

Birds

OF



Walnut Canyon

BY
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SPANGLE



Published by

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS ASSOCIATION

The traveling public is becoming increasingly aware of the National Monuments, which have received less publicity than the great well-known National Parks, yet which possess extremely interesting features.

Many of these are in the Southwest; we hope you will take the opportunity to visit one or more of them on your trip.

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Zion National Monument (care of Zion)
Zion National Park, Springdale
Capitol Reef National Monument (care of Zion)

Birds of Walnut Canyon

by PAUL F. SPANGLE

Illustrated by ELSIE L. SPANGLE

INTRODUCTION

You have seen birds all your life — how many do you **really** know? Bird-watching is not confined to the professional character peering myopically at our feathered friends. Those who wish to learn the names and habits of birds are embarking on a lifelong hobby of great interest. Naturally one should start by learning the birds near at hand and then by observing them on trips. Bird-watchers are organized in many local and nationwide organizations and are always willing to compare notes and aid newcomers in studying the local birds and their habitats.

To know birds you should have a guide to provide the answers to, "What bird is that?" This is but a local guide and may not contain a single bird you are familiar with, but it will show you what is here. There are excellent guides to birds which will give you a complete coverage of the United States. One of the best series is the Eastern and Western Field Guides by Roger Tory Peterson.

Walnut Canyon is not especially rich in year-round resident birds, but in the spring many northbound birds pause here; in the summer several species nest here; in the fall the southbound birds stop in for awhile. Within a radius of 50 miles a great many more birds may be found. The nearby San Francisco Peaks are inhabited by birds which prefer Spruce and Fir forests. To the north and east may be found those birds which prefer the more open country. Several small lakes just south of here will produce the water-loving birds. Many varieties inhabit the nearby Verde Valley in winter.

This guide is arranged according to the A. O. U. Check List of Birds as followed by most modern field guides. Brief descriptions and the time of year they may be seen are noted. Although these are not colored illustrations we believe that you will be able to identify many of the birds of Walnut Canyon. Technical names are italicized and subspecific names have been omitted as they tend to confuse the amateurs. The sizes given are the length from the end of the bill to the tip of the tail and are approximate.

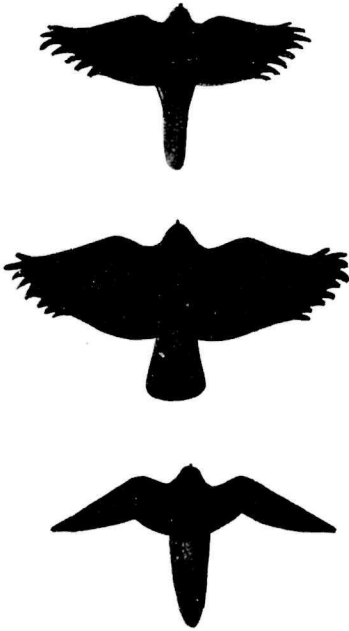
Walnut Canyon National Monument, like all other National Parks and Monuments, is a game sanctuary and all wildlife is protected. Many of the birds you will see may seem tamer than usual because of the protection. We ask you to cooperate with us by not disturbing the wildlife.

Reference books used in the writing of this booklet were: *A Field Guide to Western Birds* by Roger Tory Peterson, and *Birds of New Mexico* by Florence Merriam Bailey. The manuscript and illustrations were kindly reviewed by Dr. Allan R. Phillips, whose helpful suggestions are much appreciated.

WALNUT CANYON BIRDS

TURKEY VULTURE. *Cathartes aura*. 26" - 32". On any day between April and October this large carrion eater may be seen soaring over the canyon in groups. A blackish bird, it has a naked red head. It has a wingspan of nearly 6 feet. One minute the sky is clear; then one vulture floats over. In a very short time a group of up to 20 will be circling a prospective meal.

COOPER'S HAWK. *Accipiter cooperi*. 14" - 17" May be seen at any time of the year darting through the woods and not soaring as do the Hawks. It has short, rounded wings and a long narrow tail. This is one of the most destructive of the Hawks, living mostly on small birds, and not at all averse to carrying off a chicken. The adult is blue-gray above with brown bars below.



