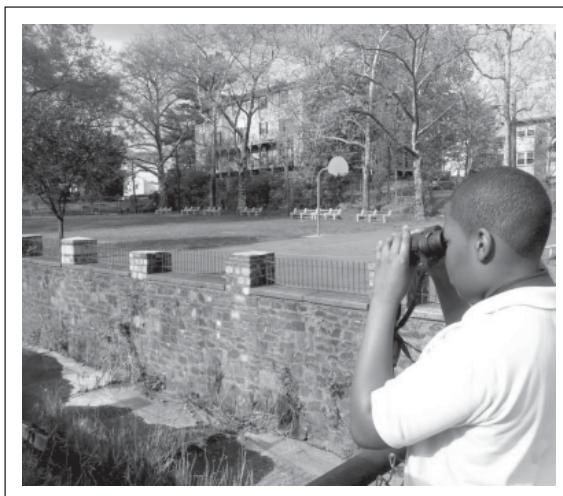




Youth Birding Challenge

Logistics and Planning Your Day



Option 1: ON YOUR SCHOOL GROUNDS or TOWN PARK

If you don't plot a driving World Series route, there are any number of birds that you can find around suburban school grounds or at an average city park. In the trees, in the shrubs, passing overhead, these are some of the more common birds to look for in May.

<input type="checkbox"/> Killdeer	<input type="checkbox"/> American Crow	<input type="checkbox"/> Song Sparrow
<input type="checkbox"/> Rock Dove (Pigeon)	<input type="checkbox"/> Carolina Wren	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Cardinal
<input type="checkbox"/> Mourning Dove	<input type="checkbox"/> House Wren	<input type="checkbox"/> Common Grackle
<input type="checkbox"/> Chimney Swift	<input type="checkbox"/> American Robin	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown-headed Cowbird
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Flicker	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Catbird	<input type="checkbox"/> House Finch
<input type="checkbox"/> Downy Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Mockingbird	<input type="checkbox"/> House Sparrow
<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Swallow	<input type="checkbox"/> Tufted Titmouse	
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Jay	<input type="checkbox"/> Black-capped or Carolina Chickadee	

Continued on next page
Page 1 of 3

Youth Birding Challenge

Continued

Logistics and Planning Your Day

Option 2: COUNTY-WIDE or STATE-WIDE

The key to finding the greatest number of bird species is: HABITAT. Different species are linked to different habitat types; so when you plot a route, intercept the greatest number of habitats to produce the greatest number of species. The habitat types you should be dividing your time between include:

1. LARGE, MATURE DECIDUOUS FOREST
2. LARGE, MATURE CONIFEROUS FOREST
3. SMALL WOODLOTS BORDERING OVERGROWN FIELDS
4. LARGE, OPEN FIELDS AND PASTURES
5. HARDWOOD SWAMPS
6. FRESHWATER MARSHES
7. LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS
8. TIDAL ESTUARIES AND MUD FLATS
9. OCEAN/DELAWARE BAY/SANDY BEACH

LARGE MATURE (Deciduous) FOREST

- Broad-winged Hawk
- Wild Turkey
- Downy Woodpecker
- Hairy Woodpecker
- Great-crested Flycatcher
- Eastern Wood Pewee
- Blue Jay
- Black-capped Chickadee or Carolina Chickadee
- Tufted Titmouse
- White-breasted Nuthatch
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
- Veery
- Wood Thrush
- Red-eyed Vireo
- Black-and-white Warbler
- American Redstart
- Ovenbird
- Scarlet Tanager
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak
- Common Grackle

LARGE MATURE (Coniferous) FOREST

- Turkey Vulture
- Downy Woodpecker
- Hairy Woodpecker
- Eastern Wood Pewee
- Great-crested Flycatcher
- Blue Jay
- Carolina Chickadee (South Jersey) or Black-capped Chickadee (North Jersey)
- Tufted Titmouse
- White-breasted Nuthatch
- Pine Warbler
- Prairie Warbler
- Scarlet Tanager
- Summer Tanager
- Rufous-sided Towhee
- Chipping Sparrow
- Whip-poor-will (calling at dawn and dusk)

LARGE OPEN FIELDS and PASTURES

- Red-tailed Hawk
- American Kestrel
- Ring-necked Pheasant
- Killdeer
- Eastern Kingbird
- Barn Swallow
- Common Yellowthroat
- Field Sparrow
- Savannah Sparrow
- Grasshopper Sparrow
- Song Sparrow
- Bobolink
- Red-winged Blackbird
- Eastern Meadowlark

Continued on next page
Page 2 of 3

Logistics and Planning Your Day

BROKEN WOODLOTS and FIELD EDGES

- Cooper's Hawk
- Red-tailed Hawk
- Ring-necked Pheasant
- Northern Bobwhite (Quail)
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo
- Great-horned Owl (calling at night)
- Eastern Screech-Owl (calling at night)
- Northern Flicker
- Eastern Kingbird
- American Crow
- House Wren
- Eastern Bluebird
- Gray Catbird
- Brown Thrasher
- White-eyed Vireo
- Blue-winged Warbler
- Yellow Warbler
- Yellow-breasted Chat (also other migrating warbler species)
- Northern Cardinal
- Blue Grosbeak
- Indigo Bunting
- Chipping Sparrow
- Field Sparrow
- Song Sparrow
- Northern Oriole
- Orchard Oriole
- American Goldfinch

FRESHWATER MARSHES

- American Bittern
- Least Bittern
- Great Blue Heron
- Canada Goose
- Mallard
- Virginia Rail (calling at night)
- Sora (calling at night)
- Marsh Wren
- Common Yellowthroat
- Swamp Sparrow
- Red-winged Blackbird

Youth Birding Challenge

Continued

LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, and RIVERS

- Common Loon
- Great Blue Heron
- Green Heron
- Mute Swan
- Canada Goose
- Mallard
- Bald Eagle
- Osprey
- Solitary Sandpiper
- Spotted Sandpiper
- Belted Kingfisher

OCEAN, BAYS, and SANDY BEACHES

- Common Loon
- Double-crested Cormorant
- Brant
- Red Knot
- Ruddy Turnstone
- Sanderling
- Semipalmated Sandpiper
- Dunlin
- Laughing Gull
- Ring-billed Gull
- Herring Gull
- Great Black-backed Gull
- Common Tern
- Forster's Tern
- Least Tern
- Black Skimmer
- Fish Crow

HARDWOOD SWAMPS

- Wood Duck
- Red-shouldered Hawk
- Barred Owl (calling at night)
- Prothonotary Warbler (South Jersey)
- Common Grackle

all woodpeckers (if there is a lot of standing dead timber)

TIDAL ESTUARIES

and MUD FLATS

- Double-crested Cormorant
- Great Egret
- Snowy Egret
- Black-crowned Night-Heron
- Glossy Ibis
- White Ibis
- Brant
- American Black Duck
- Gadwall
- Northern Harrier
- Osprey
- Clapper Rail
- Black-bellied Plover
- Semipalmated Plover
- Greater Yellowlegs
- Willet
- Semipalmated Sandpiper
- Least Sandpiper
- Dunlin
- Short-billed Dowitcher
- Laughing Gull
- Forster's Tern
- Black Skimmer
- Fish Crow
- Marsh Wren
- Seaside Sparrow
- Boat-tailed Grackle

Note: All of these birds are ones that you might expect to see in one of these habitats. You will not see every one, every time, and you will likely find birds that are not on these lists.

Refer to the World Series of Birding Official App for a more complete representation of what bird species are found in the state during the month of May.