



AMERICAN CROW

COLORING GUIDE

- Body: Color the entire body a glossy black.
- Beak and Legs: These should also be black.
- Eyes: Their eyes are a dark brown, almost black.

FUN FACT

The American Crow has an ebony form that is a striking silhouette against the sky. These are birds of community, and it's whispered that they gather in solemn assembly when one of their own departs, their soft caws carrying a note of reverence on the wind. A bond of kinship, etched in feathers.



AMERICAN ROBIN

COLORING GUIDE

- Breast: Color the breast a warm, rusty orange.
- Head, Back, Wings, and Tail: These are typically a gray-brown to dark gray, almost black in males. Females tend to be a slightly paler gray-brown.
- Throat: The throat is white with black streaks. The streaking might be more pronounced in males.
- Belly (lower): The lower part of the belly, near the tail, is usually white.
- Beak: Color the beak yellow, sometimes with a darker tip, especially in younger birds.
- Legs and Feet: These are usually a dark brown or black.
- Eyes: Their eyes are dark brown with a broken white eye-ring.

FUN FACT

Watch the robin when it puts its head cocked to the ground, listening to the secrets hidden in the deep. With a sudden dart, it pulls forth an earthworm, a tiny treasure from the soil.



BLACK- CAPPED CHICKADEE

COLORING GUIDE

- Cap: Color the top of the head (the cap) a solid black.
- Throat: The bib or throat patch is also black.
- Cheeks: The cheeks are bright white.
- Back, Wings, and Tail: These are typically a medium gray. The wings might have slightly darker edges on the feathers.
- Sides: The sides of the body are usually a rusty or buffy brown.
- Belly: The belly is generally white or a very light gray.
- Beak: Color the short beak black.
- Legs and Feet: These are usually a dark gray or black.

FUN FACT

Listen closely to the chickadee's cheerful call; the number of 'dee-dee-dees' it sings tells a tale of nearby danger, the more 'dees' the greater the concern.



BLUE JAY

COLORING GUIDE

- Overall Color: The upperparts (back, wings, tail) are a bright blue.
- Wing and Tail Bars: The wings and tail have prominent black bars.
- Wing Edges: The primary feathers of the wings have white edges.
- Tail Edges: The outer tail feathers also have white edges.
- Underparts: The chest and belly are whitish or light gray.
- Necklace: They have a black necklace that wraps around the throat and sides of the neck.
- Crest: The prominent crest on their head is blue and black.
- Beak: The beak is black and strong.
- Legs and Feet: These are usually black.

FUN FACT

Blue Jays are clever mimics. They can copy the calls of hawks, and they do this to scare away other birds from food and to warn their own kind of danger.



CANADA GOOSE

COLORING GUIDE

- Head and Neck: Color these a solid black.
- Cheeks and Throat: They have distinctive white patches that extend from the cheeks up to the throat.
- Body: The body is mostly a grayish-brown. The chest and belly tend to be a lighter shade of brown or tan.
- Wings: The wings are also grayish-brown, often with darker tips on the flight feathers.
- Tail: The tail is black, usually with a thin white band at the very end.
- Beak: Color the beak black.
- Legs and Feet: These are typically black or dark gray.

FUN FACT

Canada Geese are known for their long migrations. Some populations travel thousands of miles between their first home in the north and their wintering areas far south.



CARDINAL

COLORING GUIDE

- Male: Color the entire body a vibrant red. The crest, wings, and tail should be the same bright red, though the edges of the wings and tail feathers might appear slightly darker. The area around the beak is often a darker red or blackish.
- Female: Color the body a brownish-gray overall. The wings, tail, and crest will have reddish tinges. The chest might have a warmer, buffy wash with some faint streaking.
- Beak: Both male and female cardinals have a stout, cone-shaped beak that is typically a reddish-orange color.
- Legs and Feet: These are usually a brownish-gray.

FUN FACT

Did you know that only the male Northern Cardinal sings its loud, whistling songs? The females do sing, but their songs are typically softer and shorter, often used for communication around the nest.



DARK-EYED JUNCO

COLORING GUIDE

- Head, Throat, and Breast: Color these a uniform dark gray or slate color.
- Back and Wings: These should also be a consistent dark gray, matching the head and breast.
- Belly: The belly is pure white. There should be a sharp contrast between the dark gray of the breast and the white of the belly.
- Flanks: The sides of the body (flanks) are gray.
- Tail: The tail is dark gray or black, but be sure to color the outer tail feathers white. These white edges are often visible when the junco flies or fans its tail.
- Beak: Color the beak a pale pinkish or light yellowish color.
- Legs and Feet: These are typically pinkish or pale.
- Eyes: The eyes are dark brown.

