

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)



Names in Spanish:

Mosquerito verdoso
Mosquero verdoso

What do they eat?

Insects

Where do they breed?

Eastern United States

Breeding Habitat

Deciduous forests with large trees; forested swamps

Where do they winter?

Mainly Caribbean slope of Central America, beginning in Nicaragua and extending through western Colombia and northern Ecuador

Winter Habitat

Mature forests and forest edges

Problems

Loss of mature deciduous forests in both breeding and wintering range

Did you know?

The Acadian Flycatcher is difficult to see, but is easily detected by its explosive song which sounds like a sneeze, peet-sah!



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

Female

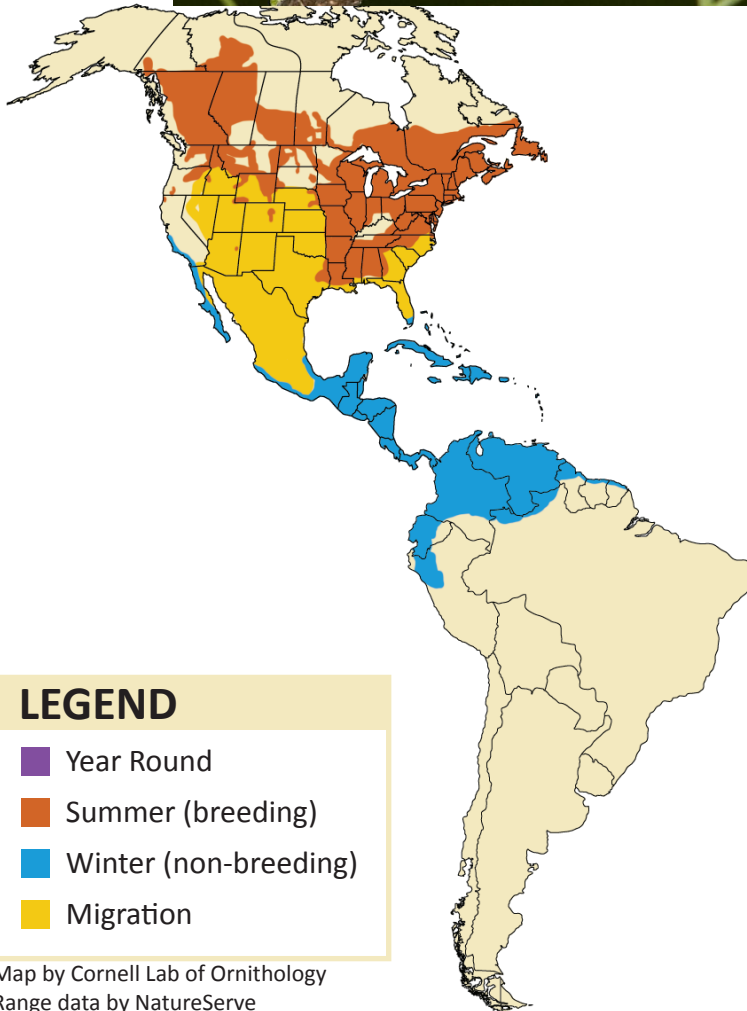


Gerhard Hofmann

Male



Gerhard Hofmann



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Name in Spanish:

Candelita norteña
Chipe flameante

What do they eat?

Mostly insects and some spiders during summer and winter; some berries and other small fruits in late summer when preparing to migrate

Where do they breed?

Eastern and northern US, across much of Canada

Breeding Habitat

Deciduous and mixed forests with lots of shrubs in the understory

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), northern Guyana, northern French Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, northwestern Peru and Brazil

Winter Habitat

Variety of dry and wet types of forests; shade coffee and citrus plantation

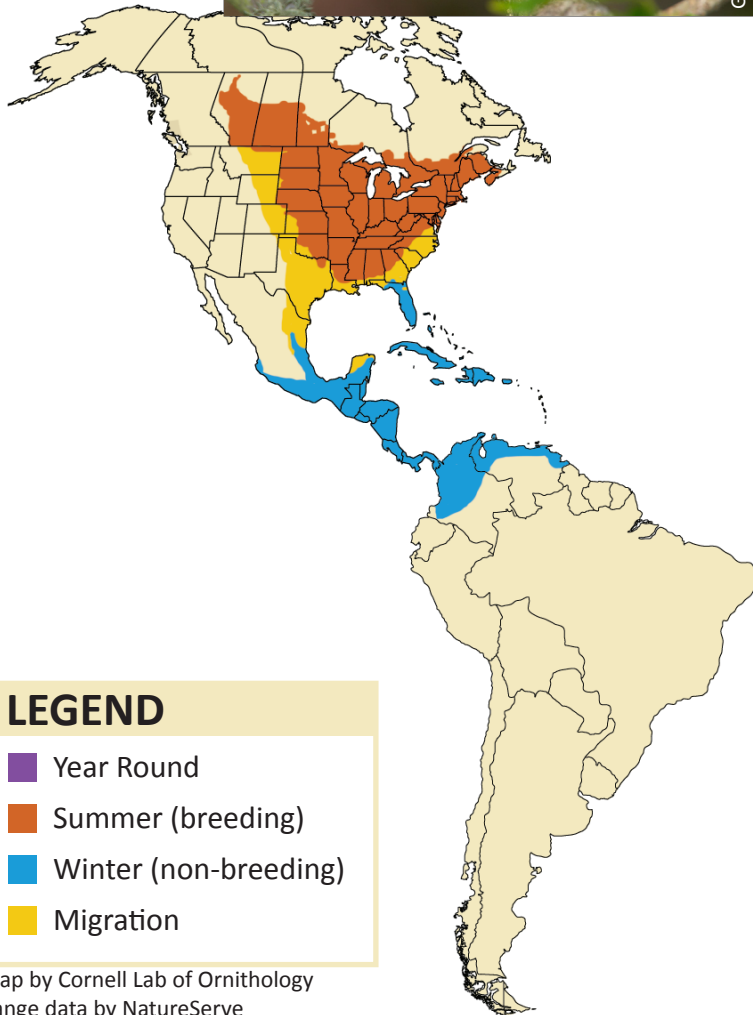
Problems

Collisions with lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night; loss of forest habitat

Did you know?

Young male American redstarts look like females for the first year of life.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Name in Spanish:

Chichiltote norteño
Bolsero norteño
Bolsero de Baltimore

What do they eat?

Mostly insects and spiders in summer; also nectar, berries and other small fruits, especially in winter and when preparing to migrate

Where do they breed?

Central and eastern US, southern Canada

Breeding Habitat

Open deciduous or mixed forests, orchards, parks and yards with tall trees

Where do they winter?

Florida, southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, Jamaica, and Dominican Republic), northern Venezuela, northern Colombia

Winter Habitat

Open woodlands, forest edges, shade-grown coffee and cacao plantations, gardens

Problems

Habitat loss from deforestation; spraying of insecticides onto fruit trees; collisions with lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

Did you know?

If there are orioles around, you can attract them to your yard by hanging orange halves from trees, or with special oriole feeders filled with sugar water.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)



Name in Spanish:

Golondrina tijereta

What do they eat?

Flying insects

Where do they breed?

Northern Mexico, the US (including the southern coast of Alaska), across much of Canada

Breeding Habitat

Open land such as farms, fields, beaches, and suburban parks. Must be near structures they can build their nests on (such as bridges or barns), and near a source of mud to provide nest-building material

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana, French Guiana, Suriname, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay

Winter Habitat

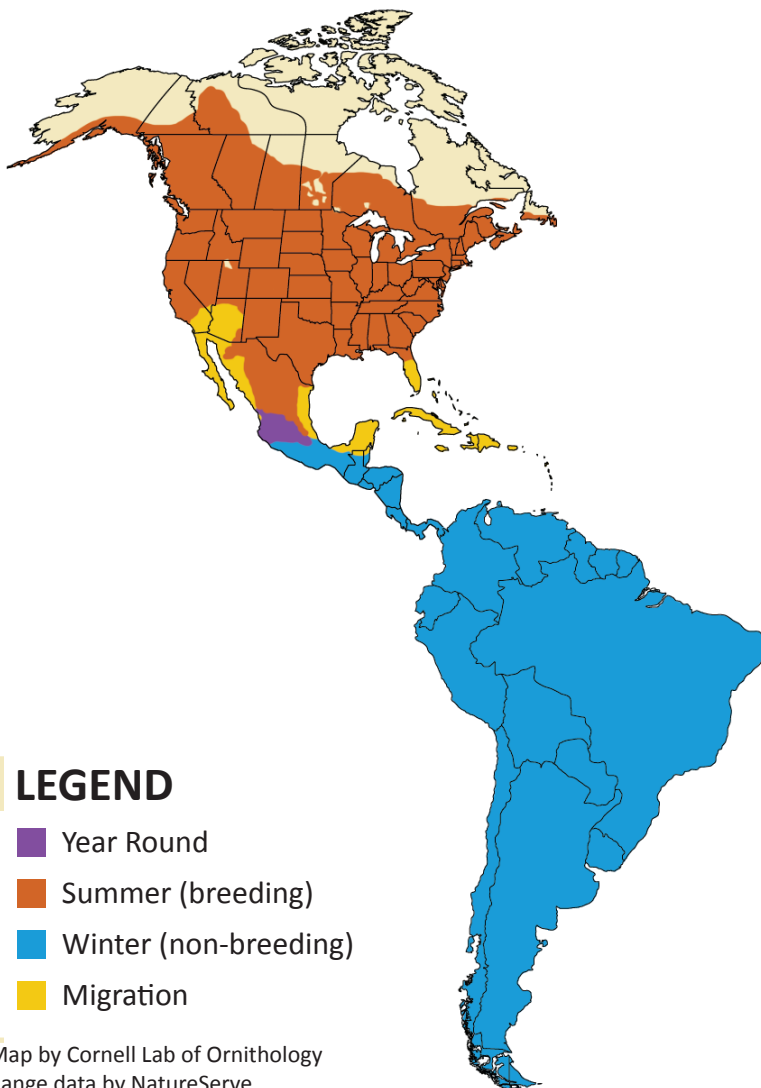
Open pastures, marshes, and fields

Problems

Hunted for food in some parts of winter range; twine and fishing line picked up for use in nest can entangle adults and nestlings

Did you know?

Barn swallows once built their nests made of mud on the walls of caves, but now they build them almost exclusively on structures built by people, such as in barns or stables or under bridges.



Black-and-White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)



Gerhard Hofmann

Name in Spanish:

Reinita rayada
Reinita trepadora
Cebrita trepadora
Chipe trepador

What do they eat?

Insects and spiders

Where do they breed?

Eastern US, southeastern and central Canada

Breeding Habitat

Deciduous and mixed forests

Where do they winter?

Florida, southern Texas, central and southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Venezuela, northwestern Colombia, central Ecuador, northwestern Peru

Winter Habitat

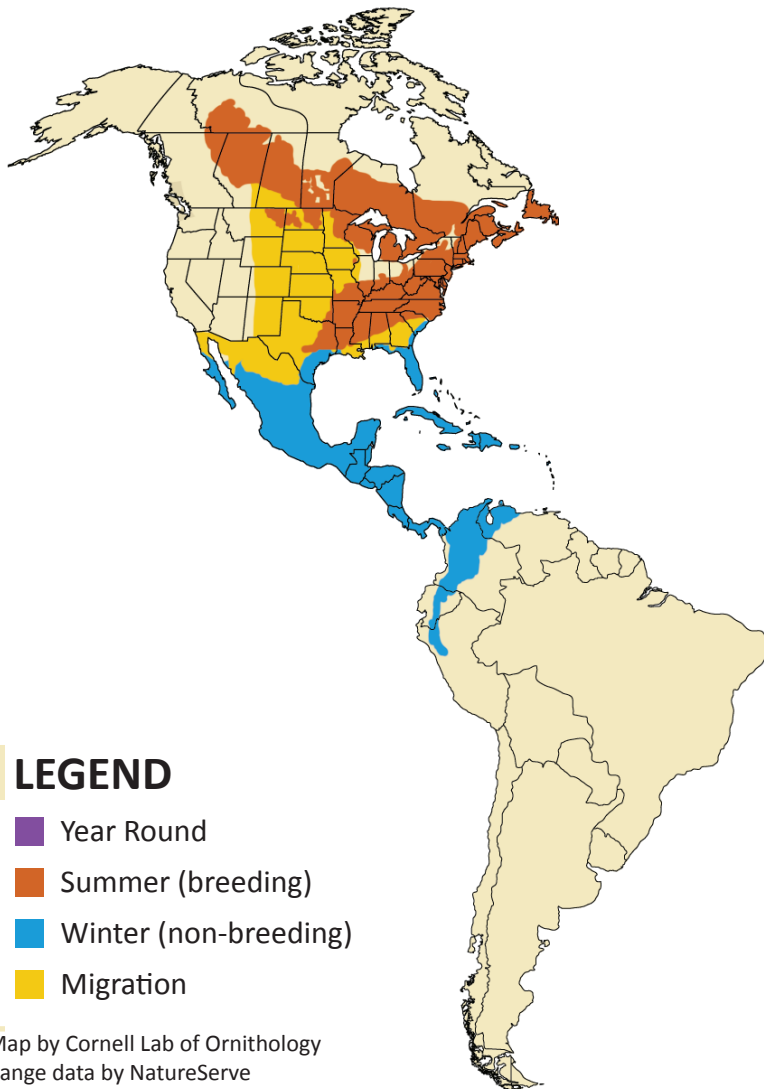
Many habitats including deciduous and coniferous forests, scrub, and gardens

Problems

Loss of breeding habitat; cowbirds

Did you know?

Black-and-white warblers begin arriving along the Gulf Coast of the United States in mid-March, making them one of the earliest warblers to return in the spring. They build their nests on the ground, usually at the base of a tree or a fallen log.



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*)

Male



Gerhard Hofmann

Female



Gerhard Hofmann

Name in Spanish:

Reinita gorginaranja
Chipe de garganta naranja

What do they eat?

Insects (especially caterpillars) and spiders; also some berries in winter

Where do they breed?

Northeastern US, southeastern Canada

Breeding Habitat

Mature coniferous and mixed forests

Where do they winter?

