

Thank you for clicking on the Barber Park Bird Guide! This guide was created by delving into the Idaho Department of Fish & Game bird database and checking the past 10 years of data to see if an identified bird has been sighted in the region that Barber Park is located. We then gathered all conservation statuses and diets from natureserve.org. These statuses are based on Idaho data.

The Conservation Status (CS) is as follows:

S5 - Secure - Very Low to No Risk of Extinction

S4 - Apparently Secure - Low Risk of Extinction

S3 - Vulnerable - Moderate Risk of Extinction

S2 - Imperiled - High Risk of Extinction

S1 - Critically Imperiled - Very High Risk of Extinction

You can find more details of these rankings and all of the birds in this guide at natureserve.org! If there are any birds missing that you've sighted at Barber Park let us know and send us a picture!

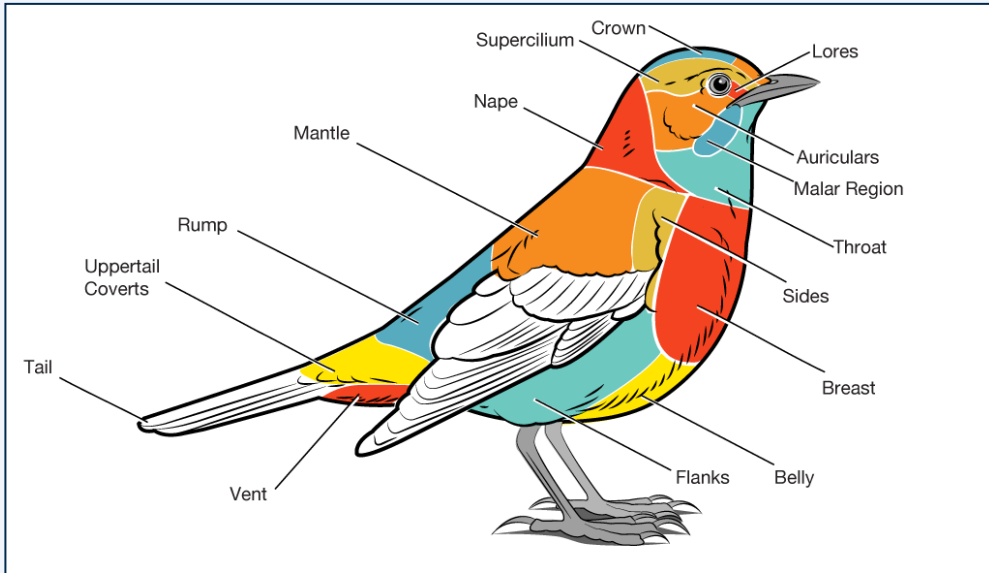
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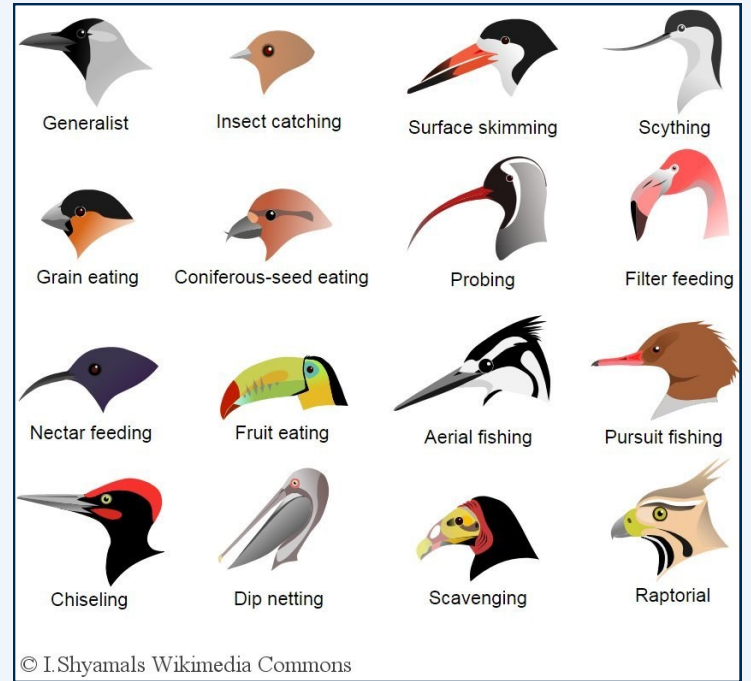
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Bird Anatomy and Adaptations

