

# Birds of the Tawatinaw Valley

**A Species Diversity List**



The Tawatinaw Watershed Working Group was able to carry out this project due to the financial support provided by the Land Stewardship Centre and the Athabasca Watershed Council.





# Welcome

As the sun rises over the valley hills and the river flows gently through the forests and farms, a symphony of life unfolds. The Tawatinaw River Valley is a crucial biodiversity and wildlife corridor, linking the southern parkland ecosystems with the northern boreal forests. Situated in central Alberta, just a brief drive north of the capital city, this area is cherished by both local residents and visitors from afar. The beauty of the Tawatinaw River Watershed lies not only in its stunning landscapes but also in the delicate balance it maintains.

## The Making of a Bird List

438 species of birds have been documented in Alberta as of 2023 (Official List of the Birds of Alberta, produced by the Alberta Bird Record Committee). In the Tawatinaw Valley, 193 species have been documented to date and are listed here, along with information on when they are likely to be present and which habitats they prefer.

The species listed have been compiled from eBird sightings for Helliwell Lake, Meanook National Wildlife Area & personal sightings.

The Habitat & When Found information has been derived from the Atlas of Breeding Birds of Alberta published by Nature Alberta 1992.

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# How To Use These Biodiversity Lists

Put together by people who are fond of and/or local to the area, this series focuses on celebrating and bringing awareness to the biodiversity of the Tawatinaw Valley. It introduces local plants and animals known to be present, serving as a general reference or as an aid that may help to narrow searches in larger regional ID guides. We hope you use this list often and visit the recommended wildlife viewing areas provided on the map to experience all this wonderful valley has to offer.

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## Status/Abundance Codes

C: Common | FC: Fairly Common | UC: Uncommon | R: Rare



**Species — Status —****— When Found — Habitat —****Common Loon****Loons & Grebes**

Common Loon C

late April to October

lakes, rivers and deep ponds

Pied-billed Grebe C

May to September

small ponds or shallow lakes  
with pond lilies

Horned Grebe C

April to October

small ponds & dugouts -  
solitary nesting

Red-necked Grebe C

late April to mid-  
Octobersmall shallow lakes, sloughs  
with stable water levels

Eared Grebe C

April to October

shallow lakes with emergent  
vegetation - colonial nesting

Western Grebe UC

May to October

shallow lakes with emergent  
vegetation - colonial nesting**Eared Grebe****Pelicans & Cormorants**

American White Pelican FC

late April to mid-  
September

lakes &amp; larger ponds with fish

Double-crested Cormorant FC

early May to late  
September

lakes &amp; larger ponds with fish

**Hérons**

American Bittern UC

late April to early  
September\*marshes, swamps, willow  
thickets, cattails & tall grass

Great Blue Heron C

late March to late  
Octobergrassy fields, marshes, lakes,  
rivers, mudflats & dugouts**Great Blue Heron**

\*northern edge of range



## Species — Status —

## — When Found — Habitat —



Greater White-fronted Goose



Blue-winged Teal



Northern Shoveler

**Waterfowl**

Snow Goose	UC	Spring & Fall migrant - late Apr. & Oct.	lakes & stubble fields
Ross Goose	R	Spring & Fall migrant - late Apr. & Oct.	lakes & stubble fields
Greater White- fronted Goose	FC	Spring & Fall migrant - mid Apr & Sep	lakes & stubble fields
Cackling Goose	UC	Spring & Fall migrant - early Apr & Oct	lakes & stubble fields
Canada Goose	C	April to October	lake, sloughs, dugouts, ponds & stubble fields
Trumpeter Swan	R	Spring & Fall migrant - Apr. & Oct.	lakes & stubble fields
Tundra Swan	C	Spring & Fall migrant - Apr. & Oct.	lakes & stubble fields
Blue-winged Teal	C	May to September	shallow lakes & ponds
Northern Shoveler	C	April to October	shallow lakes & ponds
Gadwall	C	April to October	shallow lakes & ponds



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**Species — Status —**
**Waterfowl** (continued)