Venezuela, northern Colombia, central Ecuador, central Peru, northwestern Bolivia

Winter Habitat

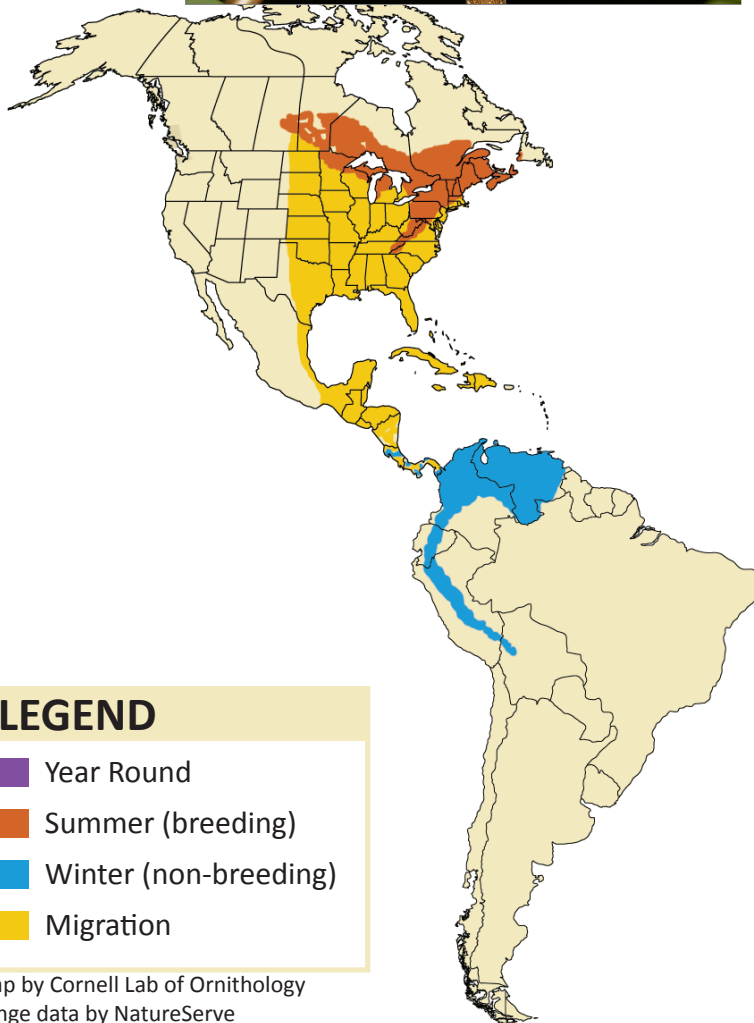
Mountain forests

Problems

Loss of forest habitat

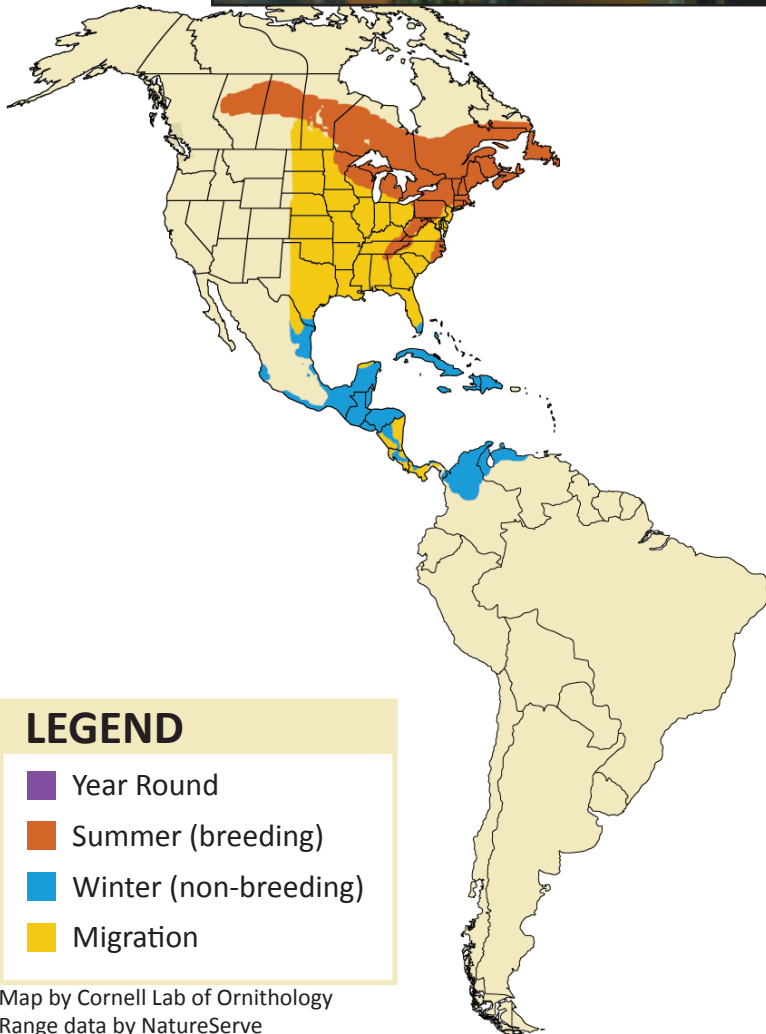
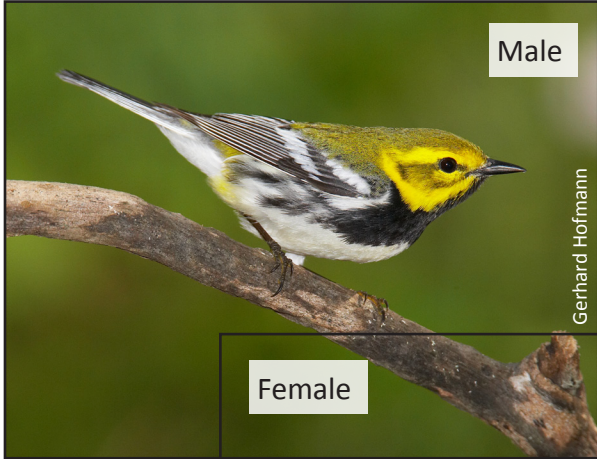
Did you know?

Blackburnian warblers spend much of their time high in the treetops foraging for insects.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)



Name in Spanish:

Reinita gorginegra
Reinita cariamarilla
Chipe de dorso verde

What do they eat?

Insects (especially caterpillars) and spiders; some berries during migration

Where do they breed?

Northeastern US, southeastern and central Canada

Breeding Habitat

Coniferous and mixed forests

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia, northern Venezuela

Winter Habitat

Forests in foothills and mountains

Problems

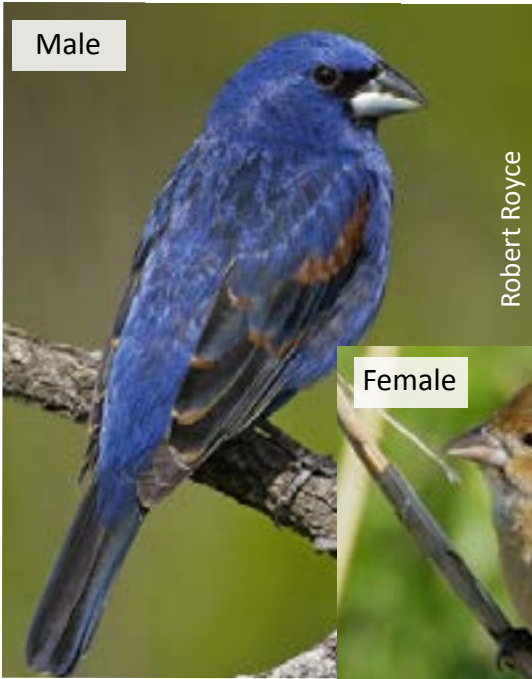
Loss of habitat from logging

Did you know?

Once you learn to recognize their distinctive song (sounds like “zoo-zee, zoo-zoo-zee”), you can easily tell when males of this species are around because they sing so often. One male was recorded singing its song 466 times in one hour!

Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)

Male



Robert Royce

Female



Bob Hubik

Name in Spanish:

Picogordo azul

What do they eat?

Mostly insects, especially grasshoppers and crickets; other invertebrates, and seeds

Where do they breed?

Central and southern United States, northern Mexico

Breeding Habitat

Old fields, forest edges, and stream edges

Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, western Nicaragua and Honduras, and Panama

Winter Habitat

Shrubby fields and pastures

Problems

Collisions with TV towers and cars; cats are known to prey on fledglings

Did you know?

The large bill of the Blue grosbeak is designed to handle large seeds, including corn, and insects, such as mantises and grasshoppers.

LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*)

Non-breeding



Alan Murphy

Breeding



Robert Royce

Name in Spanish:

Perlita azuleja

Rabuita

What do they eat?

Small insects and spiders

Where do they

Northeast, midwest, and southern United States, Mexico, southern Canada

Breeding

Deciduous forests, especially along streams

Where do they winter?

Southern US along the Gulf Coast, Caribbean Islands, Mexico, and Honduras

Winter Habitat

Swamps, mangroves, evergreen and deciduous forests

Problems

Loss of habitat, Brown-headed Cowbirds

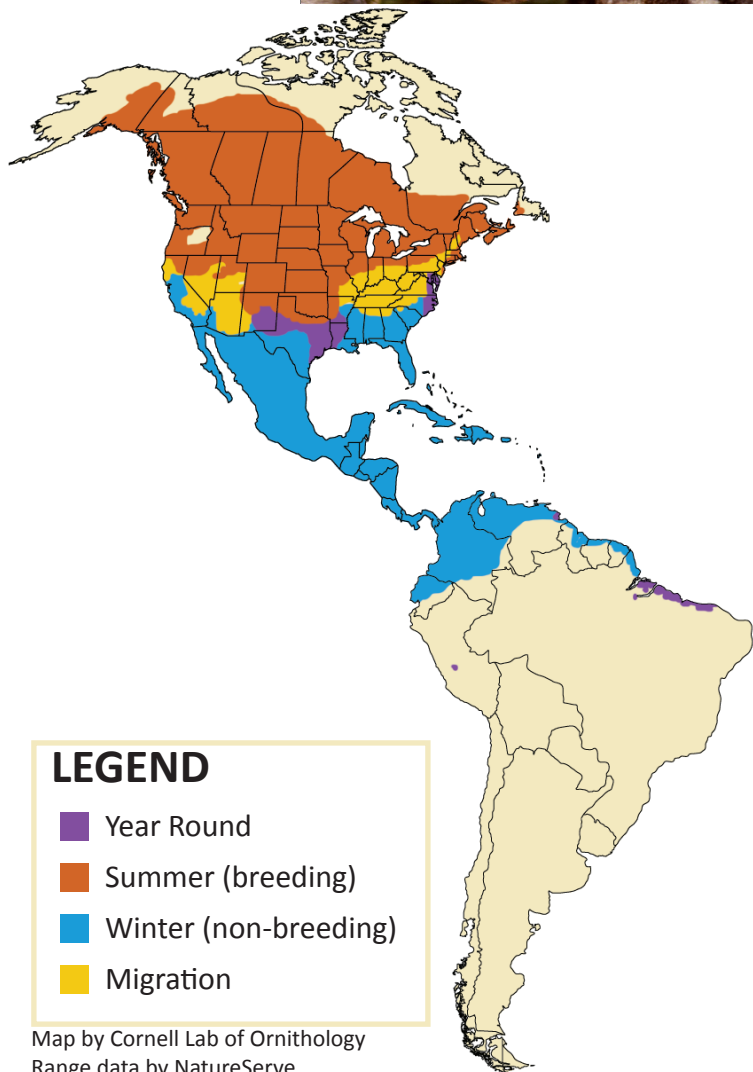
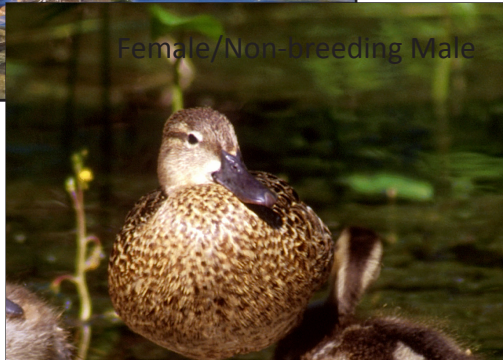
Did you know?

Blue-gray Gnatcatchers are among the first migratory birds to arrive on their breeding grounds in the United States.

LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)



Name in Spanish:

Cerceta aliazul
Cerceta ala azul
Barraquete aliazul
Cerceta de ala azul

What do they eat?

Mostly aquatic insects and other invertebrates during the breeding season; eats seeds and other plant parts at other times of the year

Where do they breed?

Northern and central US (including southeastern Alaska), southern and central Canada

Breeding Habitat

Near calm bodies of water, such as marshes, ponds, and prairie-potholes (small wetlands that form during the summer throughout the prairie region of central North America)

Where do they winter?

Southern US, Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, northern Venezuela, northern Guyana, northern Suriname, northern French Guiana, north coast of Brazil

Winter Habitat

Inland and coastal wetlands

Problems

Habitat loss from draining of wetlands; pesticides (especially on wintering grounds); collisions with power lines; lead poisoning

Did you know?

Females will pretend to have an injured wing to lure predators away from their eggs.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora cyanoptera*)

Gerrit Vyn



Names in Spanish:

Reinita ala azul
Chipe aliazul

What do they eat?

Insects and spiders

Where do they breed?

Northeastern United States

Breeding Habitat

Forest clearings, forest edges, and fields with large trees

Where do they winter?

Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama

Winter Habitat

Humid evergreen and mixed deciduous forest and forest edges

Problems

Loss of breeding habitat, collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

Did you know?

Blue-winged Warblers often hang upside-down when they are looking for insects to eat.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)



Name in Spanish:

Gavilán aludo
Aguililla ala ancha
Gavilán aliancho

What do they eat?

Small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and large insects

Where do they breed?

Cuba, eastern half of US, southeastern and central Canada

Breeding Habitat

Deciduous or mixed forests, often near water

Where do they winter?

