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Birds of colorado identification

Wikimedia list article Lark bunting is a Colorado state bird. Top: male; bottom: female. In the US state of Colorado, 511 bird species have been documented since July 2020, according to the Colorado Ornithologists' CbRC. [1] As a result of taxonomic revisions of the North and Central American bird checklist in 2020, one additional species has been added from eBird. [2] [3] This list is contained in the taxonomic sequence of the North and Central American bird checklist, seventh edition via 61. [4] Common and scientific names are also checklist names, except that common family names are from the Clements taxonomy because the AOS list does not contain them. The six documented birds are introduced species that are not native to North America but have been brought to the continent by humans. They are marked as (I) on this list. Birds that are considered likely to escape, although they can be spotted flying for free in Colorado, are not included. Ducks, geese and waterfowl Canada goose female wild during flight. A couple of green-winged teals, a man in the back. A couple of hooded mergansers, a man in the back. Order: Anseriformes Family: The Anatidae Anatidae family includes ducks and most duck-like waterfowl such as geese and swans. These birds are adapted to aquatic existence with webbed feet, accounts that are flattened to a greater or lesser extent, and feathers that are excellent for shedding water due to special oils. Black-bellied whistling-duck, Dendrocygna autumnalis Fulvous whistling-duck, Dendrocygna bicolor Snow goose, Anser caerulescens Ross goose, Anser rossii Bigger bi-fronted goose, Anser albifrons Pink-footed goose, Anser brachyrhynchus Brant, Branta bernicla Barnacle goose, Branta leucopsis Cackling goose, Branta hutchinsonii Canada goose, Branta canadensis Trumpeter swan, Cygnus buccinator Tundra swan, Cygnus columbianus wood duck, Aix sponsa Garganey, Spaghetti querquedula Blue-winged teal, Spaghetti discors Cinnamon teal , Spatula cyanoptera North shoveler, Spatula clypeata Gadwall, Mareca strepera Eurasian wigeon, Mareca penelope American wigeon, Mareca americana Mallard, Anas platyrhynchos Mexican duck, Anas diazi American black duck, Anas rubripes Mottled duck, Anas fulvigula Northern pintail, Anas acuta Green-winged teal, Anas crecca Canvasback, Aythya valisineria Redhead, Aythya americana Ring-necked duck, Aythya collaris Tufted duck, Aythya fuligula Greater scaup, Aythya marila Lesser scaup Anas rubripes Mottled duck, Anas fulvigula Northern pintail, Anas acuta Green-winged teal, Anas crecca Canvasback, Aythya valisineria Redhead, Aythya americana Ring-necked duck, Aythya collaris Tufted duck, Aythya fuligula Greater scaup, Aythya marila Lesser scaup Anas rubripes Mottled duck, Anas fulvigula Northern pintail, Anas acuta Green-winged teal, Anas crecca Canvasback, Aythya valisineria Redhead, Aythya americana duck, Aythya collaris Tufted duck, Aythya fuligula Greater scaup, Aythya marila Lesser scaup Anas , Aythya affinis Harlequin kačica, Histrionicus histrionicus Surf scoter, Melanitta perspicillata Bielo-okridlené scoter, Melanitta deglandi Black scoter, Melanitta americana Dlho-sledoval kačica, Clangula hyemalis Bufflehead, Bucephala albeola Spoločné goldeneye, Bucephala clangula Barrow je goldeneye, goldeneye, Hooded Isle of Merganser, Lophodytes cucullatus Common Merganser, Mergus merganser Red-breasted merganser, Mergus serrator Ruddy duck, Oxyura jamaicensis New World Quail Order: Galliformes Family: Odontophoridae New World quail are small, chubby terrestrial birds only remotely related to quails of the old world, but named for their similar appearance and customs. Northern Bobwhite, Colinus virginianus Scaled Quail, Callipepla Squamata California