American Wigeon      C

Mallard      C

Northern Pintail      C

Green-winged Teal      C

Canvasback      C

Redhead      FC

Ring-necked Duck      C

Greater Scaup      R

Lesser Scaup      C

Bufflehead      C

**— When Found — Habitat —**


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April to October

shallow lakes, ponds &amp; meltwater puddles

April to October

shallow lakes, ponds &amp; meltwater puddles

April during migration\*

shallow lakes, ponds &amp; meltwater puddles

early April to October

shallow lakes, ponds &amp; meltwater puddles

April to September

deeper lakes and dugouts with vegetated shoreline

April to September

shallow lakes with vegetated shorelines

April to September

small boreal forest lakes &amp; ponds with vegetated shorelines

April to October

larger lakes or ponds usually with Lesser Scaup

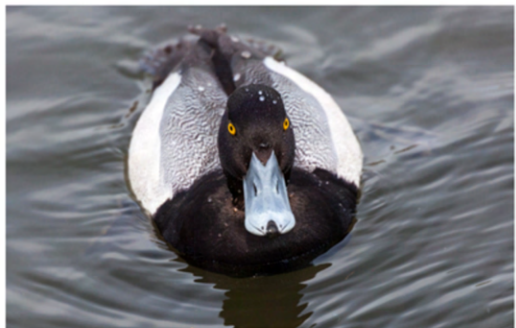
April to October

lakes of all sizes, ponds, dugouts with vegetated shorelines

April to October

small ponds with large aspens close by &amp; larger lakes in fall


**Northern Pintail**

**Ring-necked Duck**

**Lesser Scaup**

\*occasional sightings during summer





Hooded Merganser



Ruddy Duck



Sandhill Crane

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**Species** — **Status** —
**Waterfowl** (continued)

Common Goldeneye C

Hooded Merganser UC

Common Merganser C

Red-breasted Merganser UC

Ruddy Duck C

**Rails & Cranes**

Sora C

American Coot C

Sandhill Crane C

**Shorebirds & Gulls**

California Gull C

Herring Gull FC

Black Tern C

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**When Found** — **Habitat** —

April to October

small ponds with large aspens close by &amp; larger lakes in fall

May to October

small ponds with large aspens close by for nesting - secretive

April to September

best time is in spring as ice breaks up on larger lakes &amp; rivers

mid-April as ice breaks up\*

lakes &amp; rivers in early spring or larger lakes in fall

late April to September

small shallow water bodies with vegetated shoreline

late April to mid-September

vegetated wetlands or vegetated shoreline of lakes

late April to late September

shallow water bodies with margins of cattail, bullrushes, sedges

late April to mid-September\*\*

open fields, openings in boreal forest, marshes, edges of muskegs

late March to early November

beaches, shorelines of larger lakes, towns, cities &amp; landfills

mid-March to late October

large lakes, ponds, open farmland &amp; landfills

mid-May to early August

shallow lakes, marshes, &amp; sloughs, wet meadows

\*migrant in region

\*\*local nesting possible



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**Species**


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**When Found**


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**Habitat**


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**Shorebirds & Gulls** (continued)

**Killdeer**

**Marbled Godwit**

**Semipalmated Sandpiper**

Black-necked Stilt	R	mid-May to late August	edges of shallow lakes or wet flooded fields
American Avocet	FC	mid-April to September	shallow lakes, wet fields in spring, larger shallow lakes in fall
Semipalmated Plover	UC	late May through August (migrant)	shallow lakes in all seasons or mudflats on larger water bodies
Killdeer	C	April to October - breeding in region	shoreline of lakes or wetlands, roadsides & fields
Hudsonian Godwit	UC	late April & September (migrant)	shallow lakes or mudflats, usually in small numbers
Marbled Godwit	C	late April to September	open dry fields, shallow lakes or stubble fields
Baird's Sandpiper	UC	late April & late June or July (migrant)	edges of larger lakes & mudflats
Least Sandpiper	C	Spring migrant in late April-May	shallow vegetated wetlands & mudflats
Pectoral Sandpiper	C	Spring migrant in early May & early August	grassy marshes or wet fields during migration
Semipalmated Sandpiper	C	Spring migrant in early May & then July/August	grassy marshes or wet fields during migration



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**Species** — **Status** —

**Shorebirds & Gulls** (continued)

**Long-billed Dowitcher**

Short-billed Dowitcher UC

Long-billed Dowitcher C

Wilson's Phalarope FC


**Red-necked Phalarope**

Red-necked Phalarope FC

Spotted Sandpiper C

Solitary Sandpiper C

Greater Yellowlegs C

Lesser Yellowlegs C

Bonaparte's Gull C

Franklin's Gull C

Ring-billed Gull C


**Greater Yellowlegs**
**When Found** — **Habitat** —

early May to October\* muskeg and boggy areas with low vegetation &amp; mudflats

late April early May &amp; September (migrant) marshes, damp meadows &amp; mudflats in shallow lakes

late April to early May to August shallow lakes or wet grassy areas &amp; mudflats

early to mid-May (migrant) shallow lakes away from shore - may form large flocks

early May to early September edges of dugouts, roads, lake edges, meadows

early May to August rain pools, shallow wetlands in boreal forest - tree nesting

early April to October muskeg areas, shallow lakes, burned over areas

early April to late September muskeg areas, shallow lakes, burned over areas

late April to October lakes, ponds and muskeg areas in boreal forest

early April to late September agricultural fields, ploughed fields, reedy lakes &amp; marshes

early April to late October beaches, shorelines of larger lakes, towns, cities &amp; landfills

