

BIRD FEEDER BINGO!

Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Eastern Bluebird	Mourning Dove	American Goldfinch	Black-capped Chickadee
American Robin	Northern Cardinal	Blue Jay	Dark-eyed Junco	Red-winged Blackbird
European Starling	Tufted Titmouse		White-breasted Nuthatch	House Finch
Song Sparrow	Carolina Wren	Baltimore Oriole	Gray Catbird	Hairy Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Pine Siskin	House Sparrow	Northern Flicker	White-throated Sparrow



Rose-breasted Grosbeak

Rose-breasted grosbeaks are frequent visitors to backyard bird feeders! They love to eat fruit, insects, and seeds. Rose-breasted grosbeaks are medium-sized songbirds (about the size of a robin) known for their thick triangular beaks. Males (shown in the picture) are black and white with a bright red chest.



Eastern Bluebird

Eastern bluebirds are commonly seen along open fields in Pennsylvania. These cavity nesters love to eat berries and insects. Males are bright blue with a rusty red chest.

Learn how to make a bluebird nest box: www.pgc.pa.gov



Mourning Dove

Mourning doves are medium-sized birds that are light brown or tan in color. Their wings are covered in black spots and their tail is long. If you look close enough their eye is surrounded by a light blue circle!

Mourning doves are often seen eating seeds that have fallen to the ground from hanging bird feeders.



American Goldfinch

American goldfinch males are commonly known for their bright yellow color in the spring. However, their winter plumage (feather color) is more of a olive green, as seen in the picture to the left. American goldfinches love to nest in native milkweed or thistle patches and are common visitors to hanging bird feeders.



Black-capped Chickadee

These little black and white puffy birds are very curious and love checking out new things in their area. Chickadees love to eat seeds and often hide them to eat later.



American Robin

American robins are medium sized birds often seen in backyards across North America. While many people associate seeing robins with the beginning of spring, many robins do not migrate south of the winter, remaining in Pennsylvania all winter long.

Robins are primarily black or dark grey in color with a rusty red belly.



Northern Cardinal

Northern cardinals are medium-sized birds, the males are known for their bright red color. Cardinals do not migrate and can be spotted in Pennsylvania year-round.

During breeding season, males actively defend their territories and are often seen “fighting” their own reflection in windows and car mirrors.



Blue Jay

Blue Jays are large-sized song birds known for the bright blue color found on their wings and back and their noisy call that repeats their name, “Jay-Jay-Jay.” In addition, to repeating their name, Blue Jays often mimic hawk calls like the red-tailed hawk.

Blue Jays are commonly seen at bird feeders and love sunflower seeds and acorns.



Dark-eyed Junco

Dark-eyed Juncos are ground foragers, often seen picking up spilt seeds underneath bird feeders. Juncos are a slate-grey color overall with a white belly and light pink bill. As their name implies, they have dark black eyes.



Red-winged Blackbird

Red-winged blackbirds are spend breeding season in marshes or fields with standing water. Males are black in color with a red-to-yellow shoulder and can often be seen singing atop cattails or marsh vegetation. Females use the stems of vegetation to build a nest that is suspended above the ground or water below.



European Starling

European starlings are large stocky birds that look black from a distance, however, up-close starlings are purple to green in color with a bright yellow bill and pink legs. European starlings can be found in Pennsylvania year-round, not migrating south for the winter. European starlings are not native to the United States and were introduced to America because of their debut in some of Shakespeare's writing.



Tufted Titmouse

Tufted titmice are characterized by having a grey back and wings, rusty red sides, and a black mask or forehead. These little stocky birds are often seen at bird feeders, but because they don't like eating out in the open often carry food to near by trees to consume.



White-breasted Nuthatch

White-breasted nuthatches can be found in Pennsylvania year-round. Nuthatches love to eat insects that live under tree bark, but will also eat large seeds and acorns.

White-breasted nuthatches have amazing grip and are often seen upside down on trees!