Hawk silhouettes: Top-Cooper's
Middle-Red-tailed; Bottom-Sparrow

RED-TAILED HAWK. *Buteo jamaicensis*. 19" - 22". A large, soaring Hawk with broad, rounded wings and a short, wide tail can usually be safely called the Red-tail. When he turns in flight the reddish upper side of the adult Hawk's tail will be noted. Not too common but it may be seen at any time. Commonly called the Chicken Hawk, this bird is one of the most defamed of the Hawk family. A farmer with a pair of Red-tails in the vicinity will lose many crop-eating rodents.

SPARROW HAWK. *Falco sparverius*. 8" - 12". This small robin-sized Hawk with his slender, pointed wings is quite distinctive. The adult's black cheek stripes and blue and reddish head are outstanding. They are most active here during the summer, hovering over open fields watching for insects. A better name would be the Grasshopper Hawk as these insects are a favorite food. They may be commonly seen along the entrance road from April through October.



Sparrow Hawk

TURKEY. *Meleagris gallopavo*. 48" - 50". To be looked for at any time of the year is this noble bird, the king of the American game birds. In the summer hens may be seen shepherding their

flocks of young. In the winter the long-bearded toms flock together, making an imposing sight. A Mexican variety was introduced in Europe as the forerunner of the domestic Turkey. The eastern variety differs in having chestnut-tipped tail feathers. Their food is variable: nuts and seeds in the winter; fruits, grass and insects in the summer. Turkeys were apparently domesticated by the prehistoric Indians of the southwest, for pens have been found near ancient ruins.

MOURNING DOVE. *Zenaidura macroura*. 13". One of the most graceful birds of the area with its brown back and iridescent neck. A long pointed tail with its white edgings is a distinctive field mark. Once the whistling flight is heard, it can never be mistaken. The Doves arrive in late April or early May, nest here, and leave early in the fall. The soft cooah-coo-coo-coo will identify the Dove even though it is not seen. Weed seeds make up most of its diet.

GREAT HORNED OWL. *Bubo virginianus*. 13" - 14". Seldom seen but often heard is this large member of the Owl family. He gets his name from his large ear tufts. The color is a mottled gray and tan with cross barrings. Another victim of the chicken thief brand, this Owl is unnecessarily hounded. For the most part the Owls frequent farmyards to catch mice rather than chickens. Chickens should be inside at night at any rate when these silent-winged Owls are about. Three to five deep hoots will identify this Owl.

NIGHTHAWK. *Chordeiles minor*. 9" - 10". Not a true Hawk at all, but a relative of the Whip-Poor-Wills is this acrobat of the evening skies. A dusky bird with narrow, pointed wings with conspicuous white bars near the wingtips. Admirably suited to its main food source of flying insects, it has a wide, gaping mouth fringed with hairs and a swift erratic flight. It is common during the summer months. During the evenings large groups will constantly dart about. During the day the Nighthawks may frequently be flushed from their resting places on the ground. A booming noise is caused by wind rushing through holes in the wing feathers of the males.

HUMMINGBIRDS. 3" - 4" Three of the jewels of the bird world may be seen here during the summer months gathering nectar from flowers. Their long bills and tongues are well suited for their nectar-gathering habits. Their small size, darting, buzzing flight, and bright colors make them unmistakable. The females are much alike, but the males are distinctive.

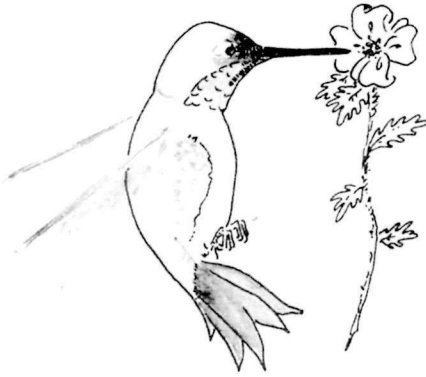
BLACK-CHINNED. *Archilochus alexandri*. A greenish back, gray sides, and in the male, a black chin mark.