\*possible breeding in region



## Species — Status —

**Hawks & Falcons****Osprey****Northern Harrier****Swainson's Hawk (wet)**

Turkey Vulture	UC
Osprey	C
Golden Eagle	UC
Northern Harrier	C
Sharp-shinned Hawk	C
Copper's Hawk	UC
American Goshawk	FC
Bald Eagle	C
Broad-winged Hawk	FC
Swainson's Hawk	UC

## — When Found — Habitat —

late April to September	open farmland, shallow lake shores, fields, roadsides
late April to September	permanent lakes & rivers with fish and large trees for nesting
mid-March & October - some overwintering	open country - not associated with water as is the Bald Eagle
mid-April to early October	edges of sloughs or shallow lakes and marshes
April to October - a few overwintering	open aspen woods, or mixed woods
April to October* - a few overwintering	open aspen woods, or mixed woods
year round resident and breeding in region	mixed wood boreal forest in summer & open country in winter
late March to November - some overwintering	large lakes in breeding season & open country in winter
early May to September**	mature aspen forests, often near ponds or wetlands in forest
late April to end of September*	open country - farmland & roadsides

\*northern edge of range

\*\*numbers vary each year



## Species — Status —

**Hawks & Falcons** (continued)

American Kestrel

Red-tailed Hawk C

Rough-legged Hawk FC

American Kestrel C

Merlin C

Prairie Falcon R



Sharp-tailed Grouse

Ruffed Grouse FC

Sharp-tailed Grouse UC

Gray Partridge FC

Ring-necked Pheasant UC

**Kingfishers**

Belted Kingfisher C



Belted Kingfisher

## — When Found — Habitat —

late April to October

open country, edges of aspen woods &amp; roadsides on poles

mid-April &amp; October - occasional overwintering

open country, edges of aspen woods &amp; roadsides on poles

mid-April to September

edges of mature aspen woods &amp; road side power lines in fall

April to October - a few overwintering in towns

open country with old Magpie nests, urban areas in winter

most likely to be sighted in September/October

anywhere in open country or perched on poles along roads

year round resident - April &amp; Oct. best times

open aspen or mixed wood boreal forests

year round resident most often seen in winter

open grassland &amp; shrubby habitat

year round - best time is during winter

roadsides in open farmland during winter months

year round - best time is during winter

roadsides in open farmland with some cover - long grass

April to mid-October

edges of lakes, rivers or ponds with nearby trees for perching



**Species — Status —****— When Found — Habitat —****Great Gray Owl****Northern Saw-whet Owl****Common Nighthawk****Owls**

Great Horned Owl C

year round resident &  
breeding in regionedges of aspen woods, mixed  
wood boreal areas or farmyards

Barred Owl UC

most sightings  
September to Marchdense old growth during nesting,  
aspens during migration in fallNorthern Hawk  
Owl UCyear round resident -  
breeding in regionclearings in tamarack, black  
spruce & open woods

Great Gray Owl C

year round resident  
- breeding in regionedges of aspen woods, boreal  
forest areas & fence posts

Long-eared Owl FC

late March to mid-  
Octoberforest edges, wet willow sites &  
near lakes, streams or marshes