Southern Florida, Cuba, southern coast of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, northern Bolivia, northwestern Brazil, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana

Winter Habitat

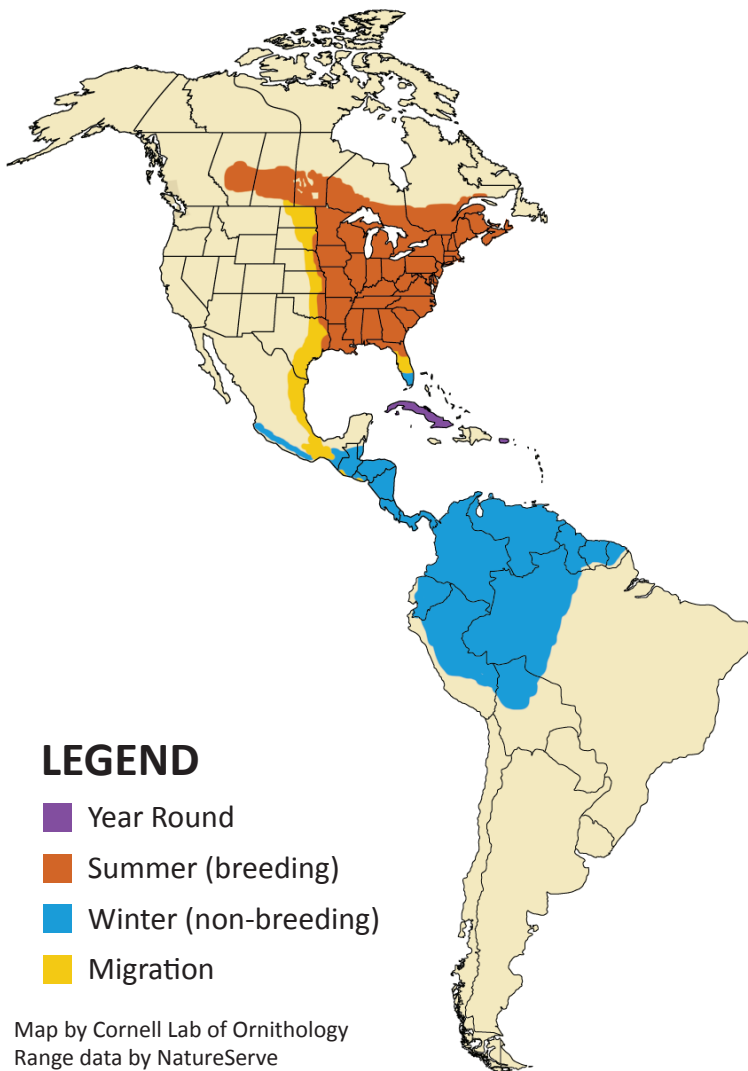
Tropical forests

Problems

Collisions with cars; loss of forest habitats; hunting, especially during migration and on wintering grounds

Did you know?

They migrate in flocks called “kettles” which can consist of thousands of individuals.

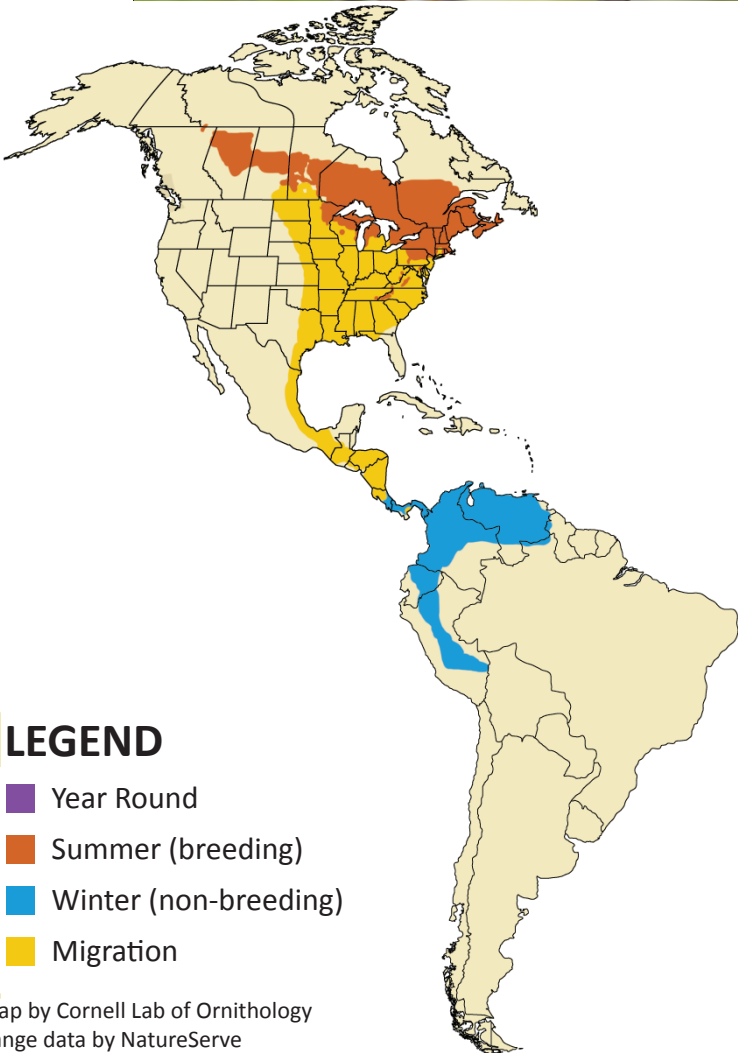


Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)

Male



Female



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Name in Spanish:

Reinita de Canadá
Chipe de collar

What do they eat?

Insects and spiders

Where do they breed?

Northeastern US, southeastern and central Canada

Breeding Habitat

Mature, mixed deciduous-coniferous forests, often near streams

Where do they winter?

Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, northern Colombia, Ecuador, central Peru

Winter Habitat

Forests with dense shrubs in the understory, shade coffee plantations

Problems

Loss of habitat from deforestation; cowbirds; collisions with windows, towers and other tall buildings during migration

Did you know?

They are one of the last warblers to arrive in their breeding range in the spring and one of the first to leave in late summer.

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)

Breeding

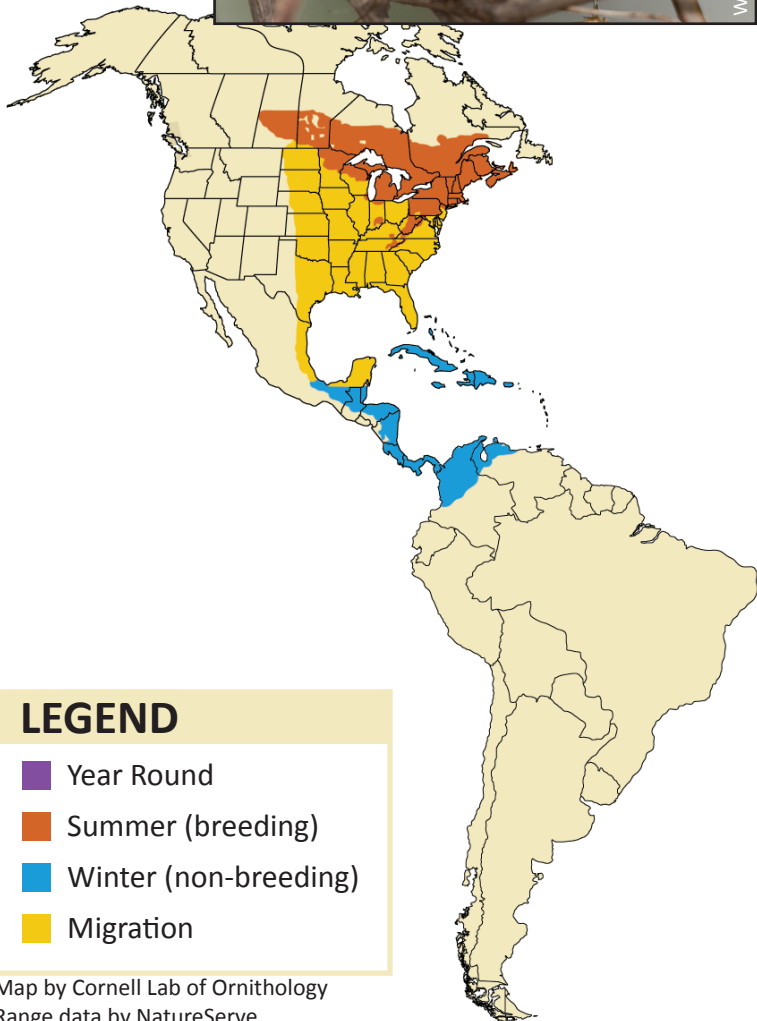


Gerhard Hofmann

Non-breeding



W. H. Mejeros



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Name in Spanish:

Reinita flanquicastaña
Reinita de costillas castañas
Chipe de flanco castaño

What do they eat?

Insects and spiders; occasionally some fruit in the winter

Where do they breed?

Northeastern US, southeastern and central Canada

Breeding Habitat

Edges of young deciduous forests, overgrown fields, thickets

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia, northeastern Venezuela

Winter Habitat

Edges of moist tropical forests, shady gardens

Problems

Collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures during migration

Did you know?

Young birds stay in the nest for about 10 days after hatching and will continue to be fed by the parents for at least 28 days.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)



Name in Spanish:

Enmascarado norteño
Antifacito norteño
Mascarita común

What do they eat?

Insects and spiders

Where do they breed?

Across much of the US (except the southwest) and Canada

Breeding Habitat

Edges of swamps, marshes, wet thickets, and streams

Where do they winter?

Southeastern US, Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

Winter Habitat

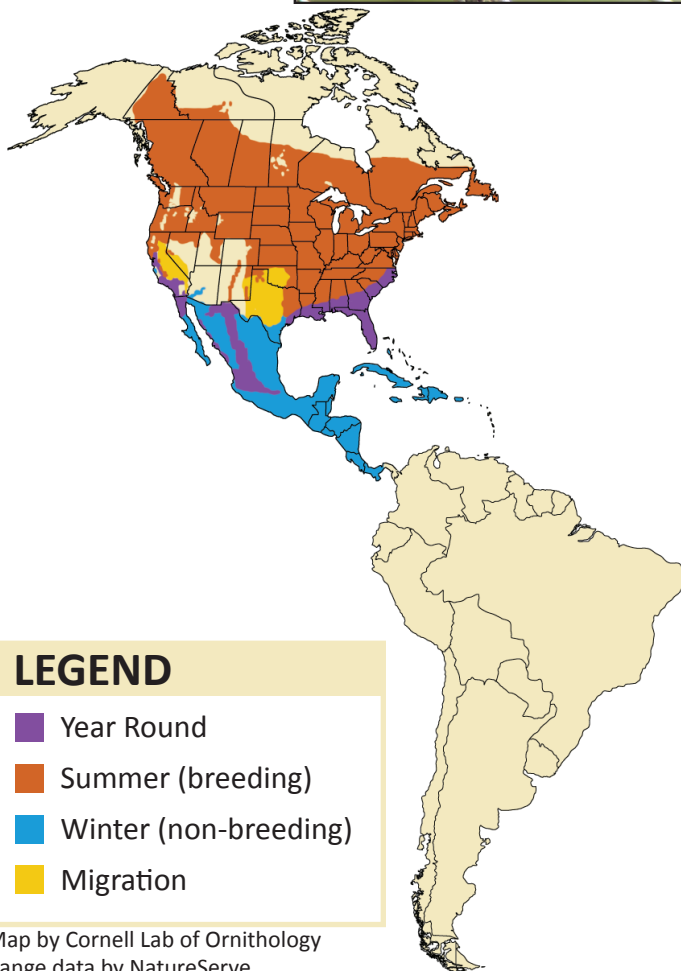
Marshes, brushy pastures and fields

Problems

Loss of habitat from draining of marshes; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures during migration

Did you know?

Like other migratory songbirds, they migrate at night and males arrive on the breeding grounds about a week before females do.



Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)



Name in Spanish:

Pibí oriental

What do they eat?

Mostly flying insects

Where do they breed?

Eastern half of the US

Breeding Habitat

Edges of deciduous or mixed forests, near meadows, roadsides, orchards, and ponds

Where do they winter?

Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, eastern Peru, northwestern Bolivia, northwestern Brazil

Winter Habitat

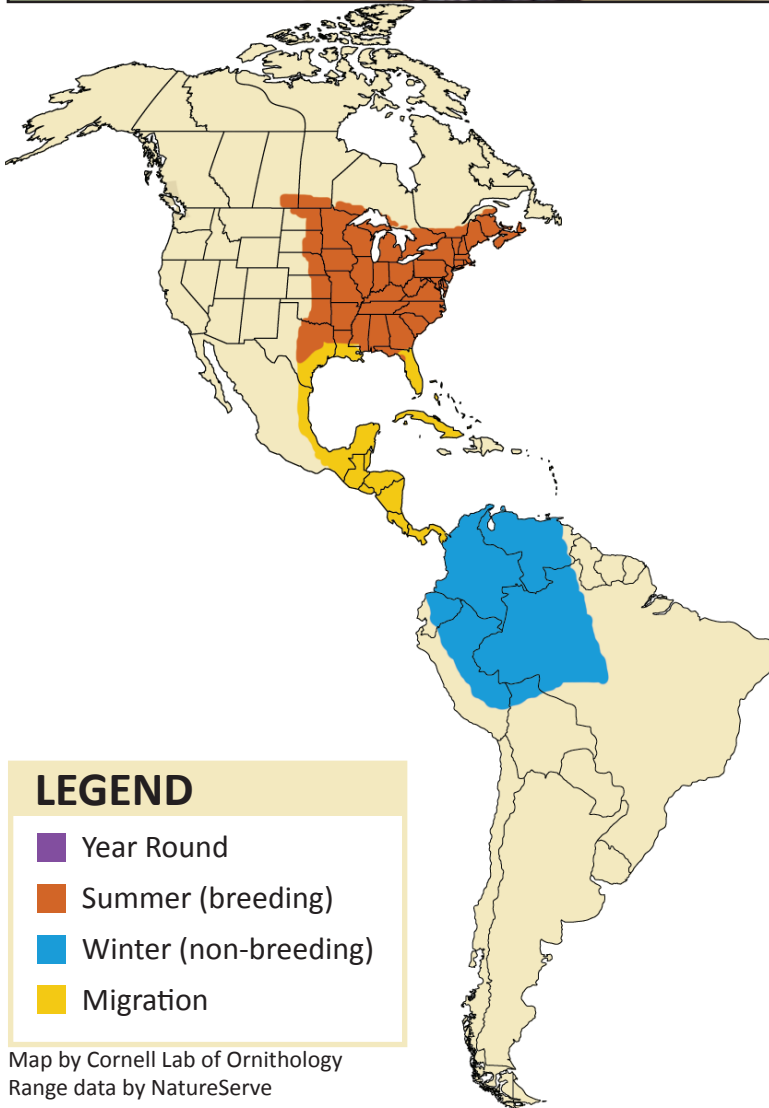
Forest edges

Problems

Cowbirds

Did you know?