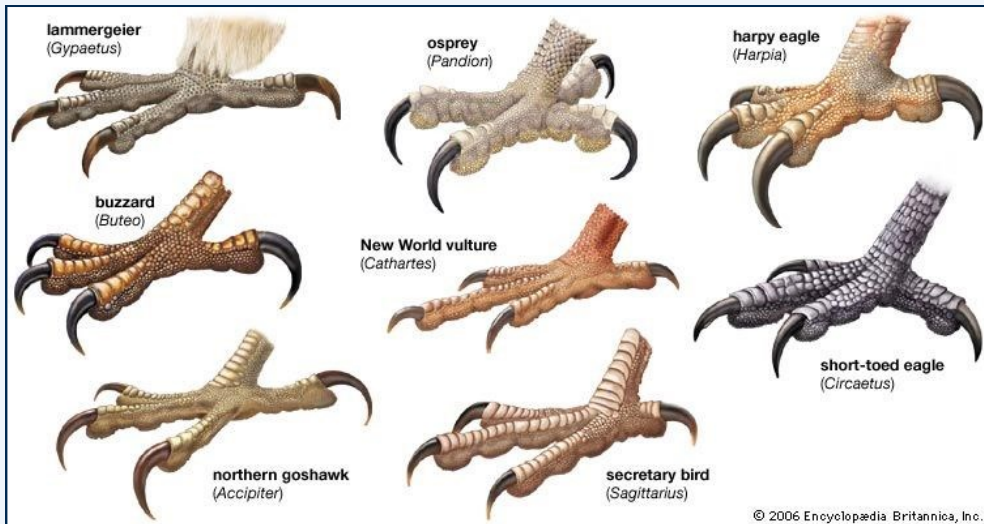


“Basic Parts of a Bird” by The Cornell Lab of Ornithology



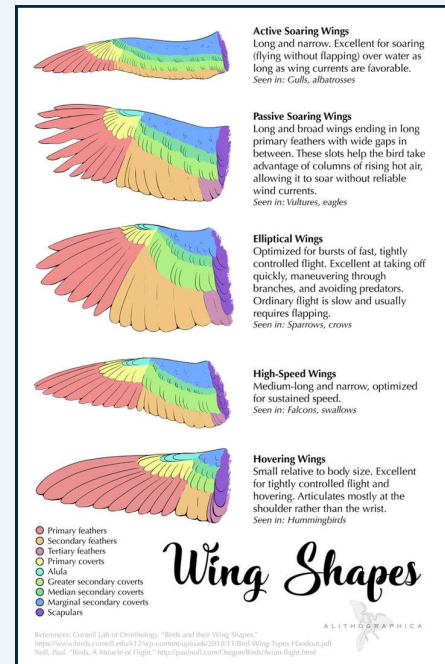
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“Bird Beak Adaptations” by I. Shyamals, Wikimedia Commons (CC BY-SA 2.5)



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“Feet Shapes of some Falconiform Birds” by Encyclopaedia Britannica



“Science Fact Friday: Wing Shapes” by Jenn Deutscher



Birds of Prey



What is a bird of prey? According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, a bird of prey is any bird that pursues other animals for food. All birds of prey have hook-tipped beaks and sharp curved claws. They have many other adaptations that help them hunt their prey relating to flight, sight, and hearing.

Birds of prey are sorted into two types: Falconiformes and Strigiformes. The first group includes hawks, eagles, vultures and falcons. The second group consists of owls.

Falconiformes adaptations focus on eye sight, flight speed, and grip strength. These birds have 4 talons on their feet, with 3 in front facing and 1 rear facing. This group makes up over 500 species of birds of prey. These types of birds are also known as “raptors”.

Strigiformes or owls’ adaptations focus on hearing and silent flight. Their faces act like a satellite dish that amplifies and channels all sounds to their highly sensitive ears, while their feathers are extraordinarily lightweight and have a serrated edge that cuts through the air, allowing for nearly silent flight.

Birds of Prey found in Barber Park:

Red Tailed Hawk	Page 2	Northern Goshawk	Page 4
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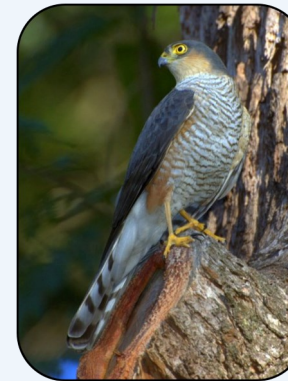
[1]

Common Name: **Red-Tailed Hawk**
 Scientific Name: *Buteo jamaicensis*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Rodents, rabbits, birds, and reptiles; occasionally insects
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common Name: **Bald Eagle**
 Scientific Name: *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
 Native; Winter Migrant
 Diet: Fish, waterfowl/seabirds, and other small mammals
 Conservation Status: Delisted from endangered species list in 2007, **S5 (Secure)**



[2]



[3]

Common Name: **Sharp-shinned hawk**
 Scientific Name: *Accipiter striatus*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Medium-sized birds; occasionally small mammals, insects, lizards.
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common Name: **Great Horned Owl**
 Scientific Name: *Bubo virginianus*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Mainly mammals, mouse to rabbit sized, and small to large birds
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



[4]



[5]

Common name: **Northern Saw-whet Owl**
 Scientific Name: *Aegolius acadicus*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Small mammals, occasionally birds and insects
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Western Screech-Owl**

Scientific name: *Megascops kennicottii*

Native; Year-Round

Diet: Mice, shrews, insects, and other small birds

Conservation Status: **S1 (Critically Imperiled)**

[6]



[7]