Short-eared Owl FC

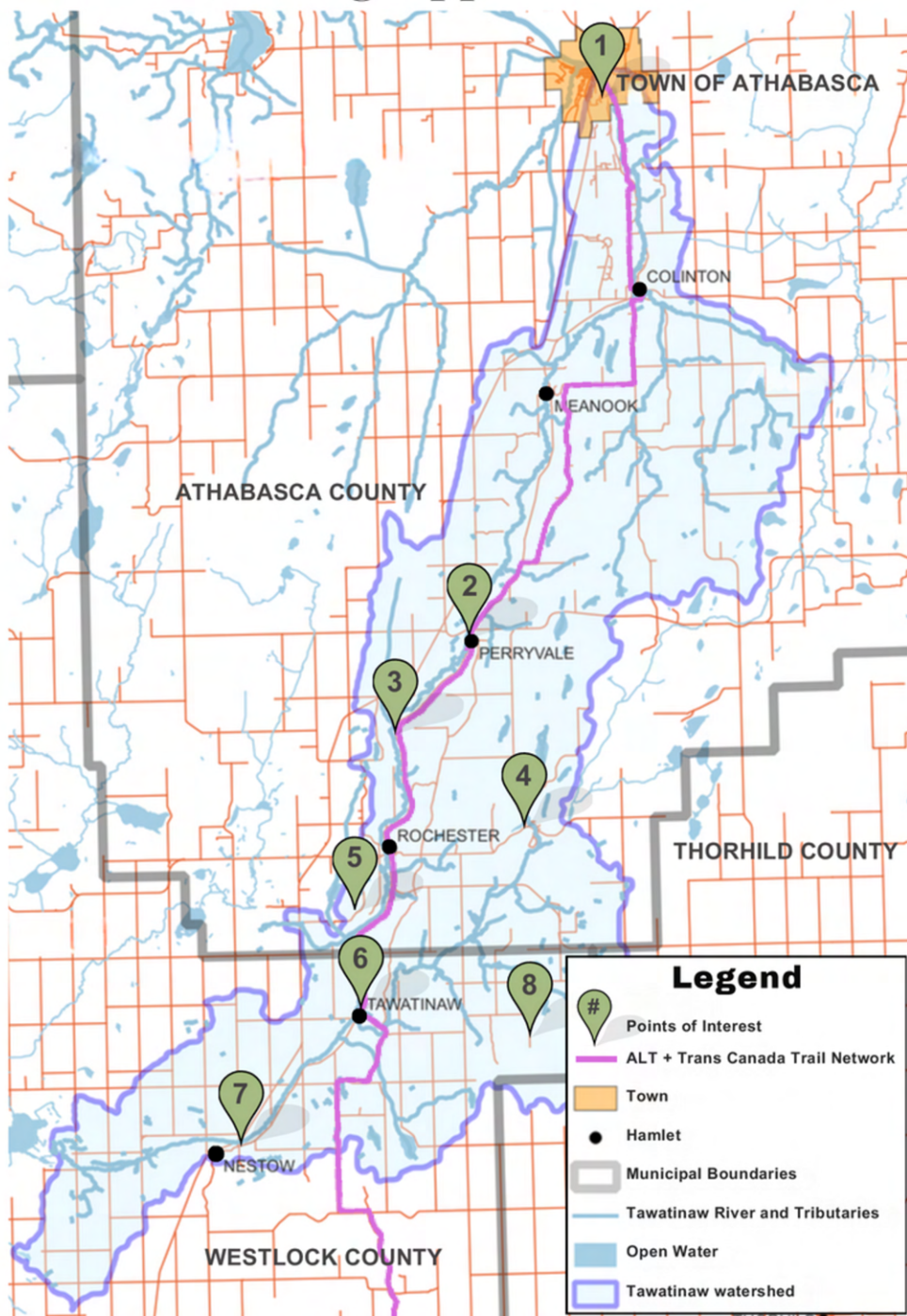
late April to October  
- some overwinteringopen marshy area or fields with  
long grass, stubble fieldsNorthern Saw-whet  
Owl Clate March to October -  
a few overwinteringmature large aspens or balsams  
for nesting \*cavity nesting**Nightjars**

Common Nighthawk UC

late May to early  
Septemberopen areas, forest clearings,  
gravel pits, barren ground, jack pine



# Tawatinaw Valley Wildlife Viewing Opportunities



## 1. Athabasca Landing Trail - Trans Canada Trail Network: 54.7208 N, -113.2808 W

In the Town of Athabasca, the Athabasca Landing Trail winds through mixed wood boreal forest along the Tawatinaw River, going south to the junction with the old highway coming from Colinton. This is a good boreal songbird trail to explore in the morning in May/June. Additional trailheads can be accessed from Perryvale (RR 230.2), where a section is approximately 2-3 km in length one-way. The other end of this trail section comes out on TWP645 just east of Meanook. Hike any part of this trail for birding and botany.

## 2. Tawatinaw River Natural Area in Perryvale: 54.4667 N, -113.3894 W

Currently listed as a protected area, the site follows the old railbed and was established to preserve the Tawatinaw R. and the woods on the west slope of the valley. This site is a non-motorized trail that can be accessed in winter on XC Skis/Snowshoes or on foot when snow is not deep. During the rest of the year, the trail could be good for birding in spring for waterfowl and boreal forest songbirds. The habitat is marsh & some open water bordered by mature aspens on the west side of the valley & mixed wood boreal forest on the east. Visitors can park in Perryvale, access the trail across the street from the store, and travel north for a more direct, unobstructed path after crossing TWP634.