BROAD-TAILED. *Selasphorus platycercus*. A green back and head, with a bright red chin mark in the male.

RUFIOUS. *Selasphorus rufus*. The male of this species is quite different from the other two in having a reddish body and red chin mark. Anyone having a bright spot of color in his wearing apparel may expect to be strafed as a hummer investigates.



Great Horned Owl



Broad-tailed Hummingbird

WOODPECKERS. Three Woodpeckers may be seen here. The undulating flight and tree trunk climbing habit are unmistakable.

ACORN. *Melanerpes formicivorus*. 7" - 9". A black and white Woodpecker with a bright red crown and a yellow throat. This Woodpecker is the one that will literally fill a dead tree or telephone pole with acorns.

LEWIS. *Asyndesmus lewis*. 10" - 12". A large, black-backed Woodpecker with a rosy belly and face, and a gray collar. These birds will clean out every grasshopper in sight. They



Acorn Woodpecker

RED - SHAFTE D FLICKER. *Colaptes cafer*. 12" - 14". A conspicuous member of the Woodpecker family, the Flicker may be seen at any time of the year. A brown-backed bird showing a flash of salmon under the wings and tail in flight and a white rump. A close view of any male shows red "whisker" marks and a black crescent bib on the spotted breast. Unlike most Woodpeckers, the Flicker feeds mostly on ants. The undulating flight is characteristic of the Woodpecker family.



Red-shafted Flicker

eat many insects and some berries and nuts.

HAIRY. *Dendrocopos villosus*. 8" - 9". A white-backed and white-bellied Woodpecker with black and white barred wings. The males have a red spot on the back of the head; the females do not. These are the most common Woodpeckers at Walnut Canyon. A very beneficial bird because of its destruction of harmful wood-boring insects.

SAPSUCKERS. The most destructive members of the Woodpecker family, the Sapsuckers dig

small holes in trees to let the sap out. They sip the sap and eat any insects trapped in the sticky fluid. There are two species that may be seen here in the fall.

YELLOW-BELLIED. *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*. 8" - 9" Distinguished by its red cap and throat, yellow belly, and black and white back.

WILLIAMSON'S. *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*. 9" - 10". The male with a black back and chest with white wing and tail patches, yellow belly, and red chin mark. This Sapsucker is usually found at higher elevations in summer, but often descends to this area.

ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER. *Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens*. Arriving in May and staying throughout the summer, these beneficial birds account for hordes of destructive insects. They are distinctive with their gray-brown back, reddish-brown tail, and pale yellowish belly. Their insect-catching habit identifies them. Perching on a wire or dead limb they will periodically flutter into the air to capture an insect.

SAY'S PHOEBE. *Sayornis saya*. 7" - 8". Pausing here in the late summer and autumn, this handsome member of the Flycatcher family resembles a miniature Robin with its gray back, black tail, and rusty breast. Its habit of fluttering in the air marks it as a Flycatcher. Nearly all of its food is harmful insects. These birds, like Hawks

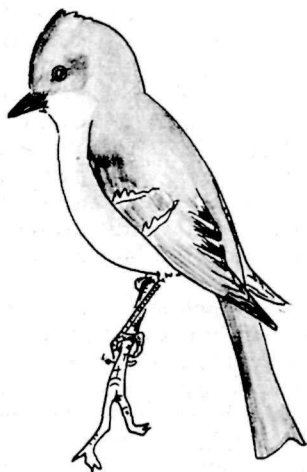


Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

and Owls, eject undigested insect parts in the form of pellets.

VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW *Tachycineta thalassina*. 4" - 5". Arriving in April, these acrobatic individuals dart about the canyon till early fall. Once their flight has been seen, they cannot be mistaken. The white belly, green back, and white patch nearly encircling their tail is quite distinctive. A group of the swallows circling your head will fill the air with their shrill calls. They nest in cavities in the cliffs. Their twinkling flight after insects is quite like that of the Nighthawk, but the Swallows are daytime fliers.