Common name: **Barred Owl**

Scientific name: *Strix varia*

Native; Year-Round

Diet: Mostly mice but also other mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates

Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Cooper's Hawk**

Scientific name: *Accipiter cooperii*

Native; Year-Round

Died: Quail, thrushes, grouse, mice, and reptiles

Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

[8]



[9]

Common name: **Golden Eagle**

Scientific name: *Aquila crysaetos*

Native; Year-Round

Diet: Rabbits, squirrels, large insects, snakes, birds, marmots, chukars

Conservation Status: **S3 (Vulnerable)**

Common name: **Ferruginous Hawk**

Scientific name: *Buteo regalis*

Native; Year-Round

Diet: Mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, insects

Conservation Status: **S3 (Vulnerable)**

[10]



[11]

Common name: **Swainson's Hawk**

Scientific name: *Buteo swainsoni*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Vertebrates (mostly mammals, ground squirrels etc)

Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **Northern Goshawk**

Scientific name: *Accipiter gentilis*

Native; Winter Migrant

Diet: Fish

Conservation Status: **S3 (Vulnerable)**

[12]





Waterfowl



[13]

Common name: **American Kestrel**
 Scientific name: *Falco sparverius*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Insects and small vertebrates
 Conservation Status: [S4 \(Apparently Secure\)](#)

Common name: **Merlin**
 Scientific name: *Falco columbarius*
 Native; Winter Migrants
 Diet: Small to medium sized birds, large flying insects
 Conservation Status: [S4 \(Apparently Secure\)](#)



[14]



[25]

Common name: **Northern Harrier**
 Scientific name: *Circus hudsonius*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Small mammals, such as voles, cotton rats, and ground squirrels
 Conservation Status: [S4 \(Apparently Secure\)](#)

Common name: **Peregrine Falcon**
 Scientific name: *Falco peregrinus*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Medium sized perching birds and small waterfowl, occasionally bats and lizards
 Conservation Status: [S2 \(Imperiled\)](#)



[95]

Waterfowl, specifically in the US, include all ducks, geese, and swans. On some occasions, other aquatic birds such as coots, grebes, and loons are included in this group, but not in this guide. **Fun fact:** In Britain this term only refers to domesticated birds. These water loving birds all share similar diets, ranging from leaves and seeds to insects and fish! These birds all have webbed feet to help them swim and they have bills instead of a typical beak.

Waterfowl in Barber Park:

- [Red Breasted Merganser](#) [Page 7](#)
- [Eurasian Widgeon](#) [Page 7](#)
- [Northern Shoveler](#) [Page 7](#)
- [Lesser Scaup](#) [Page 7](#)
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- [Canada Goose](#) [Page 9](#)
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- [Hooded Merganser](#) [Page 10](#)
- [Common Goldeneye](#) [Page 10](#)
- [Barrow's Goldeneye](#) [Page 10](#)
- [Bufflehead](#) [Page 10](#)



[15]

Common name: **Red-breasted merganser**
 Scientific name: *Mergus serrator*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Fish and some crustaceans
 Conservation Status: **S1 (Critically imperiled)**

Common name: **Common merganser**
 Scientific name: *Mergus merganser*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Fish, amphibians, crustaceans, mollusks, insects
 Conservation Status: **S3 (Vulnerable)**



[16]

Common name: **American Wigeon**
 Scientific name: *Mareca americana*
 Native; Summer Migrants
 Diet: Leaves, stems, buds, and seeds, also snails, beetles, crickets
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

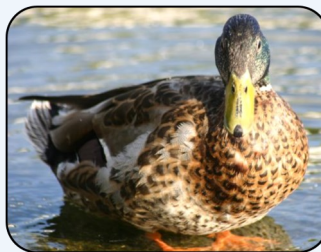


[17]

Common name: **Eurasian Wigeon**
 Scientific name: *Mareca Penelope*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Pondweeds, grasses, and other aquatic plants
 Conservation Status: **S1 (Critically Imperiled)**



[18]



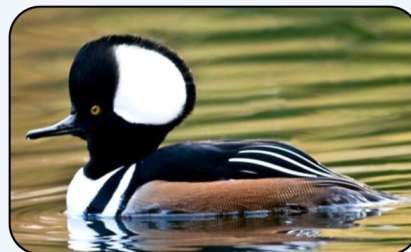
[23]

Common name: **Mallard**
 Scientific name: *Anas platyrhynchos*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Seeds, roots, insects, small fishes, amphibians, and fish eggs
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Northern Shoveler**
 Scientific name: *Spatula clypeata*
 Native
 Diet: Sedges, grasses, weeds, mollusks, aquatic insects, and crustaceans, anything they can find to eat
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**



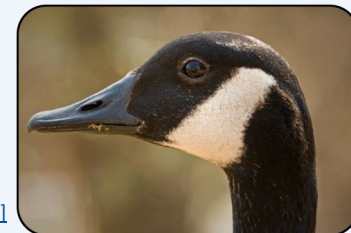
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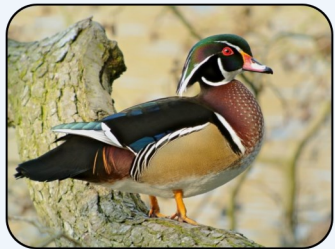
[26]