## 3. Tawatinaw Watchable Wildlife Viewpoint: 54.4240 N, -113.4479 W

Access is from Rochester 6km N on RR234A along the old highway through a dense spruce/jack pine forest. Signs posted coming from either Perryvale or Rochester. Park on the edge of the road, and the trail leads down onto the old railbed and a large wooden observation deck overlooking a wide section of the Tawatinaw River Valley. Bring a folding chair and some binoculars, or from here, one can hike south for more views of the wide river basin. Watch for Canada Geese, assorted ducks, Sandhill Cranes, Red-winged Blackbirds, along with Flycatchers, Sparrows & Warblers. The best birding times are during May/June and in the mornings.

## 4. Mystic Meadows Area East of Rochester: 54.3818 N, -113.3505 W

Access this area from Rochester on TWP623A. From the Hamlet, follow the road east. Turn north at the Junction with RR231A next to Mystic Meadows (8km from Rochester). During May/June, this mixed wood area offers good birding for songbirds. In the winter, drive the section from TWP624 to TWP630 in search of tracks. Snowshoe Hare, White-tailed Deer, Moose, Lynx and possibly Spruce Grouse. Roads are plowed in winter but not regularly, which makes for good tracking after fresh snow. This area is very scenic in October, with the Larch trees in the golden fall colours.

## 5. Tawatinaw Conservation Site ACA: 54.3560 N, -113.4765 W

This site is managed by the Alberta Conservation Association and has no formal trails. Access is from Sec.661 at Rochester. The conservation site is on both sides of TWP621, and visitors can drive through the conservation site. Otherwise, you can only hike from the sign and head east to the SW corner of Tawatinaw Lake. This lake is good for birding in spring and summer! The road in winter is a great area for mammal tracking as it does not get plowed. This area could be explored in winter on cross-country skis or snowshoes; otherwise, it can be explored on foot in summer.

## 6. Tawatinaw Ski Hill Cross Country Trails: 54.3077 N, -113.4615 W

These trails are used in winter for cross-country skiing, and a pass is required, which can be obtained from the Ski Chalet. However, in summer, no pass is required to access the trails of various lengths & difficulties, offering an extensive 15km network of trails for birding, botany and hiking during the non-winter months. To access the cross-country trails, turn onto RR240A and watch for a parking area 2km north of TWP613A. There should be a map at this location showing the trails and lengths. There may be cattle ranging in the area during the summer months, so ensure the gate is closed when accessing these trails.

## 7. Helliwell Lake: 54.2436 N, -113.5754 W

Three road crossing access points off Hwy 2 allow for great spring, summer, and fall birding for waterfowl and shorebirds in some years. Lesser Yellowlegs, White Pelicans, Eared, Red-necked, and Pied-billed Grebes. Occasionally, Great Blue Heron, Belted Kingfisher, Turkey Vulture, and Common Loon. Large flocks of White-fronted and Snow Geese in the fall and 125 species have been recorded at this site. This is a molting area in summer for large numbers of puddle ducks.

## 8. Tawatinaw Natural Area East of Tawatinaw: 54.2818 N, -113.3505 W

This Provincial Natural Area has no facilities and, with the exception of a few old seismic trails, has no formal trail network. This Natural Area is comprised of two sections and is set aside to protect a mixed wood aspen/boreal forest habitat and has some Tamarack stands as well. Access from TWP614 to the east corner & then follow RR232 south past the last farm. At this location one finds Natural Areas sign along with a personal memorial sign. In winter access on snowshoes or XC skis along a road allowance that leads southeast to a well site and the east half of the Natural Area. Explore this area in summer for unusual flowers or songbirds in May/June. There is lots of mammal tracks along the road past the last farm for your tracking opportunity in winter. \*Note: this area is undeveloped & compass or GPS suggested if wanting to explore this site, otherwise stick to the wide trail leading south from the parking area.





Ruby-throated Hummingbird



Hairy Woodpecker



Northern Flicker

## Pigeons & Doves

Rock Pigeon C

Mourning Dove FC

## Hummingbirds

Ruby-throated Hummingbird FC

## Woodpeckers

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker C

American Three-toed Woodpecker FC

Black-backed Woodpecker UC

Downy Woodpecker C

Hairy Woodpecker C

Pileated Woodpecker FC

Northern Flicker C

## Species — Status —

## — When Found — Habitat —

year round resident

farmyards, grain bins & urban towns or cities

May to October - occasional overwintering

around farmyards & fields or lightly treed areas

mid-May to mid- August

usually associated with feeders & with garden flowers

early May to late September

aspen woods, or mixed woods with aspens for nesting

year round resident - nesting in region

mature white spruce forests or mixed woods with old spruce

year round resident - nesting in region

mature white spruce forests or mixed woods with old spruce

year round resident - nesting in region

mature aspen or mixed woods & comes to feeders in winter

year round resident - nesting in region

mature aspen or mixed woods & comes to feeders in winter

year round resident - wanderer fall/winter

large aspens or balsams & mixed wood areas with old trees

late April to September - a few overwintering

aspens for nesting & ground feeding for ants in summer

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**Species**
**Western Wood Pewee****Say's Phoebe****Tree Swallow****Flycatchers**