STELLER'S JAY. *Cyanocitta stelleri*. 12" - 14". At any time of the year this large bird with his dark erect crest, white eye-stripes, and dark blue color is one of the most distinctive of the Jays. Some of its habits are very interesting. Usual-



Ash-throated Flycatcher

5.



Steller's Jay

sects. They have even been seen eating with hogs!

AMERICAN CROW. *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. 18" - 19". Probably the smartest bird in the world is this much maligned farmer's pest. A social bird, the crow is seen in large groups feeding, or flying to and from the roost. It seems to be a toss-up as to its beneficial or harmful feeding habits. During insect plagues the crow will be worth his weight in gold by eating every insect in sight, but its habit of descending on newly-sown fields and gorging on seeds and sprouts causes wails of anguish from farmers. Other foods include young birds and eggs, and nut and fruit crops. Crows may be seen flying over Walnut Canyon at any time of the year.

PINYON JAY. *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*. 10" - 12". Often called Blue Crows because of their similar calls and habit of flocking together, these Jays are aptly named. Pinyon Pine nuts make up the bulk of their food. Even their call of "pin-yoney" describes their food. About the size of other Jays, the Pinyon Jay is a blue, short-tailed bird. A flock of these birds set up a clamor that puts Crows to shame. Seen at any time, the Jays are most common in late fall when the Pinyons ripen.

MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE. *Parus gambeli*. 5" - 6". This small, gray-backed bird with his black cap and bib is quite friendly. This particular species has a white stripe over his eye. Anyone eating a picnic lunch here will probably be visited by one or more of these curious birds. Flitting through the trees or hanging upside down on a twig, the constant chatter of a group of Chickadees will keep you amused for hours. They will be found here all year in the Pines. Their food is half seeds and half insects. They also enjoy handouts of bread or crackers.

PLAIN TITMOUSE. *Parus inornatus*. 5" - 6". One of the easily identified birds of Walnut Canyon is this little, all-gray bird

ly landing low in a tree the Jay will move upward in a spiral - hopping from limb to limb. His harsh voice proclaims him as a bully. He delights in eating bird's eggs and in robbing Chipmunks of their stored food.

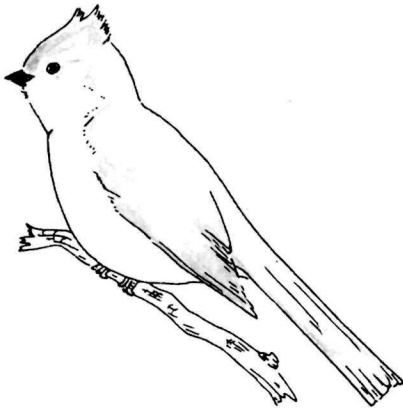
COMMON RAVEN. *Corvus corax*. 21"-26" Much like the Vulture in being mainly a carrion eater, the Raven is often confused with his common cousin, the Crow. The Raven may be distinguished by his larger size, croaking voice, and at close range, the rough neck feathers. Most common in summer the Raven is a familiar sight as he floats overhead. Nests are usually in niches in the steep canyon walls. They also eat bird eggs and some in-

with a crest. The cheery, little Titmouse is found along the rim and in the woods with the Chickadees. One of the friendliest of the birds, the Titmouse will closely examine anyone who will sit still long enough, and its cheery voice will accompany its sharp-eyed examination. A year-round resident it will be noticed more in the winter in the absence of the more colorful birds. Its food is much like that of the Chickadees.



Mountain Chickadee

LEAD-COLORED BUSHTIT. *Psaltriparus minimus* 4" - 5" Walking through the woods you will see a flock of tiny, gray birds flitting from tree to tree constantly calling each other. At close range these birds have a small, round, gray body, a darker, fairly long tail, and a very small bill. These tiny birds are very beneficial in their destruction of harmful insects and scales. At any time of the year a group of Bushtits may be seen.



Plain Titmouse

uncommon; the other two may be seen year-round. Their undulating flight resembles that of the Woodpeckers.

WHITE-BREASTED. *Sitta carolinensis*. 5" - 6". The largest of the three Nuthatches, it has a black head, white face and belly, and bluish gray back, and a short, wide tail. From the bill downward they are a clear white. A cheery "dat-it, dat-it" will let you know th's Nuthatch is about.

