



Robin

- Robins make a laughing sound.
- The robin is the state bird of Michigan, Connecticut, and Wisconsin.
- Robins eat a lot of fruits and berries, in addition to earthworms, caterpillars, beetles, and grasshoppers.
- Robins live all over the continental United States and can be seen year-round.
- Robins have a reddish-orange chest.
- Robins have a short, yellow beak with a dark tip.
- A robin egg is about the size of a quarter.
- Robin eggs are blue or blue-green.
- Robins build bowl-shaped nests about six inches in diameter.
- The average life of a robin is about six years, but they can live up to fourteen years.
- Robins perch in trees or bushes to sleep.

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Scarlet Tanager

- Scarlet tanagers are bright red with black wings.
- In the winter, the male scarlet tanager loses its bright colors and turns an drab olive green color.
- Scarlet tanagers live in eastern and central North America. They spend winter in the northwestern part of South America.
- A group of tanagers are known as “a season of tanagers.”
- Scarlet tanagers eat berries and bugs.
- Scarlet tanagers build cuplike nests on horizontal tree branches.
- The word “tanager” means any small, brightly-colored bird. It comes from the language of the Tupi Indians of the Amazon region.

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White-Breasted Nuthatch

- The white-breasted nuthatch is fond of suet.
- Nuthatches get their name from jamming large seeds or acorns into tree bark and then whacking them with their beaks to break them open.
- The white-breasted nuthatch is a very small, agile bird, but it is the largest of all the nuthatches.
- White-breasted nuthatches have straight, narrow beaks—good for foraging in tree bark.
- The white-breasted nuthatch inhabits most of the United States, southern Canada, and Mexico.
- White-breasted nuthatches build their nests in natural tree cavities.

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Flicker

- Flickers are woodpeckers.
- Flickers spend most of their time on the ground, but when in trees they perch on horizontal branches.
- Flickers eat mainly ants and beetles, digging for them with their slightly curved beaks.
- Flickers can be found all over North America and Mexico.
- Flickers nest in holes in trees.
- Flickers, like most woodpeckers, drum on objects loudly for communication and to defend territory.
- Female flickers lay five to eight eggs at a time. The eggs are all white.
- Male flickers will face off against each other in early spring to show off for prospective mates.

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Cooper's Hawk

- Cooper's hawks are fast, agile flyers.
- Cooper's hawks are common and live all over North America and Mexico, but they are stealthy and not as big as the red-tailed hawk.
- Cooper's hawks are predatory birds and mainly eat other birds such as pigeons and doves.
- Cooper's hawks kill their prey with their feet—squeezing until it dies, or sometimes drowning it.
- Cooper's hawks also raid nests and will eat small mammals like bats and mice.
- Cooper's hawks are also known as chicken hawks.
- The male Cooper's hawk builds the nest in a tree and provides food for chicks and females.

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Tufted Titmouse

- Tufted titmice are common in the eastern United States.
- Tufted titmice are common visitors to backyard feeders.
- Tufted titmice are family birds—couples stay together and a juvenile from one season will stay with its parents to help raise the new young the next season.
- Tufted titmice hoard food in fall and winter.
- Tufted titmice nest in natural holes and cavities in trees.
- Tufted titmice often line their nests with hair, often plucking it right from living animals—even humans.
- In the summer, tufted titmice mainly eat insects. They store nuts and seeds for winter.
- Tufted titmice eggs are creamy white with spots of red, brown, or purple.

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Crow

- The American crow is common over most of North America.
- Crows are very social. Flocks can reach populations in the millions.
- Crows are smart and have been able to break into garbage cans and pick apart food containers to get at contents.
- Crows are aggressive and will chase away larger birds like hawks and owls.
- Crows are omnivores and will eat almost anything. Their main diet consists of insects. They will also eat carrion and garbage.
- Crow eggs are pale blue-green to olive green with blotches of brown near the ends.
- Crow mates work together to build nests, sometimes with the help of offspring.

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Chipping Sparrow

- Chipping sparrows are smaller than the average sparrow.
- Chipping sparrows can be found all over North America in the summer, but they winter in warm tropical areas like Florida, the islands of the Caribbean, Mexico, and the Baja Peninsula.
- Chipping sparrows build their nests low in shrubs or trees.
- Chipping sparrows mainly eat seeds of grasses and herbs, but they look for protein-rich insects during the breeding season.
- Females build the nests, but males guard them.
- Chipping Sparrows lay between two to seven white eggs with brownish or purplish spots.
- Chipping sparrows form flocks of several dozens.

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