Olive-sided Flycatcher UC

Western Wood Pewee FC

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher UC

Alder Flycatcher FC

Least Flycatcher C

Eastern Phoebe C

Say's Phoebe FC

Eastern Kingbird C

**Swallows**

Purple Martin UC

Tree Swallow C

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**When Found**

mid-May to late August

mid-May to mid-September

late May to August

late May to August

mid-May to August

mid-April to August

mid-May & mid-Aug.  
- migrant in regionmid-May to early  
Septemberlate April to early  
September

late April to late August

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**Habitat**
semi-open conifer woods, mixed  
woods near watersemi-open conifer woods, mixed  
woods near waterboreal forest, mixed woods,  
muskeg areas or black sprucealder, willow, muskegs near  
streams or lakesopen deciduous woods or along  
edges of roadsopen mixed woods, deciduous  
areas near lakes & road sidesalong road sides mainly open  
country, fence linesopen country with scattered trees,  
pastures, beaver ponds & bogslakes & ponds surrounded by  
trees, residential areaslakes, ponds surrounded by  
mature trees, nest boxes





Barn Swallow



Canada Jay



Boreal Chickadee

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**Species** — **Status** —
**Swallows** (continued)

Bank Swallow	FC
Barn Swallow	C
Cliff Swallow	FC

**Corvids**

Canada Jay	C
Blue Jay	C
Black-billed Magpie	C
American Crow	C
Common Raven	C

**Chickadees**

Black-capped Chickadee	C
Boreal Chickadee	C

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**When Found** — **Habitat** —

late April to mid-May through to mid - August	cut banks along rivers or creeks -nesting in excavated burrows
late April to late September	around human dwellings with nearby waterbodies for feeding
early May to end of August	steep cliffs, under bridges, large culverts
year round resident- seen most often in winter	mixed boreal forests, black spruce, tamarack lowlands
year round resident & breeding in region	mixed woods or deciduous forests, feeders in winter
year round resident & breeding in region	open country especially around farms with livestock
late March to October - very few overwinter	open country, roadsides, towns, farms, aspen groves
year round resident - seen most often in winter	open country, boreal mixed woods & roads in winter
year round resident & breeding in region	aspen or mixed wood forests, urban yards, & feeders in winter
year round resident & breeding in region	mixed woods with predominant conifers at all times of year

**Species — Status —****Red-breasted Nuthatch****Nuthatches**

Red-breasted Nuthatch	FC
White-breasted Nuthatch	FC

**Creepers**

Brown Creeper	FC
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**Wrens**

House Wren	C
Winter Wren	FC

**Starlings**

European Starling	C
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**Vireos**