House Finch

House finches are very social birds, often seen in large groups in backyards or parks. House finches are ground foragers that love to eat fruits and seeds.

Male house finches get their bright red coloration from the berries they eat (because they can't make red plumage naturally), the more red foods they eat the more bright red their coloration is.



Song Sparrow

Song sparrows can be found in Pennsylvania year-round. These little brown and grey birds can be hard to tell apart from other sparrows, but Pennsylvania song sparrows tend to have a dark spot on their chest.

These little birds like to eat insects but also will eat seeds and nuts.



Carolina Wren

These brown little birds can be identified by their white eyebrow and for their upward facing tail. Carolina wrens live n brushy overgrown habitats and forage on insects and spiders they find near the ground.

Carolina wrens are not specific to where they make their nests. Nests are often found in mailboxes, old flower pots, and even inside boots!



Baltimore Oriole

Known for their bold black-and-orange coloration, Baltimore Orioles love to sing at the tops of trees. Baltimore orioles love to eat dark colored fruits and nectar-making flowers.

Cut oranges in half and hang them from trees in your backyard to increase your chances of seeing these bright colored birds.



Gray Catbird

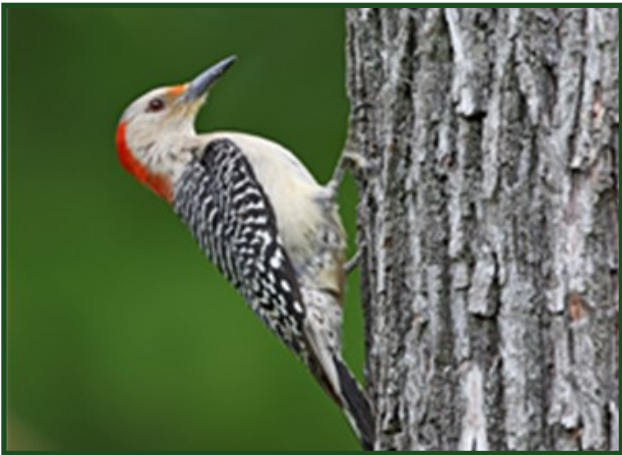
As their name implies, gray catbirds are gray colored birds that sound like a cat! These birds are excellent mimics, often copying the calls of other birds.

You can tell catbirds apart from other gray colored birds by their black colored caps and rusty colored butts.



Hairy Woodpecker

Hairy woodpeckers are small black and white woodpeckers with a splash of red on their head. Hairy woodpeckers primarily eat insects that live in trees but can sometimes be found eating sunflower seeds of suet feeders. Hairy woodpeckers are cavity nesters that carve their nests in dead trees or stumps.



Red-bellied Woodpecker

Red-bellied woodpeckers are medium-sized woodpeckers, known for their barred backs and the bright red on the back of their head. Red-bellied woodpeckers have a long barbed tongue that helps them catch insects from within tree holes and crevices. Like most woodpeckers, red-bellied woodpeckers are cavity nesters, that often nest in dead trees or stumps.



Pine Siskin

Commonly seen at bird feeders in the winter time, Pine siskins are often confused with American Goldfinches. Pine siskins having streaking all over their body, with bold black and yellow wings. As their name implies, pine siskins love to eat pine seeds and are commonly seen along coniferous (evergreen) forests.



House Sparrow

House sparrows thrive in human-created environments, often seen around buildings and farms. House sparrows are not native birds that often outcompete our native birds for nest cavities.



Northern Flicker

A large brown woodpecker with black and brown barred backs and black spotted bellies. Northern flickers have bright yellow coloration under their wings that you can see when they fly. Northern flickers are ground foragers, digging into the dirt to find ants and other insects to eat.



White-throated Sparrow

White-throated sparrows are little brown birds, known for their white throat patch and spots of yellow above the eyes. White-throated sparrows are often seen under bird feeders picking up spilt seed on the ground. These little birds are ground nesters and commonly line their nests with moss.

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