Part of a group of birds known as “flycatchers” because of the way they catch their food. They perch on a branch and when a flying insect goes by, they fly up to catch it with their bill and then return to the branch.



Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*)



Name in Spanish:

Reinita alidorada
Chipe de ala dorada

What do they eat?

Insects and spiders

Where do they breed?

Eastern US

Breeding Habitat

Brushy areas with scattered trees, recently abandoned farms

Where do they winter?

Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia, northwestern Venezuela

Winter Habitat

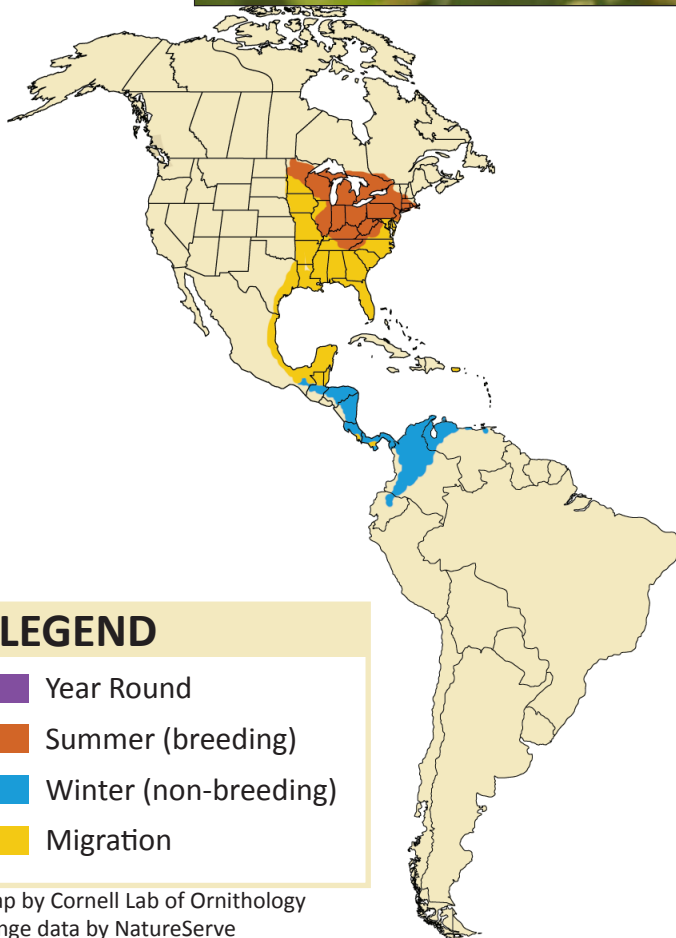
Forest edges, canopy of tropical forests

Problems

Cowbirds; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures during migration; loss of breeding and wintering habitat

Did you know?

There are fewer and fewer of these birds each year. In fact, it is one of the most rapidly declining species in our country.



Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)



Name in Spanish:

Maullador gris
Pájaro-gato gris

What do they eat?

Mostly insects and spiders during the breeding season; also lots of berries and other fruits in late summer, fall and winter

Where do they breed?

Eastern and central US, southern Canada

Breeding Habitat

Areas with dense shrubs, small trees and vine tangles; suburban yards; streamside thickets

Where do they winter?

Southeastern US along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), eastern and southern Mexico, Guatemala, northern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Columbia

Winter Habitat

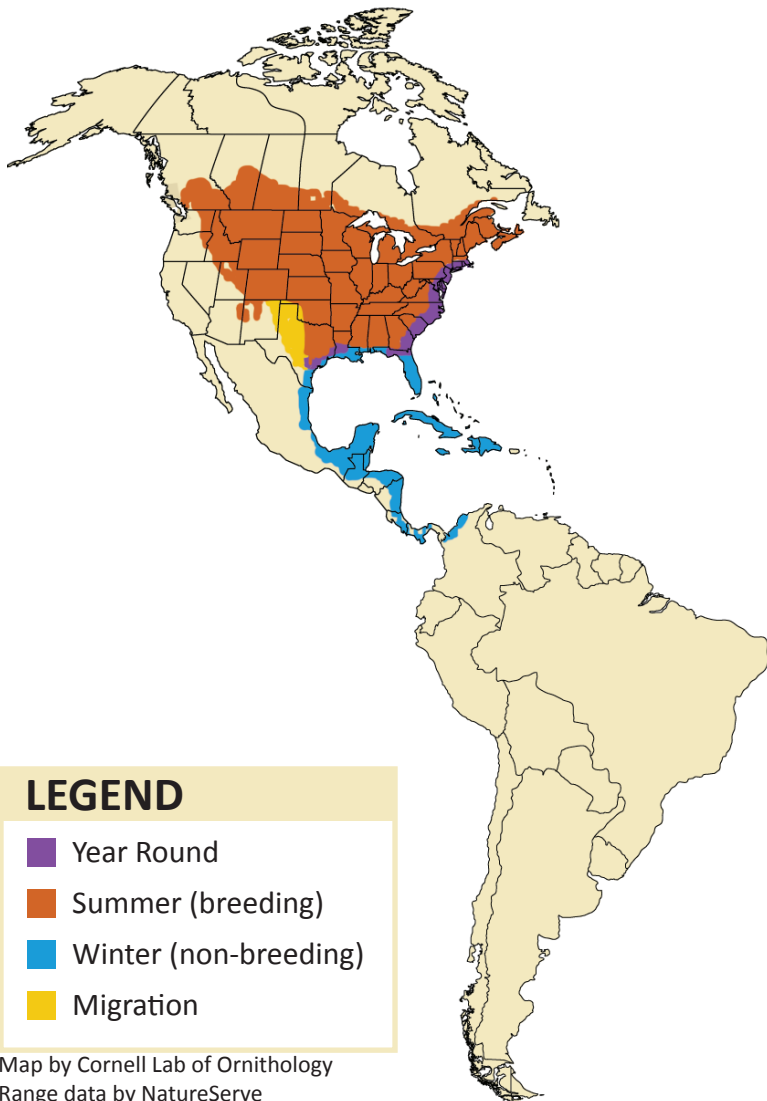
Areas with dense shrubs, small trees and vine tangles; suburban gardens; tropical forests

Problems

Loss of wintering habitat; collisions with cars; outdoor cats

Did you know?

They are called “catbirds” because they make a cat-like mewling sound. They also copy the sounds of other birds, stringing these sounds together to make unique songs that can last up to 10 minutes.



Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)



Gerhard Hofmann

Name in Spanish:

Güis migrador
Copetón viajero
Papamosca viajero

What do they eat?

Mainly insects and spiders; also some berries and other fruits, especially in winter

Where do they breed?

Eastern half of US and southern Canada

Breeding Habitat

Open deciduous or mixed forests, old orchards, wooded swamps, parks and urban areas with large shade trees

Where do they winter?

Southern Florida, Cuba, Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia, northwestern Venezuela

Winter Habitat

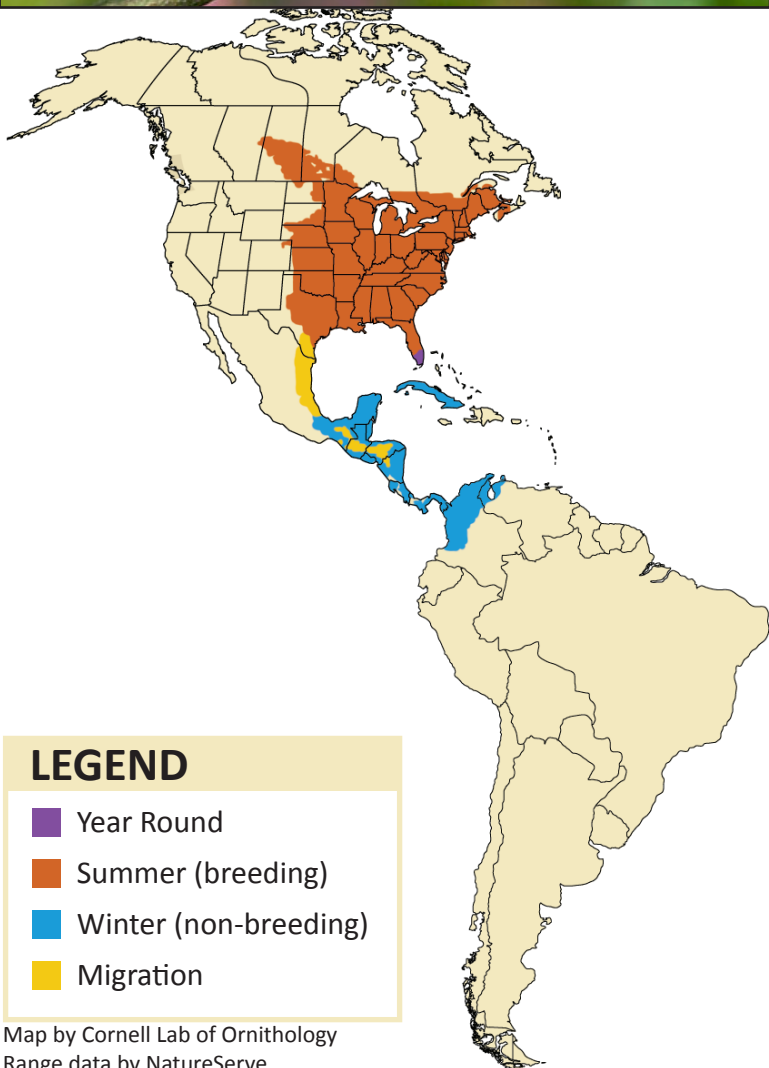
Humid forest edges

Problems

Fewer dead standing trees (“snags”) results in fewer holes to build nests in; pesticides; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures during migration

Did you know?

They build their nests in holes in trees or in nest boxes built and put out for them by humans. They often use shed snakeskin when making their nests.



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)

Male



Gerhard Hofmann

Female



Gerhard Hofmann

Name in Spanish:

Chipe encapuchado

What do they eat?

Insects and spiders

Where do they breed?

Eastern US

Breeding Habitat

Deciduous forest with lots of shrubs in the understory

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Belize, northern Guatemala, eastern Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

Winter Habitat

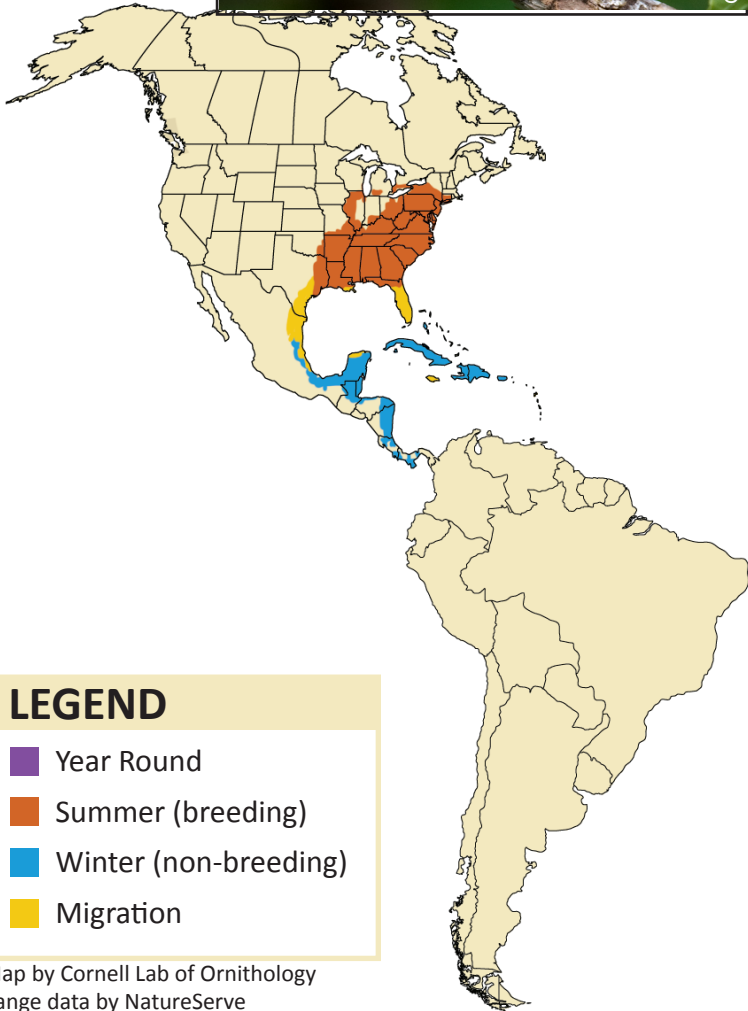
Males found mostly in forests. Females found in shrubby fields.

Problems

Cowbirds, especially where forest is broken up into small patches; loss of forest habitat on wintering grounds

Did you know?

Year after year, males often return to the same territories to breed and to spend the winter.