Quail, Callipepla California Gambel's Quail, Callipepla Gambelii Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies of the White-Tailed Ptarmigan Order: Galliformes Family: Phasianidae Phasianidae consists of pheasants and their allies. These are terrestrial species, variable in size, but generally chubby with wide and relatively short wings. Many species are gamebirds or have been domesticated as a food source for humans. Wild turkey, Meleagris gallopavo rummaging through food, Bonasa umbellus White-tailed ptarmigan, Lagopus leucurus Larger sage-grouse, Centrocercus urophasianus Gunnison sage-grouse, Centrocercus minimus Dusky grouse, Dendragapus obscurus Sharp-tailed fowl, Tympanuchus phasianellus Larger prairie-chicken, Tympanuchus cupido Lesser prairie-chicken, Tympanuchus pallidinctus Ring-necked pheasant, Phasianus colchicus (I) Chukar, Alectoris chukar (I) Grebes western grebes Order: Podicipediformes Family: Podicipedidae Grebes are small to medium sized freshwater diving birds. They have lobbed toes and are excellent swimmers and divers. However, they have their feet placed far back on the body, which is quite unsustructed on the ground. Pied-billed grebe, Podilymbus podiceps Horned grebe, Podiceps auritus Red-necked grebe, Podiceps grisegena Eared grebe, Podiceps nigricollis Western grebe, Aechmophorus occidentalis Clark's grebe, Aechmophorus clarkii Pigeons and doves Mourning dove Order: Columbiformes Family: Columbidae Pigeons and doves are stout-bodied birds with short necks and short slender accounts with fleshy cere. Rock pigeon, Columba livia (I) Pigeon with belt, Patagioenas fasciata Eurasian collared-dove, Streptopelia decaocto (I) Inca dove, Columbine inca Common ground dove, Columbine passerina White-winged dove, Zenaida asiatica Funeral Dove, Zenaida macroura Coky Order: Cuculiformes Family: Cuculidae Family Cuculidae includes cranberry, roadrunners, and anis. These birds are variable in size with slender bodies, long tails and strong legs. Cycumes of the old world are fetal parasites. Groove-billed neither, Crotophaga sulcirostris Greater roadrunner, Geococcyx californianus yellow-billed cuckoo, Coccyzus americanus Black-billed cuckoo, Coccyzus erythrophthalmus Nightjars and Allies Order: Caprimulgiformes Family: Caprimulgidae Nightjars, also called kozyuckers, are medium-sized night birds that usually nest on the ground They have long wings, short legs, and short short Most have small legs, little use for walking, and long pointed wings. Their soft feathers are mysteriously coloured to resemble bark or leaves. Smaller nighthawk, Chordeiles acutipennis Common nighthawk, Chordeiles minor Common poorwill, Phalaenoptilus nuttalli eastern whip-poor-will, Antrostomus vociferus Mexican whip-bad will, Antrostomus arizonae Swifts Chimney Order: Apodiformes Family: Apodidae Swifts are small birds that spend most of their lives flying. These birds have very short legs and never settle voluntarily on the ground, perching instead only on vertical surfaces. Many swifts have very long, swept-back wings that resemble a crescent or boomerang. Black swift, Cypseloides niger Chimney swift, Chaetura pelagica Vaux is fast, Chaetura vauxi White-throated swift, Aeronautes saxatalis Hummingbirds Wide-tailed hummingbird Order: Apodiformes Family: Trochilidae Hummingbirds are small birds capable of hovering in mid-air due to the rapid waving of their wings. They're the only birds that can fly backwards. Mexican Purple, Kolibri Thalassinus Rivoli's Hummingbird, Eugenes fulgens Blue-throated mountain-gem, Lampornis clemenciae Ruby-throated hummingbird, Archilochus colubris Black-chin fasting hummingbird, Archilochus Alexandri Anna's hummingbird, Calypte Anna Costa hummingbird, Calypte costae Calliope hummingbird, Selasphorus callope Rufous hummingbird, Selasphorus rufus Wide-tailed hummingbird, Cyananthus latirostris White -Ear Hummingbird, Basilinna Leucotis Rails, Gallops, and Koots American Coot Order: Gruiformes Family: Rallidae Rallidae is a large family of small and medium birds that includes rails, crakes, coots, and gallinules. The most typical family members occupy dense vegetation in humid environments near lakes, marshes or rivers. In general, they are shy and secretive birds, which is difficult to observe. Most species have strong legs and long legs that are well adapted to soft uneven surfaces. They tend to have short, rounded wings and tend to be weak flyers. King Rail, Rallus elegans Virginia Rail, Rallus limicola Sora, Porzana carolina common gallinule, Gallinula galeata American coot, Fulica americana Purple gallinule, Porphyrio martinica Yellow rail, Coturnicops noveboracensis Black rail, Laterallus jamaicensis Cranes Sandhill Cranes Order: Gruiformes Family: Gruidae Cranes are large, long-legged, and long-necked birds. Unlike similar-looking but unrelated herons, cranes fly with their necks outstretched, not pulled back. Most of their elaborate and noisy courting displays or dances. Sandhill Crane, Antigone canadensis Black Crane, Grus americana Stilts and Avocets American Avocet Order: Charadriiformes Family: Recurvirostridae Recurvirostridae is a family of large wading birds that includes avocets and Avocets have long legs and long up-curved bills. Needles have extremely long legs and long, thin, straight accounts. Black-necked stilt, Himantopus mexicanus American avocet, Recurvirostra americana Plovers and lapwings Killdeer Order: Charadriiformes Family: Charadriidae Charadriidae family includes plovers, dotterels, and lapwings. They are small to medium-sized birds with compact bodies, short thick necks and long, usually pointed wings. They are found in open land around the world, mostly in habitats near the water. Black-bellied plover, Pluvialis squatarola american golden-plover, Pluvialis dominica Killdeer, Charadrius vociferus Semipalmated plover, Charadrius semipalmatus Pipe plover, Charadrius melodus Snowy plover, Charadrius nivosus Mountain plover, Charadrius montanus Sandpipers and allies of Wilson's Falarope Order: Charadriiformes Family: Scolopacidae Scolopacidae is a large diverse family of small and medium shorebirds including sandpipers, curlews, godwits, shanks, tattlers, woodcocks, snipes, dowitchers, and falaropes. Most of these species eat small invertebrates picked from mud or soil. Different leg lengths and bills allow several species to feed in the same habitat, especially on the coast, without direct competition for food. High sandpiper, Bartramia longicauda Whimbrel, Numenius phaeopus Eskimo curlew, Numenius borealis (believed extinct) Long-billed curlew, Numenius americanus Hudsonian godwit, Limosa haemastica Marbleled baptismal wit, Limosa fedoa Ruddy turnstone, Arenaria interpres Red phalarope, Calidris canutus Ruff, Calidris pugnax Sharp-tailed sandpiper, Calidris acuminata Silt sandpiper, Calidris himantopus Curlew sandpiper, Calidris ferruginea Sanderling, Calidris alba Dunlin, Calidris alpina Purple sandpiper, Calidris maritima Baird is sandpiper , Calidris bairdii At least sandpiper , Calidris minutilla Sandpiper with white veering sand, Calidris fuscicollis Buff-breasted sandpiper, Calidris subruficollis Breast sandpiper, Calidris melanotos Semipalmated sandpiper, Calidris pusilla West sandpiper, Calidris mauri Short-billed dowitcher, Limnodromus griseus Long-billed dowitcher, Limnodromus scolopaceus american woodcock, Scolopax minor Wilson's snipe, Gallinago delicata Spotted sandpiper, Actitis macularia Lone sandpiper, Tringa solitaria Minor yellowlegs, Tringa flavipes Willet, Tringa semipalmata Greater yellowlegs , Tringa melanoleuca Wilson's falarope, Phalaropus tricolor Red phalarope , Phalaropus lobatus Red falarope, Phalaropus fulicarius Skuas and jaegers Ranking: Charadriiformes Family: Stercorariidae Skuas and jaegers are generally medium to large birds, usually with gray or