Common name: **Hooded Merganser**
 Scientific name: *Lophodytes cucullatus*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Small fishes, crustaceans, and aquatic insects
 Conservation Status: **S2 (Imperiled)**

Common name: **Canada goose**
 Scientific name: *Branta canadensis*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Grasses, wheat, grain, clover, aquatic plants, mollusks and small crustaceans
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



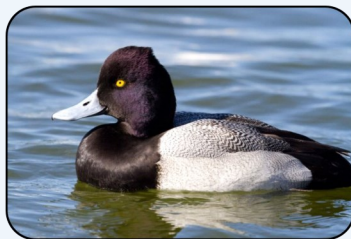
[27]



[19]

Common name: **Wood Duck**
 Scientific name: *Aix sponsa*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Seeds, nuts, fruits, acorns, insects
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Lesser Scaup**
 Scientific name: *Aythya affinis*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Seeds and grasses, crustaceans, mollusks, and insects
 Conservation Status: **S3 (Vulnerable)**



[20]



[21]

Common name: **Ring-necked duck**
 Scientific name: *Aythya collaris*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Plant material and aquatic invertebrates
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Northern Pintail**
 Scientific name: *Anas acuta*
 Native; Summer Range
 Diet: Seeds and nuts, also eats mollusks, crabs, minnows, and aquatic insects
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**



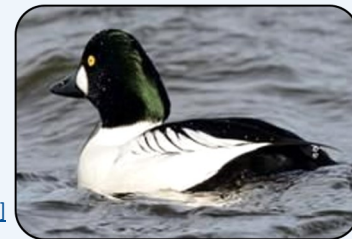
[22]



[28]

Common name: **Cackling Goose**
 Scientific name: *Branta hutchinsii*
 Native; No Migration Data
 Diet: Plant material, insects, mollusks, and crustaceans
 Conservation Status: **NR (Not Ranked)**

Common name: **Common Goldeneye**
 Scientific name: *Bucephala clangula*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Aquatic insects, crustaceans, and aquatic plants
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



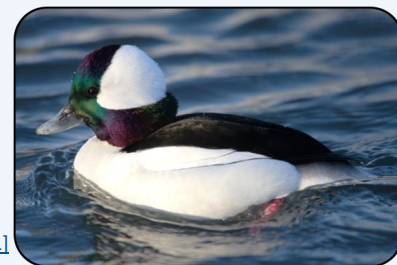
[29]



[30]

Common name: **Barrow's Goldeneye**
 Scientific name: *Bucephala islandica*
 Native; Winter Migrants
 Diet: Aquatic insects, crustaceans, plants, small fish and fish eggs
 Conservation Status: **S3 (Vulnerable)**

Common name: **Bufflehead**
 Scientific name: *Bucephala albeola*
 Native; Year-Round, Summer, Winter Migrants
 Diet: Aquatic insects, snails, small fish, and some aquatic plants
 Conservation Status: **S1 (Critically Imperiled)**



[31]



Woodpeckers & Hummingbirds

Woodpeckers consists of around 180 different species of bird that typically eat by carving out holes in trees to find insects or sap to eat. Their skulls and beaks are designed to prevent concussions, so they're able to frequently and repeatedly drive their beaks into hard bark of trees. Some woodpeckers eat berries and nuts as well.

We've included **hummingbirds** in this section because they similarly use their long beaks to eat nectar and insects, and they are similarly sized.

Hummingbirds are the smallest birds in the world, with the smallest being smaller than the palm of your hand. The 366 species of hummingbird typically eat nectar from flowers with their extremely long beaks.

Woodpeckers & Hummingbirds in Barber Park:

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[Lewis's Woodpecker](#) [Page 12](#)

[Red-Naped Sapsucker](#) [Page 12](#)

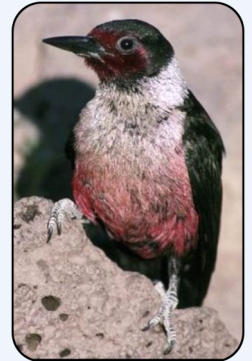
[Black-Chinned Hummingbird](#) [Page 12](#)



[96]

Common name: **Downy Woodpecker**
Scientific name: *Picoides pubescens*
Native; Year-Round
Diet: Mostly insects, berries, and nuts
Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Lewis's Woodpecker**
Scientific name: *Melanerpes lewis*
Native; Summer Migrant
Diet: Adult insects, ripe fruit, and nuts
Conservation Status: **S3 (Vulnerable)**



[32]



[33]

Common name: **Red-naped Sapsucker**
Scientific name: *Sphyrapicus nuchalis*
Native; Summer Migrant
Diet: Sap from conifers, insects stuck in sap
Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Black-Chinned Hummingbird**
Scientific name: *Archilochus alexandri*
Native; Summer Migrant
Diet: Nectar and insects, frequent plants pollinated by bats
Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**



[34]



Hérons, Cranes, & Sandpipers

Hérons are long-legged, long-necked birds consisting of 72 species, some of which are known as egrets or bitterns. They typically eat while wading in shallow pools as silently as possible to try and catch their food. There is actually a heron rookery within eyesight of Barber Park at the west end of the park. Some characteristics to identify herons are their broad wings and long sharp pointed bills.

