

American Goldfinch



In summer, this bird's feathers are bright yellow. When the seasons change, the bright feathers fall out (molt), so in winter the bird looks beige and brown. They use spiderwebs to hold their nests in trees.

American Robin

These birds can be spotted in backyards, parks, forests, and fields. They have a lovely song. Nesting in trees, they raise two or even three broods of young birds every summer. When the robins leave to fly south, you know winter is coming.



Golden Eagle

These huge birds soar over mountains and can fly as fast as 200 miles per hour. Their keen hearing and eyesight help them to find food. They are the national bird of Afghanistan but also live in the US. The Bald Eagle is the national bird of the US.

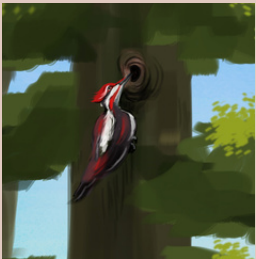


Long-tailed Sylph Hummingbird

This bird lives in the forests of South America, including Ecuador, feeding on flower nectar. Its metallic feathers shine in the light. You can recognize this bird by its tail, which can be twice as long as its body.

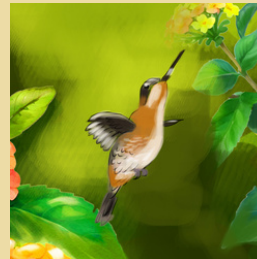


Pileated Woodpecker



This is the largest woodpecker in North America and makes a very loud sound when it hits tree trunks with its beak. It is looking for ants to eat. The large holes it makes in trees are used by other birds such as owls.

Rufous Hummingbird



Although they are tiny, these birds have a very long migration of thousands of miles from Mexico to Canada and Alaska. They are fast flyers and can hover in the air or fly backwards. They look for flowers in mountain meadows, backyards, and parks.

Trumpeter Swan

These graceful birds are pure white with black beaks and legs. They are North America's heaviest flying bird, weighing more than 25 pounds. They like shallow rivers, lakes, or ponds where they can eat water plants.



Western Tanager

The male's bright feathers make him easy to spot in the forests or mountains. Tanagers may also visit backyard bird feeders, but they do fly south in the winter. Their song is similar to that of an American Robin.

