.
- Female: Brownish all over (camouflage), yellow or orange bill.
- Generally found in wetlands.



Canada Goose *Branta Canadensis* Anatidae (ducks & geese)



- Long neck, large, flat bill, webbed feet and large bodies
- Water birds; generally found around water bodies—lakes, ponds, rivers, etc.
- Black head and white cheeks, black neck, brown back, and tan chest.
- Move in flocks, in a “V” formation.

American Avocet
Recurvirostra americana
Recurvirostridae (stilts)

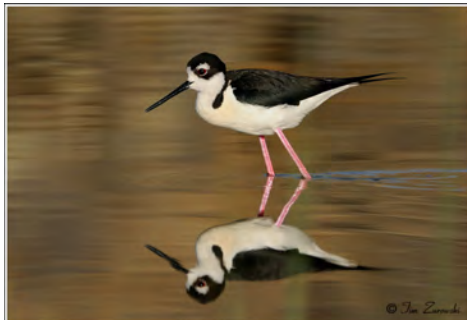
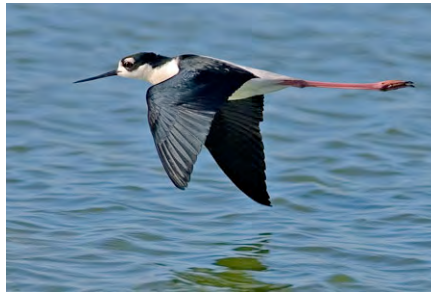


- It's a large shorebird with long legs and a long, upturned bill.
- It has a white stomach and black back. It's neck and head is either rusty or gray colored.
- Lives in shallow, fresh and saltwater wetlands. Eats aquatic invertebrates.



Black-Necked Stilt
Himantopus mexicanus
Recurvirostridae (stilts)

- A large shorebird with very long, thin red legs. Has a long, thin, straight black bill.
- Has a black face, hind neck, and back. Its throat and underside is white.
- Inhabits wetlands and shorelines
- They eat aquatic invertebrates and fish.



Killdeer

Charadrius vociferus Charadriidae (plovers)

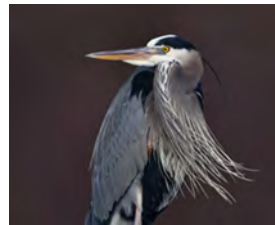
- Characteristically large, round, head. Short bill and large eyes. Long tail. Brown on top, pale on underside.
- Have black bands on chest, and white patches on head. Orange rump obvious in flight.
- Generally found in grasslands, and feeds on ground insects.



Great Blue Heron

Ardea herodias Ardeidae (herons)

- Description: large blue-grey bird, S shaped neck, long thick bill, white strip on crown, yellow bill.
- Generally found around calm waters/seacoasts.
- Stabs prey with quick pecks of the bill (generally in water)



Great Egret

Casmerodius albus
Ardeidae (herons)

- Large white bird, white heron. Long, straight, yellow bill. S shaped neck. Long lack feet and legs.
- Found in marshy areas.
- Feeds on wetland creatures. Also kills prey with quick stabs of bill.



Snowy Egret

Egretta thula
Ardeidae (herons)

- Medium size bird, thin, long, neck and all white feathers.
- Black legs and yellow feet (feet color is difference between great and snowy egrets).
- Dark bill