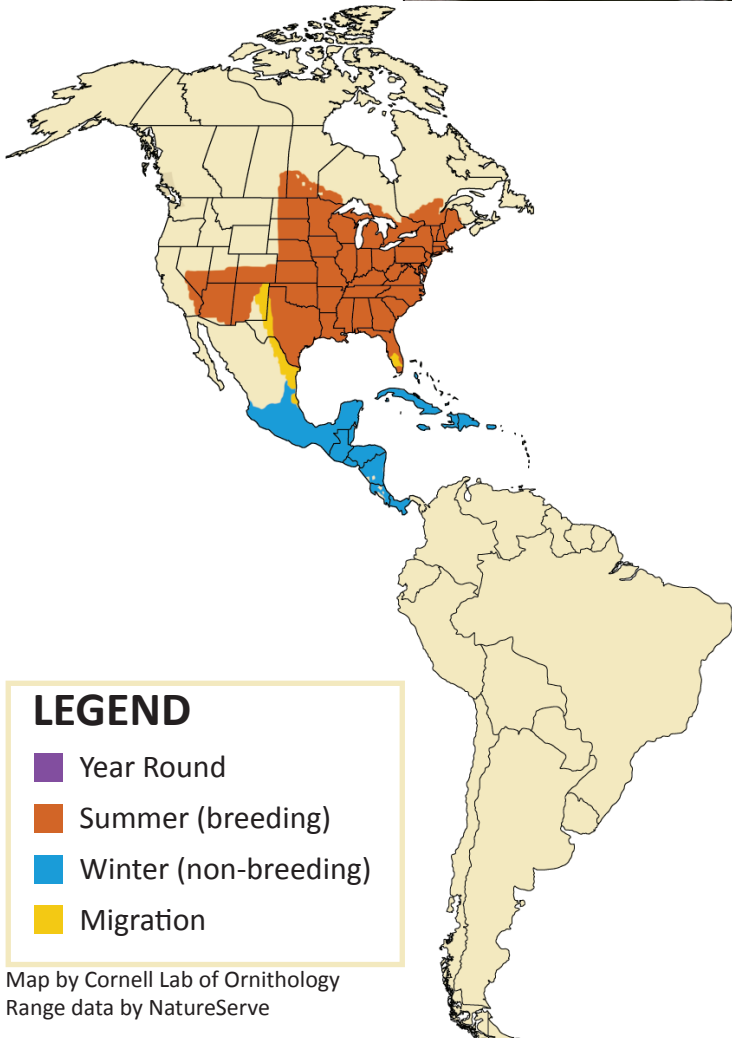


LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)



Name in Spanish:

Azulito norteño
Azulillo noreño
Colorín azul

What do they eat?

Mostly insects and spiders and some seeds and berries during breeding season. Mostly seeds, berries, and buds and some insects during migration and in winter.

Where do they breed?

Southwest and eastern half of US, southeastern Canada

Breeding Habitat

Brushy pastures, forest edges, roadsides, old fields, edges of swamps

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, Jamaica, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

Winter Habitat

Brushy edges of farm fields, grasslands, forest clearings, thickets, citrus orchards

Problems

Trapped and sold as pets in some parts of wintering range; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating at night

Did you know?

They are able to use the pattern of the stars to tell which direction to fly in when migrating.

Kentucky Warbler (*Geothlypis formosus*)

Female



Male



Name in Spanish:

Chipe patilludo
Reinita de anteojos
Reinita cachetinegra

What do they eat?

Insects and small spiders

Where do they breed?

Eastern United States

Breeding Habitat

Mature forests with dense understory

Where do they winter?

Mexico, Honduras, and Belize; Caribbean islands, Guatemala, Panama, northern Colombia and Venezuela

Winter Habitat

In understory of moist, tropical forests

Problems

Loss of tropical forest habitat; disturbance at nest sites; collisions with windows, towers, and other tall structures during migration

Did you know?

Compared to other warblers, the Kentucky Warbler has long legs, which helps it forage for insects among leaves on the forest floor.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)



Brian E Small

Name in Spanish:

Mosquitero menudo
Mosquerito mínimo

What do they eat?

Mainly insects; some fruits and seeds during winter

Where do they breed?

Northern United States and southern Canada

Breeding Habitat

Semi-open forests, orchards, and shrubby fields

Where do they winter?

Southern Florida, Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua

Winter Habitat

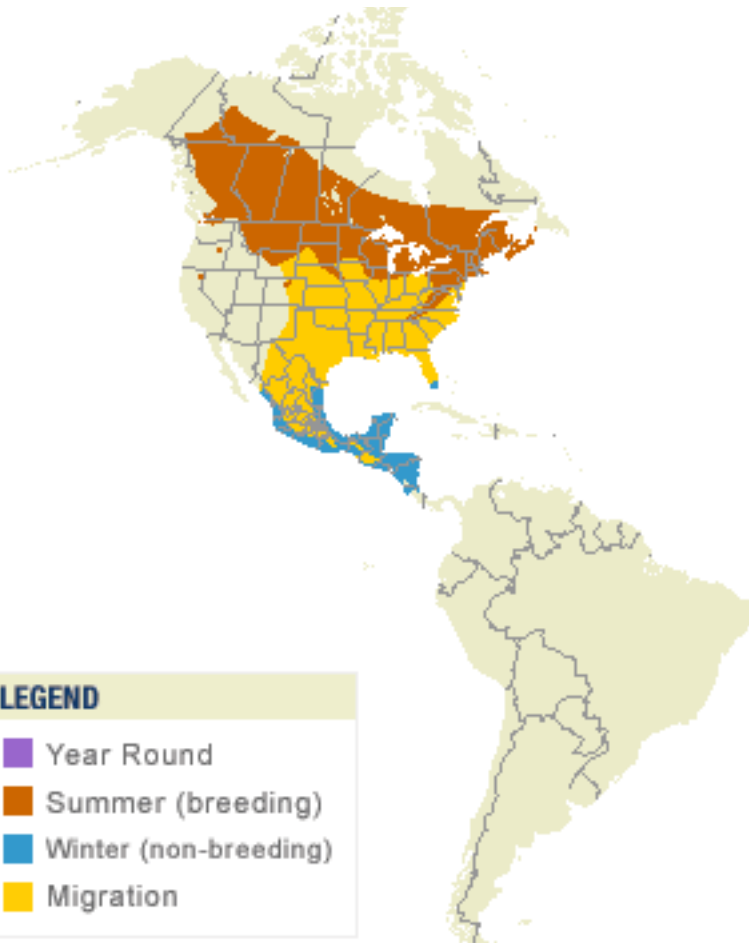
Forest edges, shrubby areas, and wooded ravines

Problems

Habitat loss, environmental pollution

Did you know?

The Least Flycatcher does not stay for long on its breeding grounds and is one of the first migrants to leave for its winter home in late summer.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Louisiana Waterthrush (*Parkesia motacilla*)



Robert Royce

Names in Spanish:

Reinita-acuática piquigrande
Reinita acuática cejiblanca
Chipecillo

What do they eat?

Aquatic insects and larvae, worms, pill bugs, and even crayfish or salamanders

Where do they breed?

Eastern United States

Breeding Habitat

Streams with mature forests

Where do they winter?

Northern Mexico through Central America and the Caribbean; rarely in Colombia and Venezuela

Winter Habitat

Fast moving streams within forests

Problems

Loss of forest habitat, stream pollution, rising stream temperatures due to climate change

Did you know?

Louisiana Waterthrushes seem to love sunbathing. While sunbathing, they lean against the ground, spread their wings, and close their eyes. Sometimes they sunbathe for as long as 20 minutes.

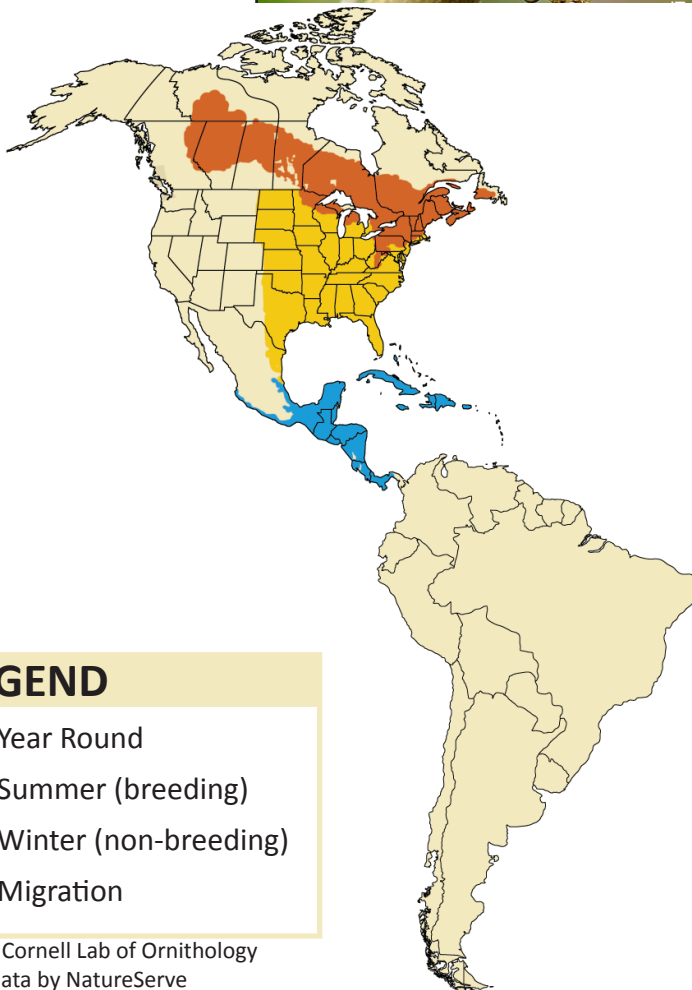


LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Name in Spanish:

Reinita colifajeada
Chipe de magnolia

What do they eat?

Insects and spiders; also some berries during migration and winter

Where do they breed?

Northeastern US, southeastern and central Canada

Breeding Habitat

Coniferous or mixed forests with lots of small conifers

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

Winter Habitat

Variety of habitats, especially near edges of forests

Problems

Collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating at night

Did you know?

Like other insect-eating birds, magnolia warblers are good for forests because they eat insects that can damage trees.

Northern Parula (*Setophaga americana*)



Name in Spanish:

Paula norteño

What do they eat?

Insects (especially caterpillars) and spiders; also berries, seeds, and nectar in winter

Where do they breed?

Eastern US, southeastern Canada

Breeding Habitat

Moist, mature forests, especially where there is hanging moss or lichen (which they use in building their nests)

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Belize, northern Honduras

Winter Habitat

Variety of habitats including forests, fields, pastures, scrub, and coffee, cacao and citrus plantations

Problems

Collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures during migration at night; air pollution can kill moss and lichen needed for nesting; loss of forest habitat; pesticides

Did you know?

Their nests are most often built inside hanging bunches of Spanish moss or lichen.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)



Names in Spanish:

Golondrina ala aserrada
Golondrina alirrasposa norteña

What do they eat?

Flying insects

Where do they breed?

United States, southern Canada, northwestern Mexico

Breeding Habitat

Banks along streams and under bridges

Where do they winter?

Florida, Caribbean coast of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba

Winter Habitat

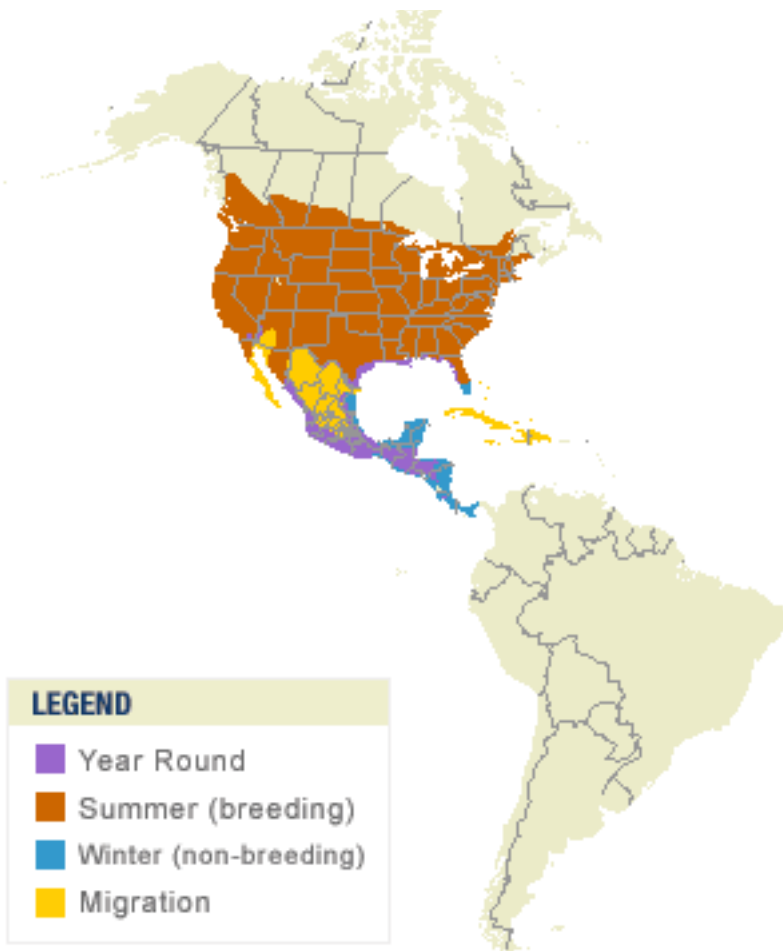
Along rivers; sometimes in sugar cane fields

Problems

Habitat destruction and water pollution

Did you know?

The edge of a Northern Rough-winged Swallow's wings feel like sandpaper and males have a rougher wing texture than females. Scientists still do not know why these swallows have this rough edge.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Northern Waterthrush (*Parkesia noveboracensis*)



Name in Spanish:

Chipe charquero
Reinita alzacolita ceja café
Reinita-acuática norteña

What do they eat?

Insects, spiders, snails, and crustaceans

Where do they breed?

