

SONGBIRDS AT THE CROSSROADS OF MIGRATION

SECTION THREE – APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A - NEW JERSEY'S SONGBIRDS

Class - Aves

Order – Passeriformes (perching birds)

SubOrders - Oscine (songbirds)

* *Neotropical songbirds – Populations endangered or of management concern*

** *Neotropical songbirds – Populations in decline*

Songbird families that occur in New Jersey:

SHRIKES

Northern Shrike

Loggerhead Shrike

VIREOS

White-eyed Vireo **

Yellow-throated Vireo **

Blue-headed Vireo **

Warbling Vireo **

Philadelphia Vireo

Red-eyed Vireo **

CROWS, JAYS, AND MAGPIES

Blue Jay

American Crow

Fish Crow

Common Raven

LARKS

Horned Lark

SWALLOWS

Purple Martin

Tree Swallow

Northern Rough-winged Swallow

Bank Swallow

Cliff Swallow

Barn Swallow **

CHICKADEES AND TITMICE

Black-capped Chickadee

Carolina Chickadee

Boreal Chickadee

Tufted Titmouse

NUTHATCHES

Red-breasted Nuthatch

White-breasted Nuthatch

CREEPERS

Brown Creeper

WRENS

Carolina Wren

House Wren
Winter Wren
Sedge Wren**
Long-billed Marsh Wren

KINGLETS AND GNATCATCHERS

Golden-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher**

THRUSHES

Eastern Bluebird
Veery**
Gray-cheeked Thrush**
Swainson's Thrush**
Hermit Thrush
Wood Thrush**
American Robin

MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

Gray Catbird**
Northern Mockingbird
Brown Thrasher

STARLINGS AND MYNAS

European Starling

WAGTAILS AND PIPITS

American Pipit

WAXWINGS

Cedar Waxwing**

WOOD WARBLERS

Blue-winged Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler*
Tennessee Warbler**
Orange-crowned Warbler**
Nashville Warbler**
Northern Parula**
Yellow Warbler**
Chestnut-sided Warbler**

WOOD WARBLERS

Magnolia Warbler**
Cape May Warbler**
Black-throated Blue Warbler**
Yellow-rumped Warbler**
Black-throated Green Warbler**
Blackburnian Warbler**
Yellow-throated Warbler
Pine Warbler**
Prairie Warbler**
Palm Warbler**
Bay-breasted Warbler**
Blackpoll Warbler**
Cerulean Warbler*
Black-and-white Warbler**
American Redstart**

Prothonotary Warbler
Worm-eating Warbler**
Ovenbird**
Northern Waterthrush**
Louisiana Waterthrush**
Kentucky Warbler**
Connecticut Warbler
Common Yellowthroat**
Hooded Warbler**
Wilson's Warbler**
Canada Warbler**
Yellow-breasted Chat**
TANAGERS
Summer Tanager
Scarlet Tanager**

TOWHEES, SPARROWS, LONGSPURS AND BUNTINGS

Rufous-sided Towhee**
American Tree Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow**
Clay-colored Sparrow
Field Sparrow
Vesper Sparrow
Lark Sparrow
Savannah Sparrow
Grasshopper Sparrow
Henslow's Sparrow
Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Seaside Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
Dark-eyed Junco
Lapland Longspur
Snow Bunting

GROSBEAKS AND AMERICAN BUNTINGS

Northern Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak**
Blue Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting**
Dickcissel**

BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES

Bobolink**
Red-winged Blackbird
Eastern Meadowlark**
Rusty Blackbird
Boat-tailed Grackle
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Orchard Oriole**
Baltimore Oriole**

FINCHES

Pine Grosbeak
Purple Finch
House Finch
Red Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
Common Redpoll
Pine Siskin
American Goldfinch
Evening Grosbeak

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

House Sparrow

Compiled from the following resources:

DeGraaf, R. M., and J. H. Rappole (1995).

Neotropical Migratory Birds: Natural
History, Distribution, and Population
Change. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University
Press.

Dickinson, Mary B. (ed) 1999. Field Guide to
the Birds of North America, Third
Edition. Washington DC: National
Geographic Society.