Cranes are a group of birds consisting of around 10 species. They look similar to herons but can be distinguished by their larger size and compact plumage. Their calls sound like French Horns if you hear them out in the wild.

Sandpipers consist of a large family of waders that include Curlews, Yellowlegs, and Snipes. Sandpipers have long bodies and legs much like herons or cranes but they are typically much smaller and hang out in even shallower waters. They typically search for food in the sand, so their bills are very sensitive so they can their prey scurrying under the sand.

Hérons, Cranes, and Sandpipers in Barber Park:

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[Sandhill Crane](#) [Page 14](#)

[Long-billed Curlew](#) [Page 14](#)

[Greater Yellowlegs](#) [Page 14](#)



[35]

Common name: **Great Blue Heron**

Scientific name: *Ardea Herodias*

Native; Year-Round

Diet: Fish, insects, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, mice, and other animals

Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **Sandhill Crane**

Scientific name: *Antigone canadensis*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Plant material, berries, grain, small vertebrates, worms, and insects

Conservation Status: **S3 (Vulnerable)**



[36]



[37]

Common name: **Long-billed Curlew**

Scientific name: *Numenius americanus*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, berries, crayfish, crab, snails, and toads

Conservation Status: **S2 (Imperiled)**

Common name: **Greater Yellowlegs**

Scientific name: *Tringa melanoleuca*

Native: Spring/Summer Migrant

Diet: Small fish, insects, snails, worms, crabs, and tadpoles

Conservation Status: **S3 (Vulnerable)**



[38]



Lapwings, Gulls, Cormorants & Dippers

Lapwings are birds that are distinguished by slow and irregular wing flaps during flight and a high pitched cry. A lapwing is basically a large plover, and the terms plover, lapwing, and dotterel can all be lapwings.

Gulls are seabirds that are distantly related to waders and generally nest in large, densely packed colonies. They are carnivorous and eat opportunistically.

Cormorants are aquatic birds that have long, thin, hooked beaks that consume fish and are top-notch divers that are able to dive down to 150 ft.

Dippers are passerine birds (aka perching birds) that have the ability to dive and swim underwater, which all other types of perching birds lack. While this taxonomic family is closest related to thrushes, it's included here because of their swimming ability and aquatic nature.

Lapwings, Gulls, Cormorants, & Dippers in Barber Park:

[Killdeer](#) [Page 16](#)

[Ring-Billed Gull](#) [Page 16](#)

[Double-Crested Cormorant](#) [Page 16](#)

[American Dipper](#) [Page 16](#)



[39]

Common name: **Killdeer**
Scientific name: *Charadrius vociferus*
Native; Summer Migrant
Diet: Small invertebrates
Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Ring-billed Gull**
Scientific name: *Larus delawarensis*
Native; Summer Migrant
Diet: Various animal and plant material, occasionally insects
Conservation Status: **S2 (Imperiled)**

[40]



[41]

Common name: **Double-Crested Cormorant**
Scientific name: *Nannopterum auritum*
Native; Summer Migrant
Diet: Fish less than 13cm long
Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **American Dipper**
Scientific name: *Cinclus mexicanus*
Native; Year-Round
Diet: Insects and their larvae, clams, and snails
Conservation Status: **S3 (Vulnerable)**

[42]





Swifts, Doves, Crows, & Vireos

Swifts are agile, fast flying birds that closely resemble swallows. They have extremely long wings and very strong bodies. Their feathers and plumage are very dense while they have pretty weak feet. One of the most efficient high speed flyers in the animal kingdom.

Doves are a species closely related to pigeons. In fact, typically it depends on size of the species whether it's called a dove or a pigeon. There are over 344 species of doves and pigeons.

Crow is a term to generally describe the genus *Corvus*. They are typically black birds that perch in trees and feed opportunistically on insects, grains, and seeds.

Vireos are a species of small perching birds that typically live in pairs or as a family unit. Typically eat insects and fruit as their main diet.

Swifts, Doves, Crows, & Vireos in Barber Park:

White-Throated Swift [Page 18](#)

Rock Pigeon/Dove [Page 18](#)

American Crow [Page 18](#)

Warbling Vireo [Page 18](#)



[43]

Common name: **White-throated Swift**

Scientific name: *Aeronautes saxatalis*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Flying insects (Flies, beetles, bees, winged ants, bugs)

Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Rock Pigeon/Dove**

Scientific name: *Columba livia*

Exotic; Year-Round

Diet: Seeds, vegetation, and garbage

Conservation Status: NR (Not Ranked)



[44]



[45]

Common name: **American Crow**

Scientific name: *Corvus brachyrhynchos*

Native; Year-Round

Diet: Small vertebrates, invertebrates, grain, and fruits

Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **Warbling Vireo**

Scientific name: *Vireo gilvus*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Caterpillars, beetles, grasshoppers, ants, spiders, and berries

Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



[46]





Nightjars, Quail, & the Gray Catbird

Nightjars are birds that are found everywhere on Earth except for Antarctica and some island groups. These birds rarely walk, and they are sometimes called “goatsuckers” because of an ancient folktale. Nocturnal hunters that typically use their camouflage to hide during the day.