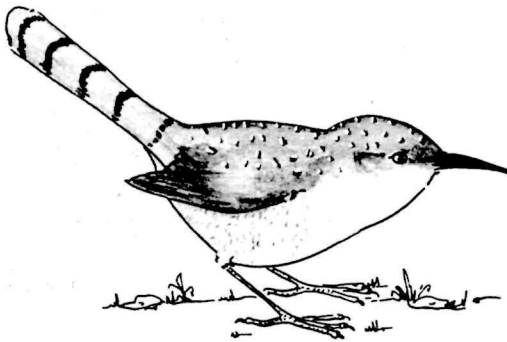
RED-BREASTED. *Sitta canadensis*. 4". This Nuthatch is smaller than the White-breasted. The top of the head is black, a white stripe over the eye, and a black stripe runs through the eye. The breast is orange-tinted and the back is bluish-gray. The voice resembles a tiny tin horn.



Nuthatches, Top-Red-breasted, Middle-Pygmy, Bottom-White-breasted

often heard than seen, this Wren's voice ripples down the scale.

ROCK WREN. *Salpinctes obsoletus*. 5" - 6". A grayish-rock-colored Wren with light colored underparts that are faintly streaked. The black-banded, buff-tipped tail will distinguish this Wren from



Canyon Wren

the Canyon Wren. Although not too common, the Rock Wren's trill may be heard occasionally.

AMERICAN ROBIN. *Turdus migratorius*. 10" - 11" This is one bird that hardly needs an introduction. With his dark head, back, and tail and red-orange breast he is a common sight on lawns in the early mornings. Although the Robin is remembered by most people as eating worms, better than half of his food is fruits and berries. The Robins are well-known for their beautiful morning and evening songs. They have been seen year-round at times, but they are most common from spring till fall.

WESTERN BLUEBIRD. *Sialia mexicana*. 6" - 7". Large flocks

PYGMY *Sitta pygmaea*. 4". The smallest of the Nuthatches, the Pygmy has a dark cap down to his eye with a light spot on the back of the head. The back is bluish-grey. The tail is very short, marked with gray and black. From the eye downward they are a gray-white. The nasal notes of the Pygmy are not as long or as loud as those of the White-breasted.

WRENS. Two members of the Wren family inhabit Walnut Canyon. The Canyon Wren may be seen at any time and the Rock Wren in the summer along the trail to the ruins as they are strictly canyon dwellers. These sprightly little birds eat mostly harmful insects including grasshoppers.

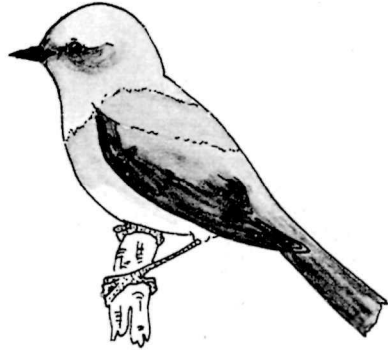
CANYON WREN.

Catherpes mexicanus. 5" - 6" A brown Wren with dark spots. The throat and breast are white. The tail is brown with narrow, dark bars. More

of these beautiful birds may be seen along the entrance road from spring through fall. The males are deep blue with a chestnut back and breast. The female is similarly marked but somewhat duller. Most of its food is insects, but wild berries are a common fare.

MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD. *Sialia currucoides*. 6" - 8". In the summer and fall these all-blue birds may be seen along the entrance road with the Western. This Bluebird feeds more on insects than does the preceding. Only about 10 percent of its food is fruit. This Bluebird takes well to nesting in bird boxes or holes in buildings.

TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE. *Myadestes townsendi*. 8" - 10". Commonly seen perched on a wire or dead limb, this bird resembles a Mockingbird in size and shape. Long and slender, this grayish bird has only a buffy spot in each wing and an eye-ring to break its monotonous dull color. It may be seen here, except summer, feeding on insects during most of the year and Juniper berries during the winter. Its fluttering flight is distinctive.