Finch, Deborah M. (June 1991). Population
Ecology, Habitat Requirements, and
Conservation of Neotropical Migratory
Birds. Fort Collins, CO: US Dept of
Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky
Mountain Forest and Range Experiment
Station, General Technical Report RM-
205.

APPENDIX B - FIELD TRIP OPPORTUNITIES and TIPS

It is all well and good to learn about songbirds and songbird migration in the classroom, but it is important that teachers and students get out into the field to experience songbirds and migrants in their habitats. Most nature centers and environmental centers around the state will be able to provide bird education classes and walks. For more information about the locations of these centers, refer to New Jersey Audubon Society's *Bridges to the Natural World* Habitat Matrix, available through all NJAS bookstores or at <http://www.njaudubon.org>.

Tips for Songbird Field Trips:

- Plan trips for early morning. Songbirds and migrants are more active during the morning hours. Late morning and afternoon trips will yield birds, but not as many.
- Try to have a pair of binoculars for each student. This will make the experience more interactive and worthwhile.
- Practice with binoculars and field guides before going on the field trip. This way the students will be comfortable with the equipment and skills they need to use to get the most out of their experience.
- Wear appropriate clothing. Students will be less likely to have a good experience looking for songbirds if biting insects are annoying them.

APPENDIX C - TAKE ACTION

In Your Neighborhood

- Create a bird feeding station in your backyard or schoolyard.
- Participate in Cornell's Project Feeder Watch and other Citizen Scientist projects.
<http://www.birdsource.com>
- Participate in local bird walks to get to know your local habitats and their inhabitants.
- Conduct a Bird Biodiversity Blitz to educate your community about the birds that live there throughout the year.

Get Involved In Bird Monitoring

- Adopt a patch of habitat in your neighborhood and conduct an ongoing survey of bird species.
- Keep track of migratory bird movements on the Internet; enter your own observations:
Journey North – <http://www.learner.org/jnorth>
Ebird – <http://www.ebird.com>
Report significant bird sightings to NJAS *Records of New Jersey Birds*.
<http://www.njaudubon.org>
- Participate in a Christmas Bird Count – these annual counts are done worldwide and serve as a method of counting the number of individual birds in a specific area. Contact your local National Audubon Society chapter. <http://map.birdsource.org/Mapper/startCBCCompID.html>

In Your Community

- Plot your town's land cover types – determine which are best for migratory birds, bring this to the attention of the environmental commission.
- Participate as a volunteer in scientific research study.
- Select a key songbird conservation issue to educate about – create audiovisuals, websites, etc.
- Support songbird conservation legislation and organizations.
- Participate in NJAS's World Series of Birding for Youth to raise money for conservation causes.
- Help improve or enhance local habitats by planting native vegetation in parks, around the school, and in your neighborhood
- Participate in activities that help control invasive plant species that out compete native species – examples, multiflora rose, English ivy, phragmites, Purple loosestrife, etc.
- Reduce the amount of lawn in your yard. Lawn is a monoculture with little value to most migrating birds. It does not provide food or shelter for them.

APPENDIX D - SONGBIRD CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

New Jersey Audubon Society
PO Box 126, 9 Hardscrabble Road
Bernardsville, NJ 07924
908-204-8998
<http://www.njaudubon.org>

New Jersey Conservation Foundation
Bamboo Brook, 170 Longview Road
Far Hills, NJ 07931
908-234-1225
<http://www.njconservation.org>

The Nature Conservancy, New Jersey Field Office
200 Pottersville Road
Chester, NJ 07930
(908) 879-7262
<http://www.tnc.org>

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Birding Association
PO Box 6599
Colorado Springs, CO 80934
<http://www.americanbirding.org>

American Bird Conservancy, Washington, DC Office
1834 Jefferson Place, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 452-1535
<http://www.abcbirds.org>

Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology
159 Sapsucker Woods Rd.
Ithaca, NY 14850
800-843-BIRD (1-800-843-2473)
<http://birds.cornell.edu>

National Audubon Society, Headquarters
700 Broadway
New York, NY 10003
(212) 979-3000
<http://www.audubon.org>