

STELLER'S JAY/ CHARA DE STELLER



How to ID: Deep blue body, black head and prominent crest. Long tail, short wings, and small white "eyebrows".

Behavior: Bold and loud, you'll very likely hear their raspy calls as they alert the rest of the forest to your presence. Steller's jays have dozens of different calls and can mimic many different sounds, including the call of a red-tailed hawk!



COMMON RAVEN/ CUERVO GRANDE

How to ID: Very large and all black. Thick neck with shaggy feathers, robust bill.

Behavior: Listen for a low-pitched, croaking call. Inquisitive, intelligent and highly adaptable birds. Tend to be solitary or in pairs; related to Steller's jays, crows, nutcrackers, magpies.

SPRUCES WINTER BIRDING CHECKLIST

- STELLER'S JAY
- COMMON RAVEN
- MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE
- AMERICAN DIPPER
- GREAT-HORNED OWL
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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Photo Citations:

Steller's jay: Luke Faust / Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology (ML416143361)

Common raven: Charity Hagan / Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology (ML416544111)

Mountain chickadee: Michael Woodruff / Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology (ML155067991)

Hairy woodpecker: Aubrey Robson / Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology (ML416587671)

Great-horned owl: Cheryl & Scott Taylor / Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology (ML374294271)

American dipper: Andrew Emlen / Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology (ML415409511)



WINTER BIRDING AT SPRUCES



BIRDING TIPS

Birding is a great activity that anyone can participate in - all you need is your eyes, ears, and a little bit of patience! Here are some tips and tools you can use while birding:

- Whenever you're out in the canyons, please practice Leave No Trace.
- Make sure you give all wildlife plenty of space. If you want a better view of the birds, binoculars come in handy!
- You don't have to know all the birds in order to enjoy birding. However, if you'd like to identify and learn more about the birds you are seeing, there are some great apps that are free to use such as eBird, Merlin Bird ID, and Audubon Bird Guide.



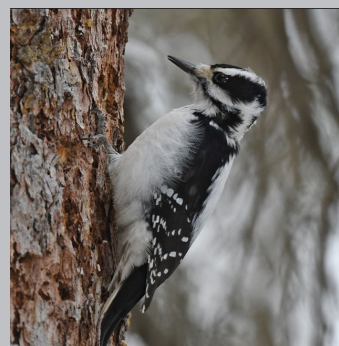
- Please note that this is a quick-guide to the most common species at Spruces Campground, and is not reflective of all locations in the canyons.



MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE / CARBONERO MONTAÑÉS

How to ID: Small with a round, gray body; white cheeks, and a black "bib" and black cap atop their head. White bands above eye resemble eyebrows. Very small beak.
Behavior: Curious, active, and acrobatic! Chickadees hop around and sometimes hang upside down. During the winter, they'll form foraging flocks with other chickadees and other small songbirds.

HAIRY WOODPECKER / PICO VELLOSO



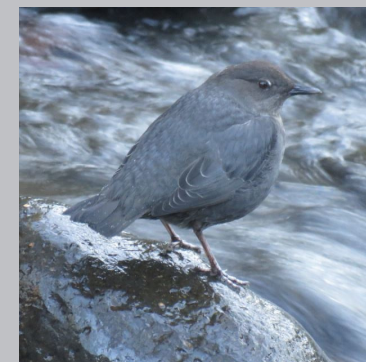
How to ID: Bold, contrasting black and white pattern. Males have a patch of red feathers on their head, females do not. Almost identical to Downy woodpeckers, but Hairy woodpeckers have a larger body size and a longer beak.
Behavior: Excavates tree trunks and limbs to access a variety of wood-boring insects. They prop themselves up on the tree with their remarkably stiff tail feathers.



GREAT-HORNED OWL / BÚHO AMERICANO

How to ID: Large birds, mottled gray-brown coloration, large yellow eyes, and prominent "ear" tufts called plumicorns.
Behavior: These owls are nocturnal, and can sometimes be heard calling around dusk. There is an audible difference between males and females, as the males have a deeper pitched voice than their female counterparts.

AMERICAN DIPPER / MIRLO ACUÁTICO NORTEAMERICANO



How to ID: Round, chunky bodies with long legs. Short neck and short tail. Mostly slate-gray, their heads are often brownish. Adults have black bills, while juveniles have yellow bills. Also look for white eyelids.
Behavior: American dippers are aquatic songbirds! They wade and swim in fast-moving streams to forage for aquatic insects. Look for their characteristic bobbing or dipping movements.