Blue-headed Vireo	FC
Philadelphia Vireo	C
Warbling Vireo	C
Red-eyed Vireo	C

**Red-eyed Vireo****— When Found — Habitat —**

April to September  
- a few overwintering

coniferous forests usually white spruce, other woods in migration

Year round resident  
- some fall dispersal

mature aspen woods, urban yards & in winter suet or seed feeders

Year round resident

mature coniferous or mixed wood forests - difficult to locate

mid-May to mid-September

open woodlands, brushy areas, dense shrubby areas & thickets

mid-April to early September

dense conifer forests, thickets, fallen trees, moist sites

late March to early October

towns, farm buildings, old aspen trees with cavities for nesting

mid-May to early September

boreal mixed wood forests, jack pine, sandy soil areas

mid-May to late August

aspen or open mixed deciduous forests - nest high in canopy

early May to mid-August

aspen forests usually near sloughs, or edges of forest-nests high

late May to early September

open deciduous woods & tall shrubs, farm shelter belts





Mountain Bluebird

### Kinglets & Thrushes

Mountain Bluebird C

Ruby-crowned Kinglet C

Golden-crowned Kinglet FC

Veery UC

Swainson's Thrush C

Hermit Thrush C

American Robin C

### Waxwings

Bohemian Waxwing C

Cedar Waxwing C

### Predatory Perching Birds

Northern Shrike FC

### When Found

early April to mid-September

early May to late August

late March to October - a few overwintering

late May to early September

early May to early September

mid-April to mid-September

late March to October - a few may overwinter

late October to April - winter visitor

late May-August

early October to mid-April - winter visitor

### Habitat

pasture land next to roads, edges of woods with tree cavities

coniferous forests usually white spruce, other woods in migration

coniferous forests usually white spruce, other woods in migration

deciduous/conifer forests, moist areas with thick understory

coniferous forests near lakeshores, damp woodlands

heavily wooded forests of mixed aspen and confers - jack pine

open woodland, pastures, grassy areas, urban areas & roadsides

in flocks open edges of mixed woods & areas with fruit bearing shrubs

open area near lakes or streams & deciduous woodlands

along roadsides and young second growth aspens, power lines



Golden-crowned Kinglet



Bohemian Waxwing

## Species — Status —



Ovenbird

**Warblers, Sparrows, & Allies**

American Redstart



Magnolia Warbler

Ovenbird	C
Black-and-white Warbler	C
Tennessee Warbler	C
Orange-crowned Warbler	FC
Connecticut Warbler	FC
Mourning Warbler	FC
Common Yellowthroat	C
American Redstart	FC
Cape May Warbler	UC
Magnolia Warbler	FC
Yellow Warbler	C

## — When Found — Habitat —

late May to end of August - easiest to locate by song	aspen forests with sparse brushy undergrowth
mid-May to mid-August	moist areas near water, willows & mixed wood boreal areas
mid-May to late or early September	deciduous woods, burns, willow/alder thickets around muskegs
late April /early May to mid-September	tangled deciduous willow/alder thickets, beaver ponds,
late May to late August - locate by song in June	open aspen forests with little understory, stays high in canopy
late May / early June to late August	deciduous woods, areas with high windfall, woodland edges
end of May to early September	moist brushy areas, willow/alder thickets, muskeg & wet meadows
mid-May to early September	deciduous or mixed woods with dense undergrowth near water
late May to early Sep. - migrates in from East	mature dense white spruce & mixed wood forests & open edges
late May to late August	open coniferous or mixed woods near water, stunted alder/birch
mid-May to late August	edges of streams & lakes, alder/willow tangles near water



## Species — Status —



Wilson's Warbler

**Warblers, Sparrows, & Allies**

(continued)

Blackpoll Warbler FC

Palm Warbler FC

Yellow-rumped Warbler C

Canada Warbler FC

Wilson's Warbler FC

Chipping Sparrow C

Clay-colored Sparrow C

Lark Sparrow UC

American Tree Sparrow C

Fox Sparrow UC

Dark-eyed Junco C



Chipping Sparrow



Dark-eyed Junco

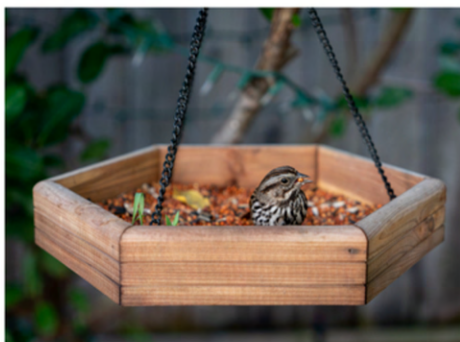
## — When Found — Habitat —

mid-May to September	conifer forests of mature spruce or mixed woods with spruce
early May to late September	muskeg areas with tamarack, black spruce, birch, alder & willow
late April to mid-Sept. - breeding in region	mature coniferous woods, also nesting in black spruce or birch
late May or early June to later part of August	thick stands of willow along streams & swamps at forest edges
mid-May to end of August	willow/alder thickets along lakeshores & woodland streams
mid-May to late August	open deciduous, mixed wood & conifer forests, farmyards
late April to late September	shrubby fields, pastures, tall shrubs, edges of ponds & streams
mid-May to early August - local distribution	semi-open areas, river edges & sandy areas or pastures
late March to April & Sep/Oct. - migrant	weedy fields, areas where seeds are present, gardens, fencerows
mid- April to early October	dense woodland thickets, brushy edges & urban areas
mid-March to late Oct. - some overwintering	openings in conifer woods, edges of grain fields & yards

## Species — Status —

**Warblers, Sparrows, & Allies**

(continued)

**Vesper Sparrow****Song Sparrow****Snow Bunting**

Harris's Sparrow	UC
White-crowned Sparrow	C
White-throated Sparrow	C
Vesper Sparrow	FC
LeConte's Sparrow	FC
Savannah Sparrow	C
Song Sparrow	C
Lincoln Sparrow	C
Swamp Sparrow	FC
Lapland Longspur	FC
Snow Bunting	C