Alaska, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and northeastern United States, southern half of Canada

Breeding Habitat

Thickets near slow-moving streams, ponds or swamps

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Central America, Caribbean islands, and northern South America including Colombia, Ecuador, and Caribbean coast

Winter Habitat

Forests near water, especially mangroves

Problems

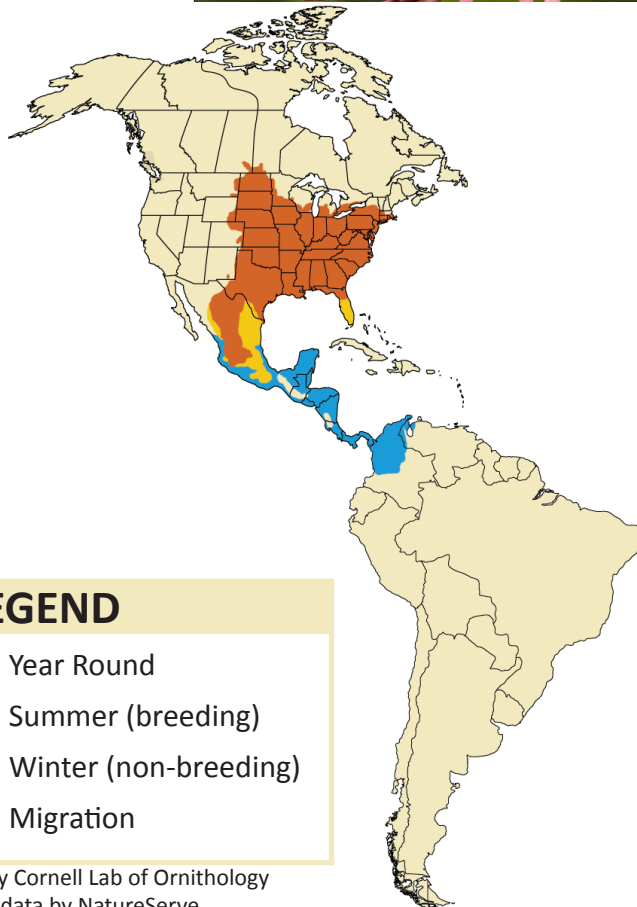
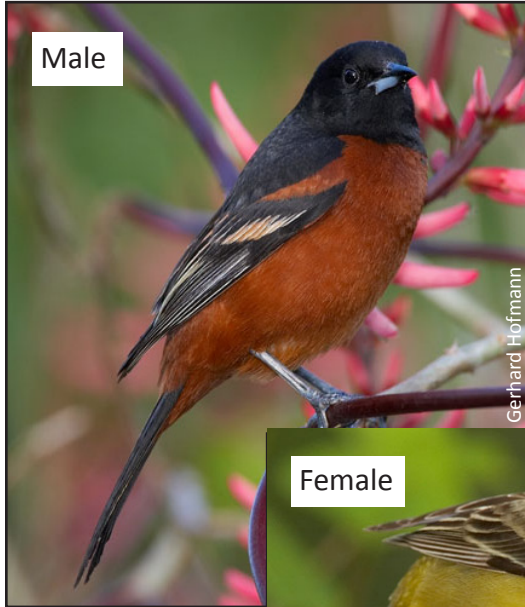
Loss of habitat due to draining of swamps and wetlands; pesticides; collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

Did you know?

The Northern Waterthrush is known for its loud, ringing song, but males sometimes sing a mysterious “quiet song” - a whispered version of his usual song. The male probably sings this “quiet song” just for his mate.



Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Name in Spanish:

Chichiltote castaño
Bolsero castaño

What do they eat?

Mostly insects and spiders during the breeding season; also nectar, pollen, and berries in fall and winter

Where do they breed?

Eastern half of US, central Mexico

Breeding Habitat

Deciduous forest edges, orchards, farms and parks with scattered trees, in trees along streams, rivers, and lakes

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia, northwestern Venezuela

Winter Habitat

Brushy areas, near forest edges, shade coffee and cacao plantations

Problems

Cowbirds; loss of winter habitat; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating at night

Did you know?

They are important pollinators of some tropical plants (as they feed on flower nectar and pollen, some pollen sticks to their feathers and gets moved to other flowers the birds feed from).

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)



Name in Spanish:

Aguila pescadora
Gavilán pescador

What do they eat?

Fish

Where do they breed?

Throughout much of Canada and along ocean coasts, rivers, and lakes in the United States

Breeding Habitat

Rivers, ponds, lakes, and marshes

Where do they winter?

Coast of the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean islands, and Central and South America

Winter Habitat

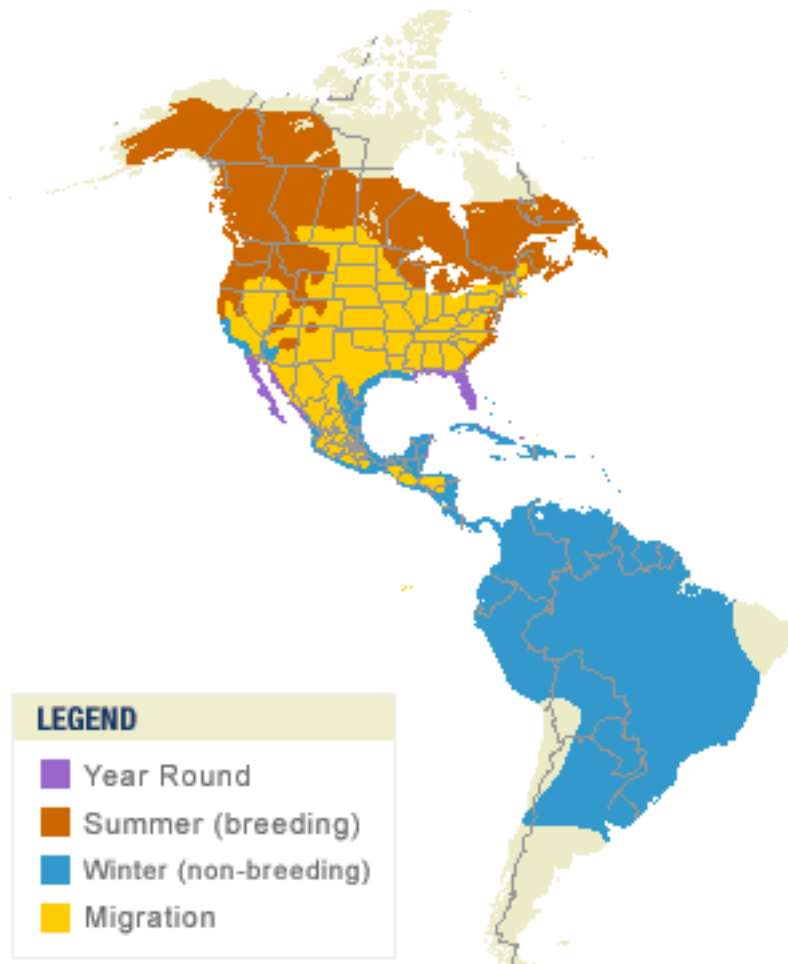
Coasts, rivers and mangrove creeks

Problems

Collisions with vehicles and power lines; pesticides; trash, including plastics and fishing line; habitat loss

Did you know?

Ospreys position the fish they catch forwards, in the direction they are flying, to reduce wind resistance.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)



Name in Spanish:

Reinita andarina
Reinita hornera
Chiipe suelero

What do they eat?

Insects, worms, spiders, and snails; also seeds in winter

Where do they breed?

Northeastern and north-central US, southeastern and central Canada

Breeding Habitat

Mature deciduous or mixed forests

Where do they winter?

Florida, southern half of Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northwestern Venezuela

Winter Habitat

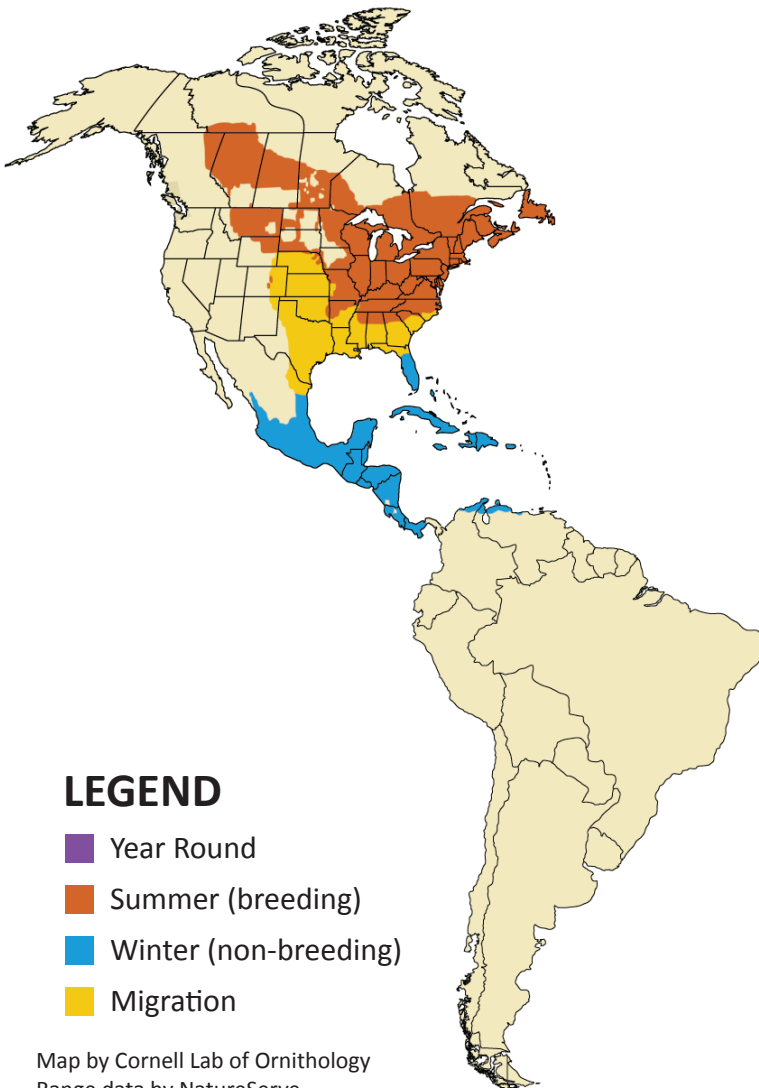
Forests and thickets

Problems

Cowbirds; loss and fragmentation of breeding habitat; collisions with windows and with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating at night

Did you know?

When ovenbirds sing, it sounds like they are saying “teacher, teacher, teacher!”



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*)



Name in Spanish:

Vireo canadiense

What do they eat?

Mostly insects and spiders; also fruit during fall and winter

Where do they breed?

Northern extremes of the United States; southern Canada

Breeding Habitat

Open deciduous forests and forest edges; shrub thickets

Where do they winter?

Central America, including Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama

Winter Habitat

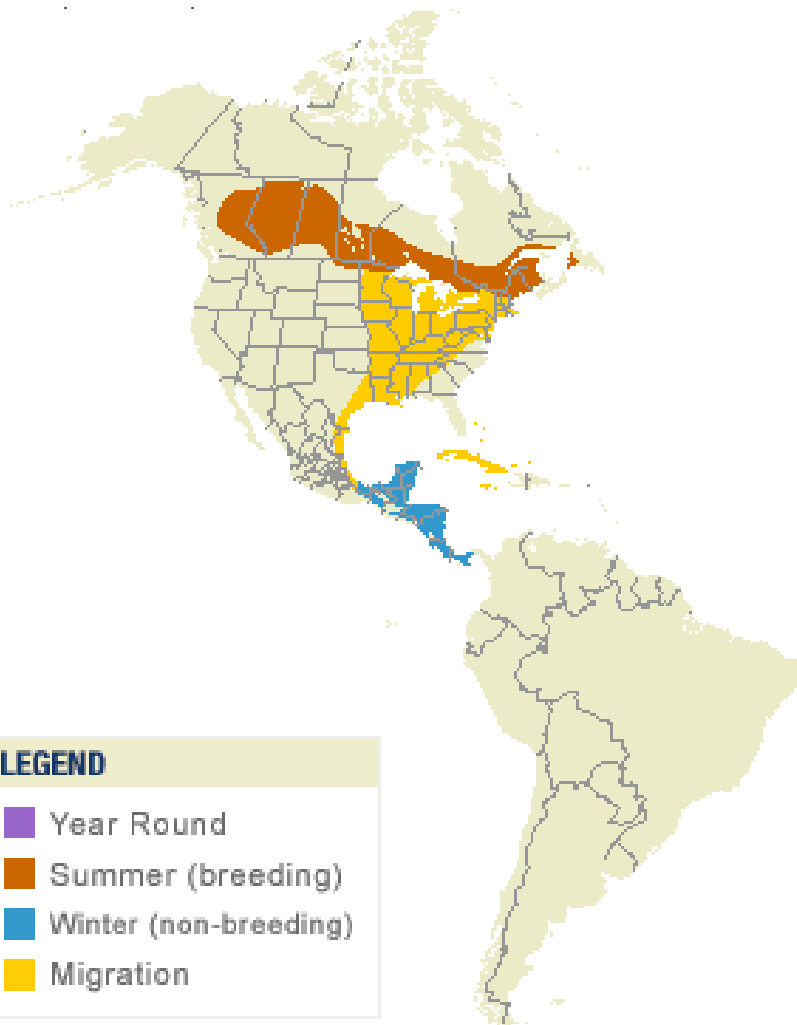
Open forests and forest edges, mangroves, cacao and shaded coffee plantations, and gardens

Problems

Collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

Did you know?

The Philadelphia Vireo is rarely seen in Philadelphia, but was named after this city when it was seen there during migration.



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Prairie Warbler (*Setophaga discolor*)



Name in Spanish:

Mariposa galana
Reinita galena
Chipe galán
Chipe de pradera

What do they eat?

Insects, spiders, and small mollusks

Where do they breed?

Eastern United States

Breeding Habitat

Fields with scattered shrubs

Where do they winter?