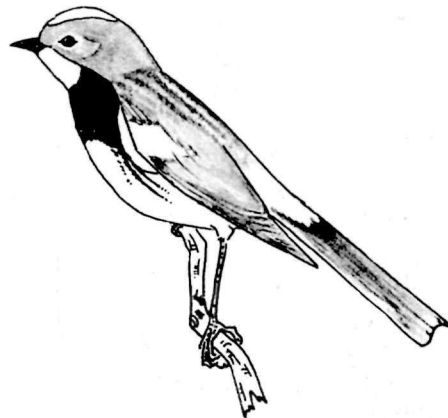
Western Bluebird

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. *Regulus calendula*. 4". This chubby, little bird busily searches through trees and shrubs for insects which make up a large portion of its diet. Its upper parts are grayish-green and the underparts are somewhat lighter. The male only has the red crown patch which is concealed most of the time, but can be raised and lowered at will, usually when the bird is excited. They have a conspicuous, white eye ring. They may be seen here in the spring and fall, going to and from their nesting sites in the higher mountains.

AUDUBON'S WARBLER. *Dendroica auduboni*. 5". These colorful black, white, and yellow Warblers may be seen actively

Audubon's Warbler

chasing insects, from spring through fall in this area. They may be seen hanging on a window screen to catch any insect attracted to the window. The male has a yellow crown, rump, throat, and sides of the chest. The gray back is streaked with black. The wings have large white patches. The female is similarly marked but duller. This bird is named for one of the most famous bird artists and naturalists of American history. Audubon's bird studies are works of art, and his attitude toward conservation has stimulated great interest.



BLACK THROATED GRAY WARBLER. *Dendroica nigrescens*. 4" - 5". Closely resembling the Chickadee, this is one of the Warblers that nest in this area. They usually arrive in late April and depart in September. This bird has a gray back, white chest and belly, white wing bars, black and white striped face, black cap and bib, and black stripes on the sides. These Warblers do most of their singing close to their nests. Their food consists mostly of insects. The females lack the complete black throat.



Black-throated Gray Warbler

welcome these Orioles during the flowering season as they eat many insects from the flowers. The usual view of this bird is a flash of orange and black through the trees, but that flash of such a distinctive color combination is enough to identify this Oriole. The Baltimore Oriole of the east closely resembles the Bullock's. The nest is a distinctive sack like affair

WESTERN Tanager. *Piranga ludoviciana*. 6" - 7". This handsome member of the Tanager family is the easiest summer bird of Walnut Canyon to identify with its bright yellow neck, rump, and belly, black wings and tail, red face, and yellow and black wing bars. These birds nest here during the summer and are quite common, flitting through the trees in search of insects, their main source of food. These colorful Tanagers do some damage to fruit orchards,

Bullock's Oriole

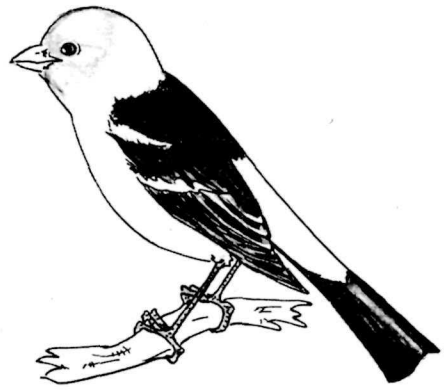
but their destruction of harmful Beetles offsets their damage to crops. In this area they keep close to the tops of the Pines where they search for insects. In different seasons the red on the head of the male may recede.

EVENING GROSBEAK. *Hesperiphona vespertina*. 6" - 7". In the fall of the year large flocks of these striking birds descend on the area to feed on Pinyon Pine nuts. They wrench the nuts from the cones with their heavy bills. The birds are rather short and chunky, the males having black and white wings, brownish-yellow bodies and a heavy yellow eyebrow. The females are much duller and lack the yellow eye stripe. The heavy bill marks these birds as a



member of the Finch family. Their food consists mainly of fruits and nuts.