FUN FACT

Dark-eyed Juncos are often called "snowbirds" because they are commonly seen in many areas only during the winter months, arriving as the weather gets colder.



MOURNING DOVE

COLORING GUIDE

Overall Color: Color the body a soft, warm gray-brown. The upperparts (back and wings) are typically a bit darker than the underparts (chest and belly).

Wings: The wings have black spots.

Tail: The long, pointed tail is grayish-brown with darker outer feathers and often a white border.

Head: The head is a soft gray-brown, sometimes with a bluish-gray crown.

Neck: You might notice a patch of iridescent pinkish or purplish feathers on the sides of the neck.

Beak: The beak is short and dark, often black.

Legs and Feet: These are usually pink or reddish.

Eyes: The eyes are dark with a narrow ring of bluish or grayish skin around them.

FUN FACT

The coo is soft, low-pitched, and rather drawn-out. It often sounds like "oo-AH-oo-oo-oo." People often describe it as "mournful" for its sad tone. Because of its volume and resonating quality, people sometimes mistake the Mourning Dove's coo for the hooting of an owl.



RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER

COLORING GUIDE

- Crown and Nape: Color the top and back of the head (crown and nape) a bright red in males. Females have a red nape but a grayish crown.
- Back: The back is typically black and white barred, creating a zebra-like pattern.
- Wings: The wings are also black and white barred.
- Tail: The tail is black with white outer feathers, which can be noticeable when the bird spreads its tail.
- Face and Underparts: The face, throat, chest, and belly are usually a pale grayish-white or buffy color. You might notice a faint reddish or yellowish wash on the lower belly in some individuals, but it's not a prominent red.
- Beak: The beak is long, straight, and a pale grayish or yellowish color.
- Legs and Feet: These are typically gray.

FUN FACT

Red-bellied Woodpecker don't have a strikingly red belly. The name is a bit misleading. They actually have a pale reddish or yellowish wash on their lower belly, but their most prominent red color is on the crown and nape (especially in males).



RED - WINGED BLACKBIRD

COLORING GUIDE

- Male: Color the entire body a glossy black. The wings are also black but have distinctive and vibrant patches of red on the "shoulder" area (the lesser and median coverts). These red patches are usually bordered by a yellowish or buffy bar.
- Female: Females are much more streaky and brown overall. Color the body in shades of brown with dark streaks. The throat might be a lighter buffy or whitish color, also streaked. The wings and tail are also brownish and streaked. You might see a faint reddish or yellowish wash on the shoulder area, hinting at the male's coloration.
- Beak: Both males and females have a black, conical beak.
- Legs and Feet: These are typically black.

FUN FACT

Red-winged Blackbirds are one of the most numerous bird species in all of North America. Their population is estimated to be in the hundreds of millions! This means they're not just common; they're a significant part of the North America's birdlife.



S P A R R O W

C O L O R I N G G U I D E

- Overall Color: Sparrows are generally brown and gray birds.
- Back and Wings: Color these in shades of brown, often streaked with darker brown or black markings.
- Underparts: The chest and belly are usually a lighter gray or brown, sometimes with streaks or spots.
- Head: The head can have a mix of brown, gray, and black markings, often with a striped or patterned appearance. Some sparrows have a reddish-brown cap.
- Beak: The beak is typically short and conical, and can be brown, gray, or yellowish.
- Legs and Feet: These are usually brown or pinkish.

F U N F A C T

Sparrows can be found almost everywhere! You'll spot them across North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. They can make themselves a home in all sorts of places, because of their ability to enjoy an assortment of foods and adapt to different environments.



WHITE - BREASTED NUTHATCH

COLORING GUIDE

- Cap: Color the top of the head (the cap) black.
- Back and Wings: These are typically a bluish-gray. The wings might have slightly darker flight feathers.
- Tail: The short tail is also bluish-gray, often with some white on the outer feathers.
- Face and Underparts: The face and throat are bright white. The breast is also white, transitioning to a rusty or buffy color on the lower belly.
- Beak: Color the long, pointed beak gray or black.
- Legs and Feet: These are usually black or dark gray.

FUN FACT

White-breasted Nuthatches are known for their unique way of climbing down trees headfirst! Most other birds climb up or hop down, but nuthatches have strong claws and can navigate tree trunks in both directions with ease.