Southern Florida; Caribbean islands, along the coasts of Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras

Winter Habitat

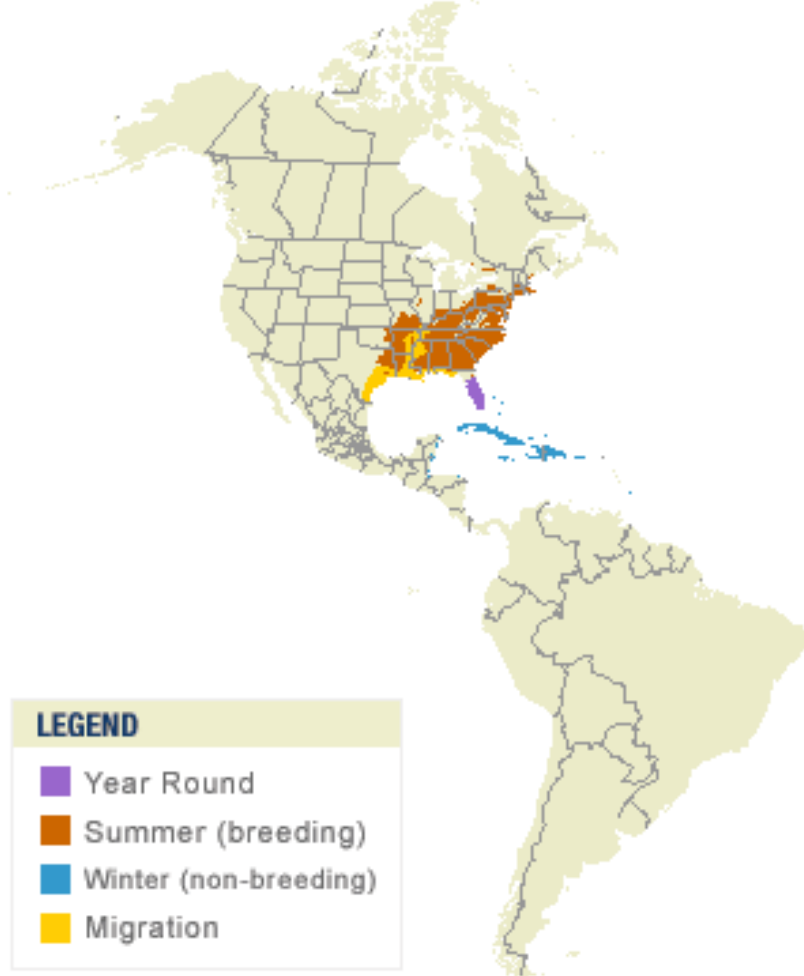
Forest edges, mangroves, gardens, coffee farms

Problems

Habitat loss

Did you know?

The male Prairie Warbler alternates between singing two song types. The male sings one song type to communicate with his mate, and sings the other song type to keep other males away from his territory.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)



Name in Spanish:

Manguito dorado
Reinita cabecidorada
Chipe dorado

What do they eat?

Mostly insects (especially aquatic insects) and spiders; also seeds, fruit, and nectar in winter

Where do they breed?

Eastern US

Breeding Habitat

Forests near swamps, lakes, rivers, and ponds

Where do they winter?

Gulf Coast of Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana

Winter Habitat

Mangroves and in forests near streams and ponds

Problems

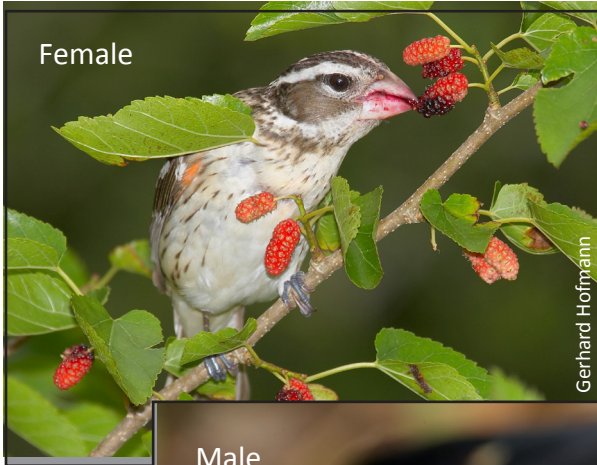
Loss of breeding and wintering habitat

Did you know?

They are one of only two warbler species that builds its nests in tree holes.



Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)



Female



Male

Name in Spanish:

Piquigrueso pechirroado
Picogordo degallado
Picogordo pecho rosado
Picogordo de pecho rosa

What do they eat?

Mostly insects during breeding season; also seeds, berries and other fruits during fall and winter

Where do they breed?

Northeastern US, southeastern and central Canada

Breeding Habitat

Near edges of open deciduous and mixed forests, orchards, suburban parks and gardens

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador

Winter Habitat

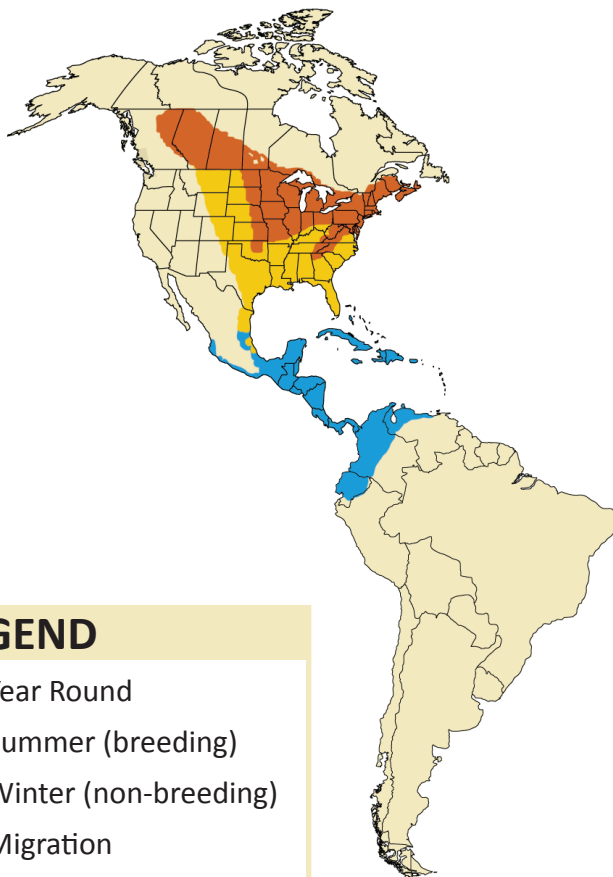
Tropical forest edges and in clearings with scattered trees

Problems

Trapped and sold as pets in some parts of wintering range

Did you know?

They are one of the few Neotropical migratory bird species that will come to bird feeders for sunflower seeds.



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)



Name in Spanish:

Estrellita pasajera
Colibrí garganta de rubí

What do they eat?

Nectar, small insects, spiders, and tree sap

Where do they breed?

Eastern half of US, southern and central Canada

Breeding Habitat

Deciduous forest edges, clearings, meadows, orchards, gardens, city parks

Where do they winter?

Southern tip of Florida, southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica

Winter Habitat

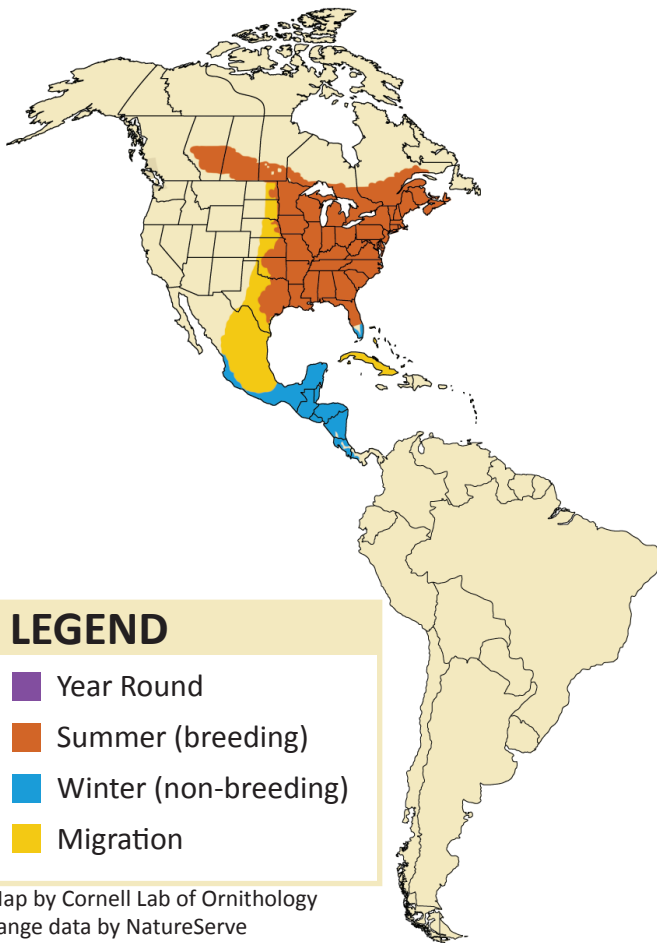
Forest edges, shade coffee and citrus plantations, gardens, flowering hedges

Problems

Those that come to feeders are especially vulnerable to outdoor cats and collisions with windows

Did you know?

Despite their tiny size, ruby-throated hummingbirds are able to fly non-stop across the Gulf of Mexico during spring and fall migrations. The 600-mile trip takes at least 18 hours.



Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)

Breeding



Non-Breeding



Name in Spanish:

Andarríos maculado
Playerito alzacolita
Andarríos manchado
Playero alzacolita

What do they eat?

A variety of invertebrates, including insects, worms, small crabs, crayfish, mollusks, and fish

Where do they breed?

Across central and northern US (including Alaska), across most of Canada

Breeding Habitat

Edges of lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams, as well as in grasslands, forests, lawns, and parks close to water

Where do they winter?

Southern US, Mexico, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana, French Guiana, Suriname, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Chile, Paraguay, northern Argentina

Winter Habitat

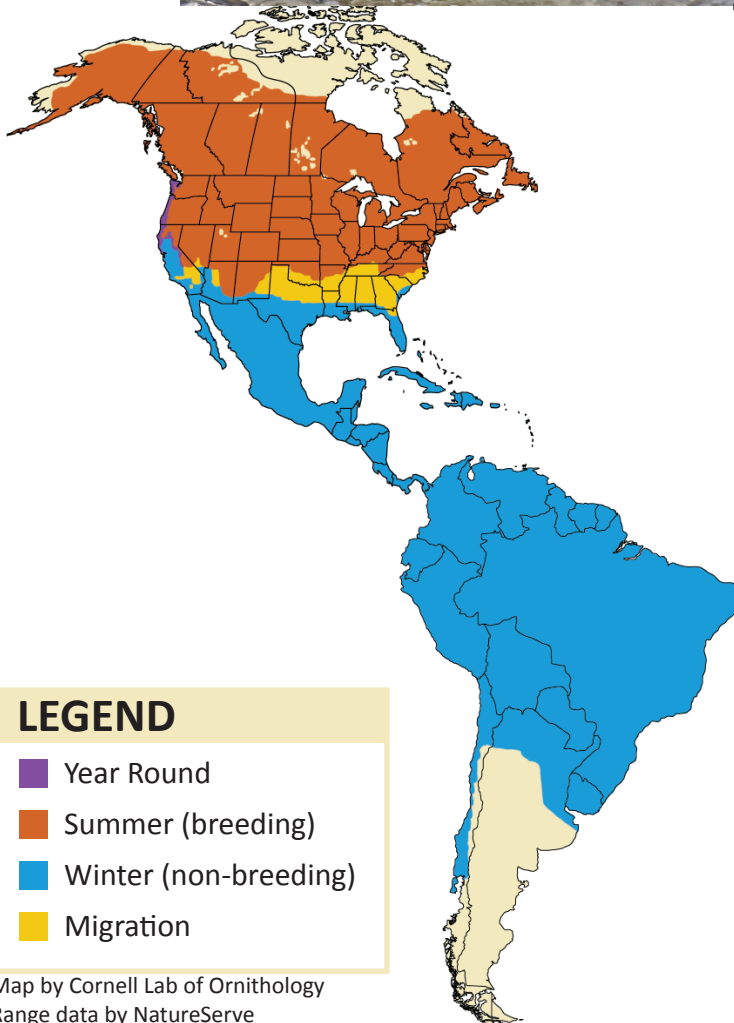
A variety of habitats near water

Problems

Water pollution

Did you know?

They are easy to recognize because of their habit of almost constantly bobbing their tails up and down.



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)

Female



Gerhard Hofmann

Male



Gerhard Hofmann

Name in Spanish:

Tángara veranera

Tángara roja

Piranga abejera

What do they eat?

Insects (especially bees and wasps), and some spiders; also berries and other small fruits, especially in winter

Where do they breed?

Southern US and northern Mexico

Breeding Habitat

Open deciduous or mixed forests, especially along edges, and near streams in the western part of breeding range

Where do they winter?

Southern half of Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, the Bahamas, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, central Bolivia, western Brazil

Winter Habitat

Forest edges and in parks, gardens and clearings with scattered trees

Problems

Loss of breeding habitat in western US as forests along streams are converted to farmland and used for cattle grazing

Did you know?

Their favorite foods are bees and wasps, which they kill by banging them against a branch. They remove the stinger by wiping the insect against the branch.



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Tennessee Warbler (*Oreothlypis peregrina*)

Female



Dave Freriks

Audubon



Male

Name in Spanish:

Reinita verduzca

Reinita verdilla

What do they eat?

Insects (especially moth caterpillars) during breeding season; also eats fruit and nectar at other times of the year

Where do they breed?

Throughout Canada and southeastern Alaska

Breeding Habitat

Boreal forests, grasslands with dense shrubs and young trees

Where do they winter?

Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela

Winter Habitat

Open forests, shade coffee plantations

Problems

Pesticides, collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

Did you know?

The Tennessee Warbler is rarely found in Tennessee. It was named in 1811 by Alexander Wilson who first encountered the bird in Tennessee during its migration.



LEGEND

- Year Round
- Summer (breeding)
- Winter (non-breeding)
- Migration

Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

Scott Namenstik



rd Hof

Name in Spanish:

Golondrina arbórea
Golondrina de árboles
Golondrina bicolor

What do they eat?

Flying insects

Where do they breed?

Throughout most of Canada and much of the United States

Breeding Habitat

Fields and marshes near water; wooded swamps

Where do they winter?

Southern California, Florida, Mexico; Caribbean coast of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; southern coast of Cuba

Winter Habitat

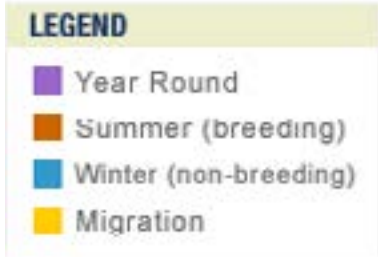
Little information; habitat probably similar to that on breeding grounds

Problems

Water pollution and habitat loss

Did you know?