## — When Found — Habitat —

early May & end of September - migrant	urban yards, wooded edges of sloughs, with White-crowned's
mid-April & in late September - migrant	woody shrubbery in open areas, thickets, cutovers, old burns
early May to mid-Oct. - a few overwintering	coniferous, deciduous & mixed woods, brushy openings
early May to late August & breeding in region	open dry field edges, roadsides, weedy grassy fields & fencelines
late April to early Sept. - breeding in region	sedge meadows, wet grassy areas, bogs, wet uncut hayfields
late April to end of September	moist edges of sloughs, overgrown meadows, marshes & burns
mid-April to early Oct. - a few overwintering	low shrubs along edge of ponds, lakes & sloughs & aspen groves
late April to early Oct. - stays low & is a skulker	bogs, wet meadows, edges of ponds, sloughs & muskeg areas
mid- May to early Oct. - stays low & is a skulker	margins of ponds/lakes, bogs with shrubs, sedge meadows
migrant in area & some overwintering	open stubble fields alongside Snow Buntings looking for grain
winter visitor October to early April	open stubble fields, gravel roads, weed patches & trees



**Species — Status —****Old World Sparrow**

House Sparrow C

**Blackbirds & Orioles**

Yellow-headed Blackbird FC

Baltimore Oriole C

Red-winged Blackbird C

Brown-headed Cowbird C

Rusty Blackbird UC

Brewer's Blackbird C

Common Grackle FC

**Finches & Allies**

Pine Grosbeak C

Purple Finch C

**— When Found — Habitat —**

year round resident

open areas around farms &amp; urban areas such as towns/villages

late April to mid- Sept.  
-local breeding

sloughs &amp; lakes with emergent vegetation, grain fields, barnyards

mid-May to late August

mature aspens, or birch along the edge of lakes &amp; sloughs

mid-April to mid-Oct.  
-rarely overwinters

reed beds, cattails, bullrush, bushes along edge of lakes/ponds

end of April to late September

pastures, fields, roadsides, cultivated fields &amp; near livestock

mid-April to late Oct.  
or into November

alder/willow bogs, muskegs &amp; openings in wet conifer forests

mid-April to Oct.  
-occasionally overwinters

pastures, open areas with shrubs, roadways &amp; urban areas

April to late September

damp open woodlands, shores of lakes, sloughs &amp; wet meadows

winter visitor October to March

usually around coniferous forests, fruit producing shrubs

early April to late September

open mixed wood or coniferous woodlands, pine &amp; spruce



Yellow-headed Blackbird



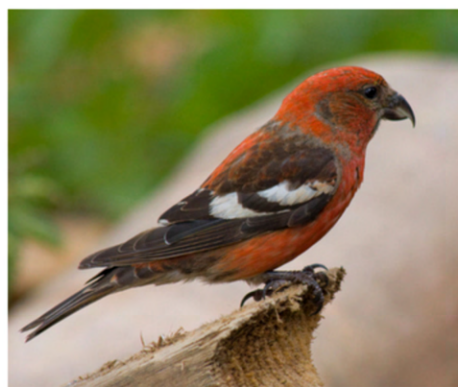
Baltimore Oriole



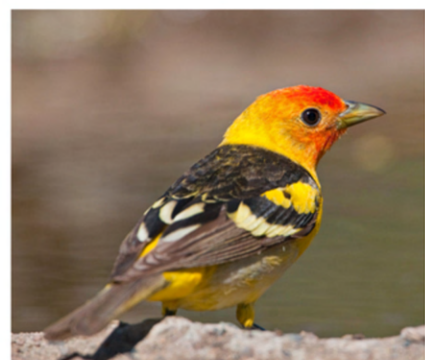
Pine Grosbeak



Common Redpoll



White-winged Crossbill



Western Tanager

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**Species** ——— **Status** —
**Finches & Allies** (continued)

Red Crossbill	UC
White-winged Crossbill	FC
Common Redpoll	C
Hoary Redpoll	UC
Pine Siskin	UC
American Goldfinch	FC
Evening Grosbeak	FC
Western Tanager	C
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	C

**Pipits**

American Pipit	R
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**When Found** ——— **Habitat** —

Oct. to April - nomadic winter visitor some years	jack pine or white spruce forest - occasionally feeders
Oct. to April - nomadic winter visitor some years	white spruce or jack pines - comes to feeders in winter
Oct. to April - nomadic winter visitor some years	woodland shrubs, roadsides, weed or standing canola patches
Oct. to April - nomadic winter visitor some years	woodland shrubs, roadsides, weed or standing canola patches
late April to November & some overwintering	conifer forest, thistle & dandelion seeds, feeders in winter
late May to mid-Sept. - some overwintering	open areas with thistle & dandelion, lawns & feeders
usually seen in winter some years - variable	often seen in coniferous forests, mixed forests & feeders
early May to mid-August, when raspberries are ripe	open coniferous or mixed wood forests, higher up in trees
mid-May to late August - breeding in region	mature deciduous or mixed woods with tall shrubbery
late April to August - occasional migrant	open shorelines of large shallow lakes, dry fields