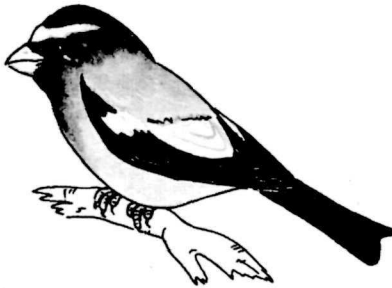
CASSIN'S PURPLE FINCH. *Carduelis cassinii*, 5" - 6". It is unfortunate that this bird was named the Purple Finch for his coloration does not include purple. This is the Purple Finch of the Rocky Mountain Region. It has a bright red crown patch with pinkish-brown back and wings, and a pinkish breast. Purple Finches usually pause here for a few days during their fall migration.



Western Tanager

They have often been observed at salt lakes so apparently they relish the addition of salt to their diet of seeds.

PINE SISKIN. *Spinus pinus*. 4" - 5". A small, heavily streaked, brown and white bird with a little yellow, the Siskins travel in flocks, feeding on weed seeds and insects. These birds are quite common on the north rim of the Grand Canyon during the summer months and large flocks of them visit Walnut Canyon during their fall migration. Like most Finches, the



Evening Grosbeak

Siskins feed mainly on seeds of weeds.

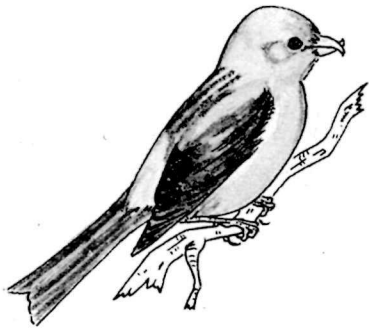
ARKANSAS GOLDFINCH. *Spinus psaltria*. 4". This relative of the well known American Goldfinch is a summer and fall resident of Walnut Canyon and may be seen along the roadsides gathering seeds. The all-yellow underparts identify them as Goldfinches, and the olive back, black cap, and black and white wings further distinguishes them from the other Goldfinches. These "Wild Canaries" as they are sometimes called, eat some insects, but their favorite food is the seeds of useless weeds, the Sunflower being one of their favorites.

RED CROSSBILL.

Loxia curvirostra. 5" - 6". As the name implies, these birds have crossed bills which are admirably suited for extracting nuts from Pine cones. The males are red, and the females are a dull greenish-yellow. In the fall the Crossbills, along with the Pinyon Jays and Grosbeaks, descend on the area to harvest the Pinyon Pine nuts. Like the Purple Finch, the Crossbills are fond of salt.

Arkansas Goldfinch





Red Crossbill

SPOTTED TOWHEE. *Pipilo maculatus*. 7" - 8". This handsome bird is most often seen scratching about on the ground for weed seeds. They are commonly seen along the ruins trail and have distinctive markings. A black cap, black wings and tail with white flashings, a white breast and belly with brownish-orange sides. The eye is orange or reddish. About one-third of its diet is harmful insects.

JUNCOS. 5" - 6". These are the winter ground birds of Walnut Canyon and may be seen in mixed flocks from October through April as they busily scratch about for weed seeds. All Juncos may be identified at a glance when they fly; the white borders of their tails form a V.

SHUFELDT'S OREGON. *Junco oregonus shufeldti*. A black or gray cape, brownish-gray back, white belly, and buffy sides.

PINK-SIDED OREGON. *Junco oregonus mearnsi*. Like the Shufeldt's but without the black cape, the head being bluish-gray, the sides more broadly pink.

GRAY-HEADED.

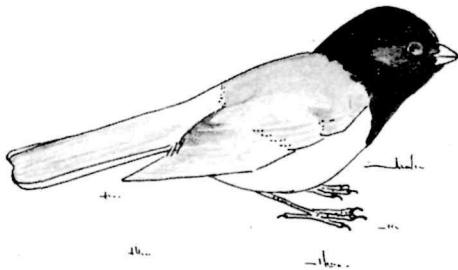
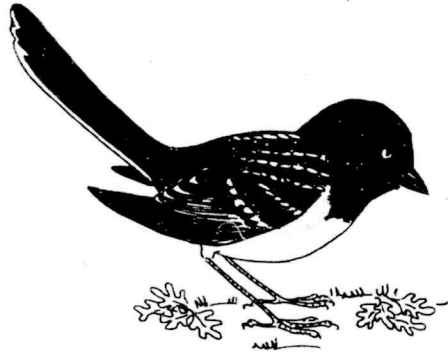
Junco caniceps. Gray head and sides and a white belly. The back is gray except for a splash of buff across the shoulders.