The Tree Swallow uses many feathers from other birds in its nest which helps keep the nestlings warm so they can grow faster.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)



Robert Royse

Names in Spanish:

Vireo ojos blancos
Vireo ojo blanco
Vireo de ojo blanco

Mostly insects during breeding season; some fruit during winter

Eastern US through Northern Mexico, and northeast Canada

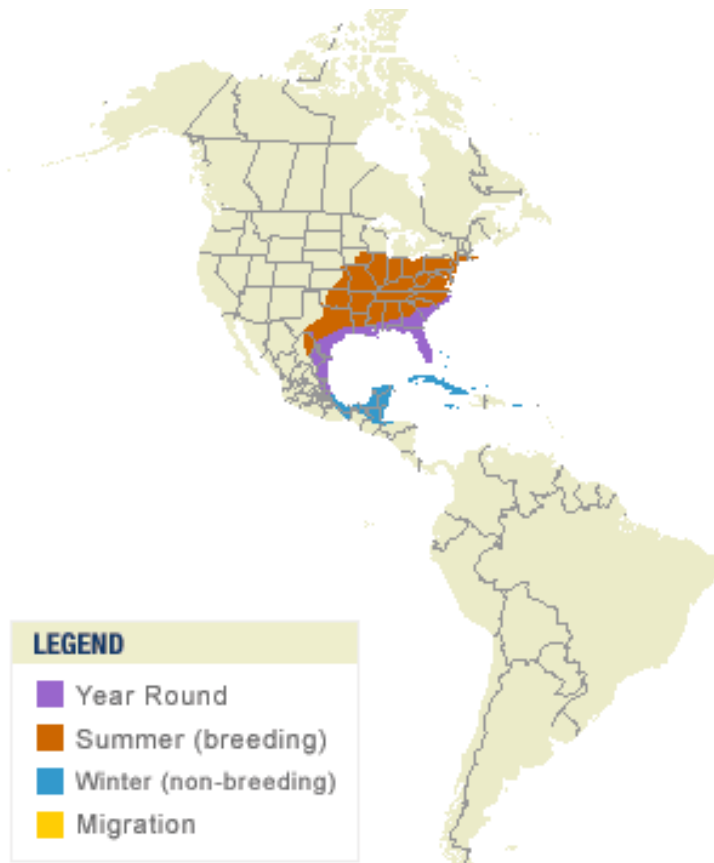
Deciduous scrub, overgrown pastures, forest edges, streamside thickets, and mangroves

Central Florida, southern Mexico, Bermuda, Caribbean Islands, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras

Deciduous scrub, forests, overgrown fields, and mangroves

Collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

White-eyed Vireos often bathe in the morning by rubbing against wet leaves.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)



Gerhard Hofmann

Name in Spanish:

Zorzal grande
Zorzal del bosque
Zorzal maculado

What do they eat?

Mostly insects, spiders, earthworms, and snails; also berries and other small fruits, especially in late summer, fall and winter

Where do they breed?

Eastern half of US, southeastern Canada

Breeding Habitat

Deciduous and mixed forests

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

Winter Habitat

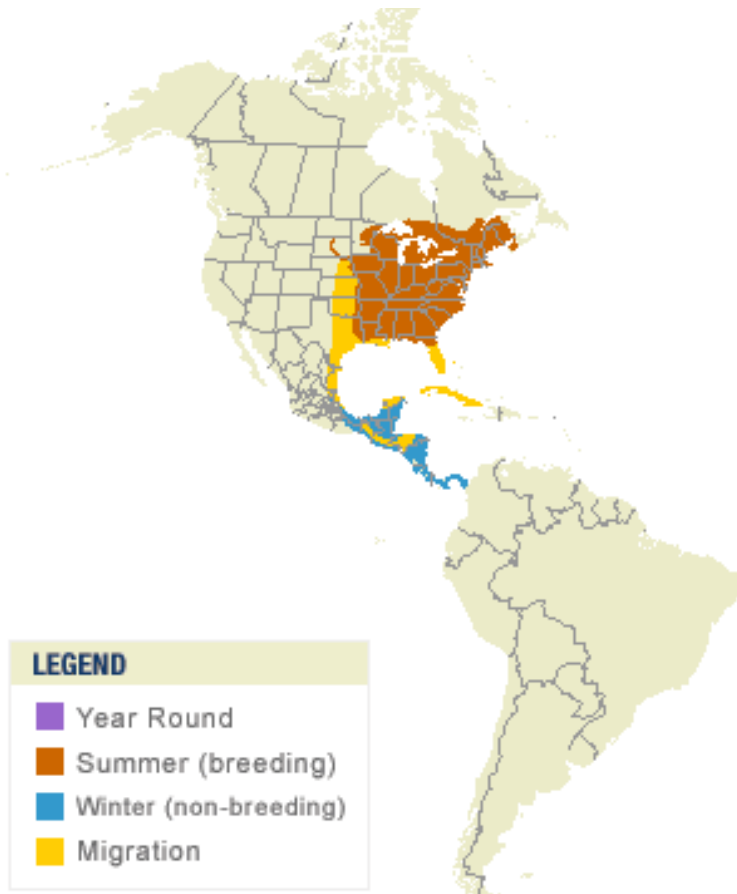
Tropical forests, cloud forests, and cacao plantations

Problems

Cowbirds; loss of forest habitat on breeding and wintering grounds; acid rain (forms when rain mixes with some types of air pollution, and can lead to weakened egg shells because it removes calcium from the environment)

Did you know?

Wood thrushes are the official bird of Washington, DC. The males have a beautiful, flute-like song.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorum*)



Robert Royce

Names in Spanish:

Reinita gusanera
Reinita anteada
Chipe gusanero

What do they eat?

Insects, spiders, and especially caterpillars in summer

Where do they breed?

Eastern United States

Breeding Habitat

Forests with large trees

Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Central America and northern Caribbean islands

Forests with large trees

Collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night; habitat loss

Female Worm-eating Warblers are very protective of their eggs and young. If a predator gets near the nest, she will drop to the ground and flutter her wings to attract the predator's attention away from the nest.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*)



Names in Spanish:

Reinita amarilla
Chipe amarillo
Canario de manglar

What do they eat?

Insects and other small invertebrates; will eat fruit occasionally

Where do they breed?

Throughout most of the United States and Canada

Breeding Habitat

Wet deciduous forests and thickets

Where do they winter?

Coastal Mexico along southern Pacific and Caribbean coasts, extending through Central America, northern Colombia, and Venezuela

Winter Habitat

Mangroves and forest edges

Problems

Habitat loss

Did you know?

The oldest known Yellow Warbler was 11 years old.



Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*)



Name in Spanish:

Mosquitero ventriamarillo

What do they eat?

Mostly insects and other small invertebrates, but will eat fruit occasionally

Where do they breed?

Across Canada and northeastern United States

Breeding Habitat

Cool, moist forests

Where do they winter?

Mexico and Central America, including Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama

Winter Habitat

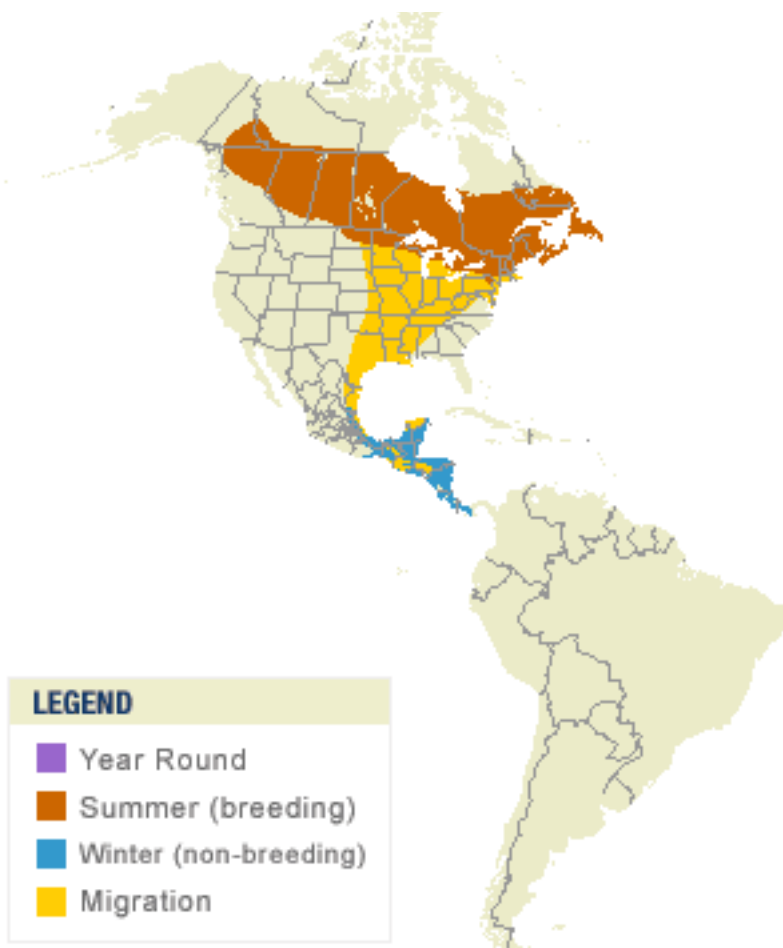
Dense forests, often near streams or forest edges; shade-grown coffee plantations

Problems

Loss of habitat; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating; frequently targeted by slingshot in Mexico and Honduras

Did you know?

Males make a snapping sound with their bills by opening and shutting them quickly to scare other birds away.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)



Name in Spanish:

Reinita grande
Buscabreña
Chipe de pecho amarillo

What do they eat?

Mainly insects and spiders throughout the summer; also berries and other fruits in the winter

Where do they breed?

Across much of the US and in northern Mexico

Breeding Habitat

Shrubby areas along edges of forests, fields, streams, and ponds

Where do they winter?

Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

Winter Habitat

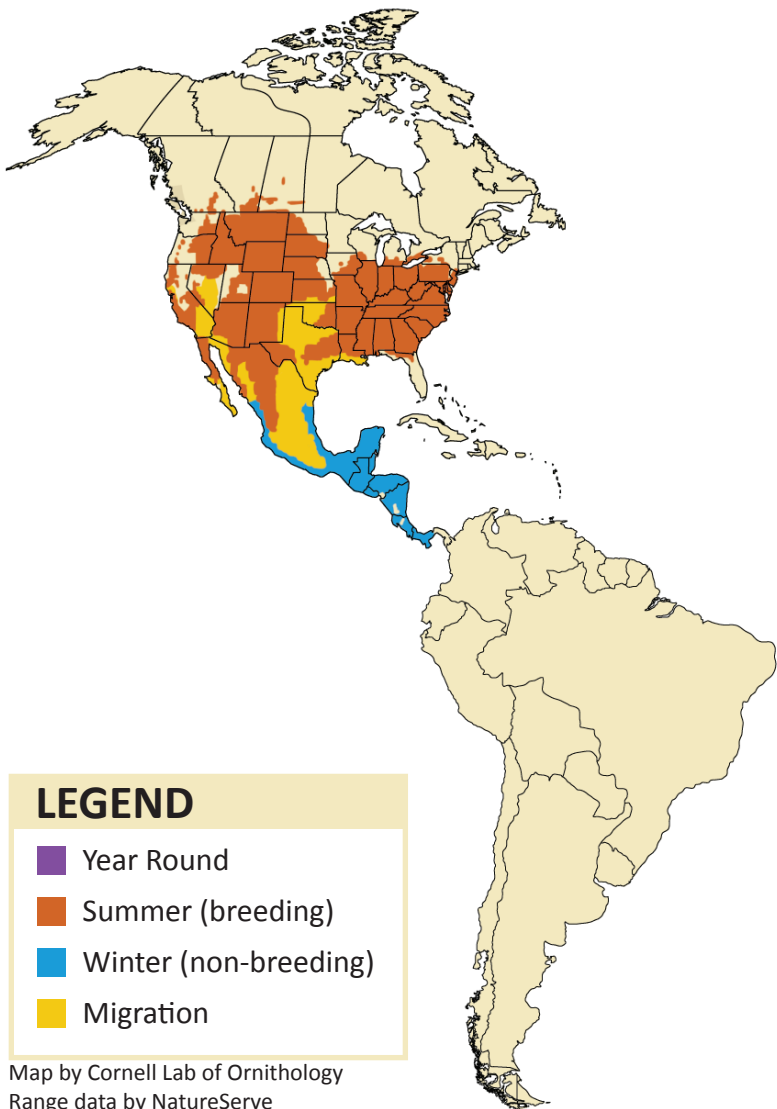
Shrubby areas along edges of forests, fields, streams, and ponds

Problems

Cowbirds; collisions with lighted towers and other tall structures while migrating at night

Did you know?

Yellow-breasted chats are hard to find because they stay well-hidden in dense shrubs.



Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)



Name in Spanish:

Vireo garganta amarilla
Vireo gorjiamarillo
Vireo pechiamarillo

What do they eat?

Insects; may eat some fruits and seeds in late summer, fall, and winter

Where do they breed?

Eastern United States and southern Canada

Breeding Habitat

Forests with large trees

Where do they winter?

Central and southern Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Belize, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Caribbean islands, Colombia, Venezuela

Winter Habitat

Tropical forests

Problems

Habitat loss, insecticides, collisions with tall lighted towers and buildings while migrating at night

Did you know?

This vireo rarely bathes in standing water. Instead, Yellow-throated Vireos seem to prefer bathing in the rain.



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Range data by NatureServe

Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)



Gerhard Hofmann

Name in Spanish:

Reinita gorjiamarilla
Chipe de garganta amarilla

What do they eat?

Insects and some spiders

Where do they breed?

Southeastern US

Breeding Habitat

Swamps and mature pine-oak forests

Where do they winter?

Florida, Caribbean Islands (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas), Gulf Coast of Mexico, El Salvador, southern Honduras, northern Nicaragua, Costa Rica

Winter Habitat

Variety of forests, especially pine forests and palm groves

Problems

Loss of breeding habitat

Did you know?

They forage for insects and build their nests high in the forest canopy--often 30 to 90 feet high!



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