



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_

# Who's who of famous WESTERN BIRDS

Find out if you can correctly match the descriptions to the photographs

Bird watching is now a hobby of 47.8 million Americans with "wildlife watching" up 8 percent from 2000 to 2006, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which tracks wildlife recreation.

If you look forward to spring and the rush of birds it brings, you may become sad to see winter approaching. Never fear – the great fall migration period is upon us. Some birds travel great distances to their winter grounds; others just move down the mountain toward lower elevations. This movement gives us a glimpse of birds we usually do not see.

Do you recognize any of these fall visitors? Do you know where they are going or where they came from? For more information on bird migrations, go to [www.wbu.com/edu/migr.htm](http://www.wbu.com/edu/migr.htm).

## A. Common loon (*Gavia immer*).

These water birds spend summers in Canada and Alaska. They fly down throughout the United States to reach coastal areas and large lakes for winter. To hear their distinctive call, go to [www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Common\\_Loon\\_dtl.html#sound](http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Common_Loon_dtl.html#sound).

**B. Wilson's warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*).** This warbler moves from high elevations in Alaska, Canada, and the Rocky Mountains to lower elevations in the fall. They ultimately end up in Mexico and stay until spring. More on this bird is at [www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Wilsons\\_Warbler.html](http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Wilsons_Warbler.html).

**C. Red-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*).** This bird usually lives in Canada and the western United States. It moves toward lower elevations in the fall, traveling southeast, and, in some years, farther into Mexico. They do this when food sources are low. More on this bird is at [www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Red-breasted\\_Nuthatch.html](http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Red-breasted_Nuthatch.html).

**D. Yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*).** If you live in the higher mountain ranges in Wyoming, you are probably saying goodbye to these birds as they leave for Mexico and the southern tips of the United States. More on this bird is at [www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Yellow-rumped\\_Warbler.html](http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Yellow-rumped_Warbler.html).

**E. Rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*).** You know winter is coming when you see this raptor flying along the roadside. These hawks come from the Arctic tundra and stay in the United States until spring. More on this bird is at [www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Rough-legged\\_Hawk.html](http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Rough-legged_Hawk.html).

**F. Western tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*).** This beautiful bird spends its summer in the West and moves into Mexico and Costa Rica for the winter. More on this bird is at [www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Western\\_Tanager.html](http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Western_Tanager.html).

Answers: 1-C; 2-E; 3-F; 4-B; 5-A; 6-D