RED-BACKED.

Junco caniceps dorsalis. Exactly like the gray-headed except that the upper bill is black and the lower pale or flesh-colored. These last two lack the pinkish sides of the first two.

CHIPPING SPARROW. *Spizella passerina*. 4" - 5". A small, brown backed Sparrow with a clear gray breast. The distinctive markings are the head marks. A reddish cap with a white line over the eye and a black stripe through the eye. This is the most common Sparrow here and may be seen from spring through fall. Their voice is a noticeable 'chip'. Their food is half insects and half seeds.

Spotted Towhee



Shufeldt's Oregon Junco

GAMBEL'S WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*. 6". A good-sized Sparrow with conspicuous head stripes of black and white. They usually pause here on their spring and fall migrations. In the winter of 1953-54 however, one

immature bird spent the winter in company with the Juncos. As is characteristic of the Sparrow family, the Gambel's eat weed seeds predominately and some insects.

REPORTED SPECIES

The following list of birds have been reported at Walnut Canyon National Monument, but are not as common as those described in this booklet. In some cases only one or two records have been noted. Many of these birds reported as common do have yearly variations due to conditions of their favorite foods.



Chipping Sparrow

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK - *Accipiter velox*. FERRUGINOUS ROUGH-
 LEGGED HAWK - *Buteo regalis*. GOLDEN EAGLE - *Aquila chrysaetos*.
 BAND-TAILED PIGEON - *Columba fasciata*. FLAMMULATED



Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow

SCREECH OWL - *Otus flammeolus*.
 POOR-WILL - *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*.
 YELLOW - SHAFTED FLICKER - *Colaptes auratus luteus*.
 WESTERN KINGBIRD - *Tyrannus verticalis*.
 WESTERN FLYCATCHER - *Empidonax difficilis*.
 WESTERN WOOD PEWEE - *Contopus richardsoni*.
 OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER
Nuttallornia borealis.
 PURPLE MARTIN - *Progne subis*.
 SCRUB JAY - *Aphelocoma coerulescens*.

CLARK'S NUTCRACKER - *Nucifraga columbiana*. BROWN CREEPER -
Certhia familiaris. HERMIT THRUSH - *Hylocichla guttata*. BLUE-
 GRAY GNATCATCHER - *Polioptila caerulea*. CEDAR WAXWING -
Bombycilla cedrorum. CASSIN'S SOLITARY VIREO - *Vireo solitarius*
cassini. PLUMBEOUS SOLITARY VIREO - *Vireo solitarius plumbeus*.
 VIRGINIA'S WARBLER - *Vermivora virginiae*. GRACE'S WARBLER -
Dendroica graciae. MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER - *Oporonis tolmici*.
 RED-FACED WARBLER - *Cardellina rubrifrons*. PILEOLATED WARBLER -
Wilsonia pusilla. BREWER'S BLACKBIRD - *Euphagus cyanocephalus*.
 HEPATIC TANAGER - *Piranga flava*. BLACK-HEADED
 GROSBEAK - *Pheucticus melanocephalus*. HOUSE FINCH - *Carpodacus*
mexicanus. GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE - *Chlorura chlorura*.

This booklet is published by the
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS ASSOCIATION

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WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZONA

S-107 Opposite wall of canyon with dwellings taken from "Island" Trail.

S-108 Closeup of dwellings seen on "Island" Trail

S-109 Water flowing in canyon west side Island (rare occurrence: when Lake Mary overflows).

AR58v Walnut Canyon from Ranger Station

AR59 Ruins under cliffs, Walnut Canyon National Monument.

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