Quail are a group of mid-sized birds that join as a flock or covey. Many species of quail are hunted for food and some are raised for egg production. In the US alone there are roughly 40 million quail.

The Gray Catbird is the only bird in the genus *Dumetella* and is known as the slate-colored mockingbird in some areas of the world. It is a perching bird that feeds on fruit and berries, as well as many invertebrates.

Nightjars, Quail, & Grey Catbirds found in Barber Park:

Common Nighthawk [Page 20](#)

California Quail [Page 20](#)

Gray Catbird [Page 20](#)



[47]

Common name: **Common Nighthawk**

Scientific name: *Chordeiles minor*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Mosquitos, moths, beetles, flies

Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **California Quail**

Scientific name: *Callipepla californica*

Exotic; Year-Round

Diet: Leaves, seeds, acorns, and berries

Conservation Status: NR (Not Ranked)



[48]



[49]

Common name: **Gray Catbird**

Scientific name: *Dumetella carolinensis*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Insects, other invertebrates, and small fruits

Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



Waxwings, Kinglets, & Kingfishers

Waxwings comprise of 3 different species of perching bird with smooth plumage that gives the appearance that they don't have feathers. They also all have small crests on their heads and very pointy wings. They are called waxwings because the coloring on the ends of their wings resemble sealing wax.

Kingfishers are a family of brightly colored birds that are split into 3 sub-families describing what type of habitat they thrive in, consisting of 116 species.

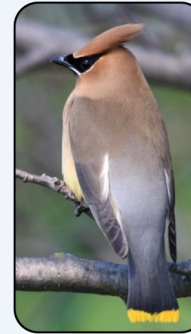
Kinglets are among the smallest of the perching birds. They used to be classified as an old world warbler but have since been moved into their own family. There are 6 species that exist in the family of kinglets, with the ruby-crowned kinglet being in a genus all by themselves.

Waxwings, Kinglets, & Kingfishers in Barber Park:

[Cedar Waxwing](#) [Page 22](#)

[Belted Kingfisher](#) [Page 22](#)

[Ruby-Crowned Kinglet](#) [Page 22](#)



[50]

Common name: **Cedar Waxwing**

Scientific name: ***Bombycilla cedrorum***

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Small fruits , various insects, maple tree sap, flower petals

Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **Belted Kingfisher**

Scientific name: ***Megaceryle alcyon***

Native; Year-Round

Diet: Mainly fish and invertebrates obtained by diving into water

Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

[51]



[52]

Common name: **Ruby-crowned Kinglet**

Scientific name: ***Corthylio calendula***

Native; Winter Migrant

Diet: Insect and small invertebrates

Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**



Thrushes & Wrens

Thrushes are perching birds that can be found worldwide. They are small to medium sized and consist of 175 species where both parents help to raise young. Species tend to primarily consume insects.

Wrens are a family of 88 species of perching birds that sings very loud and complex songs and predominantly eat insects. They can be identified by their short wings and upright tail feathers.

Thrushes & Wrens in Barber Park:

[Hermit Thrush](#) [Page 24](#)

[Canyon Wren](#) [Page 24](#)

[Marsh Wren](#) [Page 24](#)

[Rock Wren](#) [Page 24](#)

[House Wren](#) [Page 25](#)

[Mountain Bluebird](#) [Page 25](#)

[American Robin](#) [Page 25](#)



[53]

Common name: **Hermit Thrush**
Scientific name: *Catharus guttatus*
Native; Year-Round
Diet: Insects and other invertebrate; also small fruit
Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Canyon Wren**
Scientific name: *Catherpes mexicanus*
Native; Year-Round
Diet: Insects and spiders
Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



[54]



[55]

Common name: **Marsh Wren**
Scientific name: *Cistothorus palustris*
Native; Winter Migrant
Diet: Insects and other invertebrates
Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **Rock Wren**
Scientific name: *Salpinctes obsoletus*
Native; Year-Round
Diet: Insects and spiders
Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



[56]



[57]

Common name: **House Wren**
 Scientific name: *Troglodytes aedon*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Almost entirely insects
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Mountain Bluebird**

Scientific name: *Sialia currucoides*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Beetles, ants, bees, wasps, caterpillars, grasshoppers, occasionally berries

Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



[58]

Common name: **American Robin**
 Scientific name: *Turdus migratorius*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Worms, insects, and other invertebrates, occasionally fruit
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



[59]



New World Blackbirds & New World Warblers

New World Blackbirds are small to medium and often colorful perching birds mostly living in tropical and temperate climates. These birds have different appearances depending on whether the bird is male or female. This is called sexual dimorphism. This group of birds includes orioles, blackbirds, and meadowlarks.

