

STABLE HARVEST FARM

EST. 2020

Migratory Birds

Migratory birds are birds that travel to different areas, usually twice a year, in response to seasonal changes. They move to find better conditions for feeding, breeding, and raising their young.

Why do birds migrate?

- Food and nesting: Birds move to areas with more food and better places to nest.
- Temperature: Birds move to escape the cold or to take advantage of warmer climates.
- Resources: Birds move to areas with more resources, like insects and plants.

How do birds migrate?

- Navigation: Birds use the sun, stars, Earth's magnetic field, and mental maps to navigate.
- Distance: Migratory birds can fly hundreds or thousands of kilometers
- Timing: Changes in day length control the timing of migration.

Simple Ways to Protect Migratory Birds

- Create bird-friendly habitats by planting native plants that provide food and shelter for birds, like berries and seeds.
- Draw curtains or close blinds at night to reduce the attraction of lights.
- Avoid using single-use plastics and pick up trash to prevent birds from ingesting or becoming entangled in plastic.
- Provide water for birds by setting up a birdbath, especially in dry seasons or migratory periods.
- Use natural pest control methods to help protect the insects that birds depend on for food.
- Leave nesting sites undisturbed by keeping away from bird nests, especially during migration and breeding seasons.

**12A**

Barn Owl

This nocturnal owl can sometimes be seen flying low across the road at night as it hunts for rodents. It is easily identified by its orange and white plumage and can often be found nesting in old barns.

**12B**

Great Blue heron

A patient hunter, the Great Blue Heron often waits in shallow water to spear fish, frogs, and snakes. It can also be seen in fields hunting for mice or voles.

**12C**

Mallard

Our most common resident dabbling duck, the Mallard, can be found on ponds and lakes throughout Langley. Large numbers over-winter here and can be seen feeding in the fields in spring.



12D

Hooded Merganser

A fish-eating duck frequenting quiet backwaters, sloughs, ponds, and bays. They are often seen in pairs; the male and female have very different plumage. Red-breasted and Common Mergansers are also found in Langley.



12E

Cooper's Hawk

This bird preys on small birds and often takes them to bird feeders. Will perch in full view in a tree or on a post. Similar in size to a Crow but with a longer tail. Juvenile birds are brown with streaked breasts.



12F

Red-tailed Hawk

This is a common hawk in Langley, found year-round in open habitats, woodlands, and highway corridors. It feeds on small mammals. Adults have a distinctive red tail and dark leading edges on the wings.



12G

Dark-Eye Junco

A resident sparrow found year-round but more common in winter. Local subspecies has a white belly, black head, brown back, and sides. Flocks feed on the ground, scratching for seeds and insects. It flashes the white edges of its tail when it flies.



12H

American Wigeon

Wigeon flocks are a common winter sight in ponds. This dabbling duck feeds on aquatic plants. It is known as “baldpate” for its white forehead and crown. Among these ducks you may see a Eurasian Wigeon, similar but with a rusty-red head



12I

Red-winged Blackbird

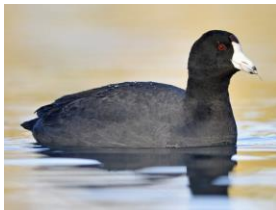
The song of this marsh-dweller is a familiar spring sound. The male’s plumage is jet-black with bright red shoulder patches edged with yellow. Females resemble sparrows but are longer-billed and more heavily streaked. It nests in freshwater cattail marshes and winters in flocks in agricultural areas.



12J

Spotted Towhee

This large, secretive, resident sparrow lives in dense undergrowth. It has red eyes, a white-spotted, black back, black breast, white belly, and rufous sides. It eats insects, spiders, seeds, and fruits. Listen for the towhee's harsh and trilling calls to locate it.



12K

Coot

The American Coot is the most aquatic and least secretive of the North American rails. Easily recognized by its slaty-black plumage and contrasting white bill and narrow forehead "shield", this coot is a familiar wetland bird across North America. They are freshwater birds, but some will use brackish and saltwater habitats, especially in winter.



12L

Common Merganser

The Common Merganser, a large, fish-eating duck with a long, pointed, and serrated bill, is a familiar sight on rivers, lakes, and near-shore coastal waters. A short-distance migrant, it winters on both fresh and salt water from its southern breeding range to northern Mexico and the mid-Atlantic coast.

**12M**

Cackling Goose

Small and compact with a short neck, small bill, and steep forehead. Head and neck are black with a large white cheek patch. Some, including most adult Aleutian birds, have a white collar at the base of the black neck sock.

**12N**

Green-Winged Teal

Small, blocky duck. Breeding males have a chestnut head with a green streak behind the eye and a vertical white stripe on the side.

**12O**

Raven

Large, thick-necked bird with a hefty bill and a shaggy neck.



12P

Crow

Crows are medium to large-sized birds, typically black or dark in color, with strong sharp beaks. They are omnivorous, meaning they eat a wide variety of foods, ranging from seeds, fruits, and insects to small animals and even scavenged human food.



12Q

King Fisher

A bird with a large head, short tail, and strong, pointed bills. They are known for diving into water to catch fish and other aquatic prey.



12R

Wood Duck

Male: Has intricate plumage: green, crested head, chestnut breast, and other bold markings

Female: Warm brown plumage with grayer, slightly crested head. White teardrop around the eye; white also along the edge of dark blue “speculum” patch in the wings.

Bufflehead

**12S**

Male: Small duck with large head and short bill. Large white patch on head, dark back, and white chest and flanks are visible from long distance. Purple-green iridescence on the head can be hard to see.

Female: Small brownish duck with large, rounded head and distinctive, single white patch on the cheek.

**12T**

Turkey Vulture

Large and black with browner back, naked bright red head, and pale bill and legs.