brown feathers, often with white markings on their wings. They have long accounts with hooked tips and webbed legs with sharp claws. They look like big dark seagulls but have meaty cere above upper lower jaw. They're strong, acrobatic aviaters. Pomarine jaeger, Stercorarius pomarinus Parasitic jaeger, Stercorarius parasiticus Long-tailed jaeger, Stercorarius longicaudus Auks, murrees, and puffins Order: Charadriiformes Family: Alcidae Family Alcidae includes auks, murrees, and puffins. These are birds with short wings that live on the high seas and usually come ashore only for breeding. Long-billed murrelet, Brachyramphus perdx Ancient Murrelet, Synthliboamphus Antiquus Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers Ring-Billed Seagull Order: Charadriiformes Family: Laridae Laridae is a family of medium to large seabirds and includes jaegers, skuas, seagulls, terns, kittiwakes, and skimmers. They are usually gray or white, often with black markings on the head or wings. They have bold, long bills and webbed legs. Black-legged kittiwake, Rissa tridactyla Seagull of Ivory, Seagull Pagophila eburnea Sabine, Xema sabini Bonaparte gull, Seagull Chroicocephalus philadelphia with blackhead gull, Chroicocephalus ridibundus Little gull, Gull Hydrocoloeus minutus Ross, Rhodostethia rosea Laughter gull, Leucophaeus atricilla Franklin gull, Leucophaeus pipixcan mew gull, Larus canus Ring-billed gull, Larus delawarensis western seagull, Larus occidentalis California seagull, Larus californicus herring gull, Larus argentatus Island seagull Larus glaucoides Lesser black-backed seagull, Larus fuscus Slaty-backed seagull, Larus schistgasis Glaucous-winged seagull, Larus glaucescens Glaucous seagull, Larus hyperboreus Big black-backed seagull, Larus marinus Kelp seagull, Larus dominicanus Sooty tern, Onychoprion fuscatus At least tern, Sternula antillarum Caspian tern, Hydroprogne caspia Black tern, Chlidonias niger Common tern, Sterna hirundo Arctic tern, Sterna paradisaea Forster's tern, Sterna forsteri Royal tern, Thalasseern maximus Sandwich t , Thalasseus sandvicensis Black skimmer , Rynchops niger Loons Order: Gaviiformes Family: Gaviidae Loons are waterbirds the size of large ducks to which they are not unrelated. Their feathers are largely gray or black, and they have spear-shaped bills. Loons swim well and fly appropriately, but are almost hopeless on the ground because their feet are positioned toward the back of the body. Red-throated loon, Gavia stellata Arctic loon, Gavia arctica Pacific loon, Gavia pacifica Common loon, Gavia immer Yellow-billed loon, Gavia adamsii Storks Order: Ciconiiformes Family: Ciconiidae Storks are large, heavy, long-legged, long-necked wading birds with long stout bills and wide wingspans. They lack the powder down that other wading birds such as herons, spoonbills, and ibises use to clean up fish slime. Storks don't have a pharynx and are mused. Stork Wood, Mycteria americana Frigatebirds Order: Suliformes Family: Frigatidae Frigatebirds are large seabirds usually found above tropical oceans. They are large, black or black and white, with wings and deep deep Tails. Males have coloured inflatable pockets on their throats. They don't swim or walk and they can't take off from a flat surface. With the largest wingspan-to-body-weight ratio of any bird, they are essentially airborne, able to stay in the air for more than a week. Wonderful Frigate, Frigate Magnificens Goats and Gannets Order: Suliformes Family: Sulidae Sulids make up gannets and goats. Both groups are medium-sized coastal seabirds that dive into fish. Brown booby, Sula leucogaster Anhingas Order: Suliformes Family: Anhingidae Anhingas are cormorant-like waterbirds with very long necks and long, straight beaks. They are fish eaters who often swim only with their necks above the water. Anhinga, Anhinga anhinga Cormorant and Shags Order: Suliformes