New World Warblers, also called wood-warblers, are small, colorful, perching birds that are mostly insectivores that perch high in trees. There are over 117 species in this group, including waterthrushes, yellowthroats, and of course warblers. The yellow-breasted chat used to definitely be in this family, but that is now disputed between scientists.

New World Blackbirds and Warblers in Barber Park:

Bullock's Oriole [Page 27](#)

Yellow-breasted Chat [Page 27](#)

Red-winged Blackbird [Page 27](#)

Brewer's Blackbird [Page 27](#)

Yellow-headed Blackbird [Page 28](#)

Yellow-rumped Warbler [Page 28](#)

Common Yellowthroat [Page 28](#)



[60]

Common name: **Bullock's Oriole**
 Scientific name: *Icterus bullockii*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Insects, caterpillars, fruits, and nectar
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Yellow-breasted Chat**
 Scientific name: *Icteria virens*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Insects and small fruits
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

[61]

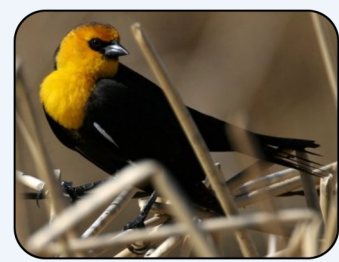


[62]

Common name: **Red-winged Blackbird**
 Scientific name: *Agelaius phoeniceus*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Mostly vegetables, also eats mayflies, moths, beetles, caterpillars
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **Brewer's Blackbird**
 Scientific name: *Euphagus cyanocephalus*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Insects, seeds, and fruit
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

[63]



[64]

Common name: **Yellow-headed Blackbird**
 Scientific name: *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Insects, seeds, and grain
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Yellow-rumped Warbler**
 Scientific name: *Setophaga coronata*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Ants, wasps, flies, beetles, mosquitos, spiders, berries, and seeds, may drink tree sap.
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

[65]



[66]

Common name: **Common Yellowthroat**
 Scientific name: *Geothlypis trichas*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Small invertebrates
 Conservation status: **S5 (Secure)**



Cardinals, Swallows, & Chickadees

Cardinals are a family of perching birds that are found only in the Western Hemisphere that include cardinals, grosbeaks, and buntings among others. They are easily identified by their bright red, blue, or yellow colors. Birds in this family typically only have one mate for their entire lives with nests high in trees.

Swallows are a family of perching songbirds that are found globally. There are 90 different species in this family, with the most diverse population in Africa. Their appearance is very distinct and are aerial feeders.

Chickadees are a group of small birds that are distinguished by their dark head and light body. The black-capped chickadee is the official bird of a few states and a Canadian province. They like to store the seeds they collect and save them for the winter.

Cardinals, Swallows, and Chickadees at Barber Park:

[Black-capped Chickadee](#) [Page 30](#)

[Mountain Chickadee](#) [Page 30](#)

[Barn Swallow](#) [Page 30](#)

[Violet-green Swallow](#) [Page 30](#)

[Lazuli Bunting](#) [Page 31](#)

[Black-headed Grosbeak](#) [Page 31](#)

[Western Tanager](#) [Page 31](#)



[67]

Common name: **Black-capped Chickadee**

Scientific name: *Poecile atricapillus*

Native; Year-Round

Diet: Insects, small invertebrates, and their eggs, seeds; also fruits

Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Mountain Chickadee**

Scientific name: *Poecile gambeli*

Native; Year-Round

Diet: Insects on twigs, foliage, and bark

Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

[68]



[69]

Common name: **Barn Swallow**

Scientific name: *Hirundo rustica*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Insects, mostly flies and beetles, leafhoppers, dragonflies, etc

Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **Violet-green Swallow**

Scientific name: *Tachycineta thalassina*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Flies, leafhoppers, ants, wasps, bees, beetles, and moths

Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

[70]





[71]

Common name: **Lazuli Bunting**
 Scientific name: *Passerina amoena*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Grasshoppers, caterpillars, beetles, ants, and grass and oat seeds
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Black-headed Grosbeak**
 Scientific name: *Pheucticus melanocephalus*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Insects, spiders, berries, seeds, and buds
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**



[72]



[73]

Common name: **Western Tanager**
 Scientific name: *Piranga ludoviciana*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: A wide variety of insects and fruit
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Finches & New World Sparrows



Finches, also known as “true finches”, are small perching birds that have evolved their beaks to specialize in eating seeds and nuts. They typically live around the same area and don’t migrate for the weather. There are over 200 species of finch, including canaries, siskins, and grosbeaks.

New World Sparrows are a group of perching birds that have adapted to eating seeds. They are similar in appearance and habitat to finches, so it seemed to be the best group of birds to pair with finches.

