Appendix B

Bird & Tree Identification Resources
**Cerulean Warbler Identification Guide**

**Key Habitat Preferences**

- Large tracts of mature deciduous forest near rivers and streams
- Canopy gaps (openings in the forest due to tree fall, storms, etc...) with large trees for singing. Interior forest edges (i.e. narrow roads, trails, utility rights-of-way, small fields)
- Along ridges and steep slopes
- Moist (mesic), north- and northeast-facing slopes
- Often associated with oak-hickory stands (especially white oak), elm, soft maples (red and striped maple), birch, beech, sycamore, or black ash. Prefers high density of understory vegetation (vertical structure) where breeding.

**Male**

- Small songbird (11.5 cm [4.5 in])
- Mostly white below with dark blue-gray "necklace" and dark streaks on flank
- Long, pointed wings
- Short tail
- Blackish wings and tail
- White wing-bars

**Female**

- Small songbird (11.5 cm [4.5 in])
- Lacks breast band or necklace.
- Prominent pale eyebrow stripe (supercilium)
- Long pointed wings
- Short tail
- White wing-bars

**TO LEARN MORE ABOUT CERULEAN WARBLERS AND THEIR SONGS/CALLS PLEASE SCAN THESE LINKS:**

- Song/Call Sample Cornell
- Song/Call Sample Audubon
- Bird Song App Larkwire
- Partners in Flight
- AMJV Guide
- USFWS Midwest Guide
Confusing Species & Key Marks

Black-throated Blue Warbler
*Setophaga caerulescens*

- Black throat & sides
- Blue-gray or blue-black back
- Small white wing patch

**Male**

- White stripe
- Grayish olive-green upperparts
- Small white wing patch

**Female**

Pine Warbler
*Setophaga pinus*

- Bright yellow upperparts
- Two white wing-bars
- Whitish eye ring

**Male**

- Dull gray-olive upperparts
- Two white wing-bars

**Female**

Blackburnian Warbler
*Setophaga fusca*

- Triangular face patch
- Yellow throat & supercilium
- Black-streaked flanks

**Male**

- White wing bars

**Female**

Cerulean Warbler (Female)
*Setophaga cerulea*

- Pale yellowish underparts
- Blurred streaks on sides
- Blue-green upperparts

**Female**

- Wing bars
Songs/Calls of Cerulean Warbler vs. Confusing Species

Black-Throated Blue Warbler
Setophaga caerulescens

"zoo, zoo, zoo, zoo, zee."

Blackburnian Warbler
Setophaga fusca

"zip, zip, zip, zip, titititi, tseeee," and "teetsa, teetsa, teetsa, teetsa."

Pine Warbler
Setophaga pinus

Make sharp, short call notes

Cerulean Warbler
Setophaga cerulea

"zee zee zee zizizizi eeet" or “Poor poor pitiful me”
Associated Species (birds often found with Cerulean Warblers)

**Wood Thrush**
Hylocichla mustelina

- flute-clear *ee-oh-lay*

**Worm-eating Warbler**
Helmitheros vermivorum

Song similar to Chipping Sparrow, but faster, buzzy, and more insect-like

**Scarlet Tanager**
Piranga olivacea

- male
- female

sore-throat robin, “Chick-Burr”

**Louisiana Waterthrush**
Parkesia motacilla

- loud, distinctive song consisting of 2-3 clear, slurred whistles followed by a rapid jumble of notes
Leaf Identification Guide – Part 1

Striped Maple
(Acer pensylvanicum)

Red Maple
(Acer rubrum)

Sugar Maple
(Acer saccharum)

White/Paper Birch
(Acer pensylvanicum)

Black Birch
(Acer rubrum)

American Beech
(Acer saccharum)

White Ash
(Fraxinus americana)

Black Ash
(Fraxinus nigra)

Green Ash
(Fraxinus pennsylvanica)

Yellow Birch
(Acer saccharum)
Bark Identification Guide

**Type 1: Smooth**
(American beech, *Fagus grandifolia*)

**Type 2: Lenticels**
yellow birch, *Betula alleghaniensis*

**Type 3: Peeling strips**
paper birch, *Betula papyrifera*

**Type 4: Vertical cracks**
northern red oak, *Quercus rubra*

**Type 7: Vertical strips**
red maple, *Acer rubrum*

**Type 8: Intersecting ridges**
white ash, *Fraxinus americana*

**Type 9: Ridges**
broken horizontally
*white oak, Quercus alba*

**Type 10:**
Sugar Maple
(*Acer saccharum*)

**Black Birch**
(*Betula lenta*)

**Chestnut Oak**
(*Quercus prinus*)

**Striped Maple**
(*Acer pensylvanicum*)

**Shagbark Hickory**
(*Carya ovata*)

**Black Ash**
(*Fraxinus nigra*)

**Bitternut, Mockernut or Pignut Hickory**
(*Carya spp.*)

**Green Ash**
(*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)