Family: Phalacrocoracidae Cormorant are medium-to-large waterbirds, usually with predominantly dark feathers and areas of colored skin on the face. The account is long, thin and sharply dependent. Their legs are four-toed and webbed. Double-crested cormorant, Phalacrocorax auritus Neotropic cormorant, Phalacrocorax brasilianus American White Pelicans Order: Pelecaniformes Family: Pelecanidae Pelicans are very large waterbirds with a distinctive bag under their bills. Like other birds in the Pelecaniformes order, they have four webbed toes. American White Pelican, Pelecanus erythrorhynchos Brown Pelican, Pelecanus occidentalis Herons, Egrets and Bitterns Great Blue Heron Order: Pelecaniformes Family: Ardeidae Family Ardeidae contains herons, egrets, and bitterns. Herons and egrets are medium to large wading birds with long necks and legs. Bitterns tend to be shorter by the neck and more secretive. Members of Ardeidae fly with their necks retracted, unlike other long-necked birds such as storks, ibises, and spoonbills. American bittern, Bitterna lentiginosa Least bittern, Ixobrychus exilis Great blue heron, Ardea herodias Big egret, Ardea alba Snowy egret, Egretta thula Little blue heron, Egretta caerulea Tricolored herons, Egretta tricolor reddish egret, Egretta rufescens Cattle egret, Bubulcus ibis Green Heron, Butorides virescens Black-crowned night heron, Nycticorax nycticorax Yellow-crowned night heron, Nyanassa violacea Ibises and spoonbills Order: Pelecaniformes Family: Threskiornithidae Family Threskiornithidae includes ibises and spoonbills. They have long, wide wings. Their bodies tend to be elongated, neck more, with fairly long legs. The bill is also long, curved in the case of ibises, straight and significantly flattened in spoonbills. White ibis, Eudocimus albus Phaniiformes Family: Plegadis chihii Roseate spoonbill, Platalea ajaja New World vultures Turkey vulture Ranking: Cathartiformes Family: Cathartidae New World Vultures are not closely related to vultures of the Old World, superficially resemble them, but are of convergent development. Like the vultures of the Old World, they are janitors, however, unlike old world vultures that find corpses by sight, new world vultures have a good sense of sense of purpose with which corpses are found. Black Vulture, Coragyps atratus Turkey Vulture, Cathartes Aura Osprey Order: Accipitriformes Family: Pandionidae Pandionidae is a monotypical family of fish-eating birds of prey. Its only species has a very large and strong addicted beak, strong legs, strong talons, and keen eyesight. Osprey, Pandion haliaetus Hawks, eagles and dragons Red-tailed hawk Ranking: Accipitriformes Family: Accipitridae Accipitridae is a family of birds of prey that includes hawks, eagles, dragons, harriers, and old world vultures. These birds have very large thick hooked beaks for tearing meat from their corals, strong legs, strong talons, and keen eyesight. White-tailed dragon, Elanus leucurus Swallow-tailed dragon, Elanoides forficatus Golden eagle, Aquila chrysaetos North harrier, Circus Hudsonius Sharp-shone hawk, Accipiter striatus Cooper's hawk, Accipiter cooperii North goshawk, Accipiter gentilis Bald Eagle, Haliaeetus leucoccephalus Mississippii dragon, Ictinia mississippiensis Common black hawk, Buteogallius anthracinus Harris hawk, Parabuteo unicinctus Red-shouldered hawk, Buteo lineatus Wide-winged hawk, Buteo platypterus Swainson's hawk, Buteo sinswaoni Zone-tailed hawk , Buteo albonotatus Red-tailed hawk , Buteo jamaicensis Rough-legged hawk, Buteo lagopus Ferruginous hawk, Buteo regalis Barn-owls Order: Strigiformes Family: Tytonidae Barn-owls are medium to large owls with big heads and characteristic heart-shaped faces. They have long strong legs with strong talons. Barn Owl, Tyto alba Owl Boreal Owl Order: Strigiformes Family: Strigidae Typical owls are small to large lonely nocturnal birds of