Finches & New World Sparrows in Barber Park:

- Lark Sparrow [Page 33](#)
- House Finch [Page 33](#)
- Black Rosy-Finch [Page 33](#)
- Lincoln’s Sparrow [Page 33](#)
- Song Sparrow [Page 34](#)
- American Goldfinch [Page 34](#)
- Lesser Goldfinch [Page 34](#)
- Pine Siskin [Page 34](#)
- Harris’s Sparrow [Page 35](#)
- White-Crowned Sparrow [Page 35](#)
- Dark-Eyed Junco [Page 35](#)
- Green-Tailed Towhee [Page 35](#)



[74]

Common name: **Lark Sparrow**
 Scientific name: *Chondestes grammacus*.
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Seeds and insects
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **House Finch**
 Scientific name: *Haemorhous mexicanus*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Seeds, flowers, fruits, and insects
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

[75]



Common name: **Black Rosy-Finch**
 Scientific name: *Leucosticte atrata*
 Native; Winter Migrant
 Diet: Seeds and insects
 Conservation Status: **S2 (Imperiled)**

[76]



Common name: **Lincoln's Sparrow**
 Scientific name: *Melospiza lincolnii*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Insects, seeds, and grain
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

[77]



[82]

Common name: **Harris's Sparrow**
 Scientific name: *Zonotrichia querula*
 Native; Transient, not typical in Idaho
 Diet: Seeds, berries, blossoms, and insects
 Conservation Status: **NR (Not Ranked)**

Common name: **White-crowned Sparrow**
 Scientific name: *Zonotrichia leucophrys*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Seeds, ants, caterpillars, beetles, spiders, and snails
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

[83]



[84]

Common name: **Dark-eyed Junco**
 Scientific name: *Junco hyemalis*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Seeds and insects
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **Green-tailed Towhee**
 Scientific name: *Pipilo chlorurus*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Seeds, berries, and insects
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

[85]





[78]

Common name: **Song Sparrow**
 Scientific name: *Melospiza melodia*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Insects, seeds, and small fruit
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **American Goldfinch**
 Scientific name: *Spinus tristis*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Seeds, berries, and insects
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



[79]



[80]

Common name: **Lesser Goldfinch**
 Scientific name: *Spinus psaltria*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Thistle and seeds, occasionally insects
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **Pine Siskin**
 Scientific name: *Spinus pinus*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Seeds, insects, nectar, sap, and flower buds
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**



[81]



Flycatchers & Rails

Flycatchers, also known as tyrant flycatchers, are considered the largest family of birds in the entire world, consisting of over 400 species. They are one of the most diverse bird families in the United States, being found in many different shapes and sizes. Species include kingbirds and flycatchers.

Rails are a family of small to medium sized ground living birds that include crakes, coots, and gallinules. They are easily distinguished by their bills, which in some cases can be longer than the bird's head! Rails typically prefer to run than fly, but they are able to sustain flight over very long distances.

Flycatchers & Rails in Barber Park:

- Dusky Flycatcher [Page 37](#)
- Willow Flycatcher [Page 37](#)
- Least Flycatcher [Page 37](#)
- American Coot [Page 37](#)
- Virginia Rail [Page 38](#)
- Sora [Page 38](#)
- Eastern Kingbird [Page 38](#)
- Western Kingbird [Page 38](#)
- Western Wood-Pewee [Page 39](#)



[86]

Common name: **Dusky Flycatcher**
 Scientific name: *Empidonax oberholseri*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Flying insects, caterpillars, wasps, bees, grasshoppers
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**

Common name: **Willow Flycatcher**
 Scientific name: *Empidonax traillii*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Insects and occasionally berries
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**



[87]



[88]

Common name: **Least Flycatcher**
 Scientific name: *Empidonax minimus*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Insects, spiders, seeds, and small fruits
 Conservation Status: **S2 (Imperiled)**

Common names: **American Coot**
 Scientific name: *Fulica americana*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Seeds, roots, insects, snails, and small fish
 Conservation Status: **S4 (Apparently Secure)**



[89]



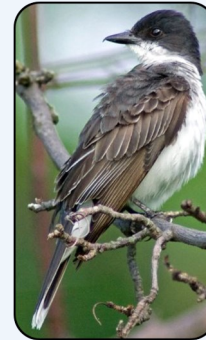
[90]

Common name: **Virginia Rail**
 Scientific name: *Rallus limicola*
 Native; Year-Round
 Diet: Insects, worms, crustaceans, seeds, occasionally small fishes
 Conservation Status: **S2 (Imperiled)**

Common name: **Sora**
 Scientific name: *Porzana Carolina*
 Native; Summer Range
 Diet: Mollusks, insects, and seeds
 Conservation Status: **S1 (Critically Imperiled)**



[91]



[92]

Common name: **Eastern Kingbird**
 Scientific name: *Tyrannus tyrannus*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Insects, seeds, and small fruits
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

Common name: **Western Kingbird**
 Scientific name: *Tyrannus verticalis*
 Native; Summer Migrant
 Diet: Wasps, beetles, moths, caterpillars, grasshoppers, spiders, and some fruit
 Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**



[93]



[94]

Common name: **Western Wood-Pewee**

Scientific name: *Contopus sordidulus*

Native; Summer Migrant

Diet: Bees, wasps, ants, and flies

Conservation Status: **S5 (Secure)**

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