prey. They have large eyes and ears facing forward, a hawkish beak and a striking circle of feathers around each eye called a facial disc. Flammulated owl, Psiloscops flammeolus Western screech-owl, Megascops kennicottii Eastern screech-owl, Megascops asio Great horned owl, Bubo virginianus Snowy owl, Bubo scandiacus Northern pygmy-owl, Glaucidium gnoma Burrowing owl, Athene cucularia Spotted owl, Strix occidentalis Barred Owl, Strix Cook Long-Eared Owl, Asio otus Short-eared Owl, Asio Flammeus Boreal Owl, Asio Flammeus Boreal Owl, Asio Aegolius Funereus North Saw-Whet Owl, Aegolius acadicus Kingfishers Black Kingfisher Order: Coraciiformes Family: Alcedinidae Kingfishers are medium sized birds with large heads , long pointed bills, short legs and stubble tails. A belted fisherman, Megaceryle alycon clover Red-naped sapsucker Order: Piciformes Family: Picidae clover are small to medium-sized birds with chisel-like beaks, short legs, stiff tails, and long tongues used for insects. Some species have legs with two legs facing forward and two backwards, while several species have only three legs. Many clover have a habit of tapping noisily on tree trunks with their beaks. Lewis's clover, Melanerpes lewis Red-headed Woodpecker, Melanerpes erythrocephalus Acorn Woodpecker, Melanerpes formicivorus Red-bellied woodpecker, Melanerpes carolinus Williamson's sapsucker, Sphyrapicus thiroideus Yellow-bellied sapsucker, Sphyrapicus varius Red-naped sapsucker, Sphyrapicus nuchalis Red-breasted sapsucker, Sphyrapicus ruber American trio-ted woodpecker, Picoides dorsalis Downy woodpecker, Dryobates pubescens Ladder-backed clover, Dryobates scalaris Hairy Woodpecker, Dryobates villosus Northern Flicker, Colaptes auratus Falcons and Caracaras Prairie Falcon Order : Falconiformes Family: Falconidae Falconidae family is a family of birds of prey, especially falcons and caracaras. They differ from hawks, eagles and dragons in that they kill with their beaks instead of talons. Crested caracara, Caracara cheriway American kestrel, Falco sparverius Merlin, Falco columbarius Gyrfalcon, Falco rusticolus Peregrine falcon, Falco peregrinus Prairie falcon, Falco mexicanus Tyrant flycatchers Western kingbird Order: Passeriformes Family: Tyrannidae Tyrant flycatchers are Passerine birds that occur throughout North and South America. Superficially they resemble the old world flycatchers, but they are more robust and have stronger bills. They don't have the sophisticated vocal skills of songbirds. Most, but not all, are fairly clear. As the name suggests, most of them are insectivorous. Dusky-capped flycatcher, Myiarchus tuberculifer Ash-throated flycatcher, Myiarchus cinerascens Large crested flycatcher, Myiarchus crinitus Brown-crested flycatcher, Myiarchus tyrannulus Bigiskidake, Pitangus sulphuratus Sulfur-bellied flycatcher, Myiodynastes luteiventris Tropical Kingbird, Tyrannus melancholicus Couch is kingbird, Tyrannus couchi Cassin is kingbird, Tyrannus vociferans Thick-billed kingbird, Tyrannus crassirostris western kingbird, Tyrannus verticalis eastern kingbird, Tyrannus tyrannus scissors-tailed flycatcher, Tyrannus forficatus Fork-tailed flycatcher, Tyrannus savanna Olive-sided flycatcher , Contopus cooperi western wood-pewee , Contopus sordidulus East wood-bench, Contopus virens Yellow-bellied flycatcher, Empidonax flaviventris Acadian flycatcher, Empidonax virescens Alder flycatcher, Empidonax alorum Willow flycatcher, Empidonax thloei Least flycatcher, Empidonax minimus Hammond's flycatcher, Empidonax hammondi Gray flycatcher, Empidonax wrightii Dusky flycatcher, Empidonax oberholseri Cordilleran flycatcher, Empidonax occidentalis Buff-breasted flycatcher, Empidonax fulvifrons Black phoebe, Sayornis nigricans Eastern phoebe, Sayornis phoebe Say's phoebe, Sayornis saya Vermilion flycatcher , Rubinus Shirkes Logzearhead Shrike Order: Passeriformes Family: Laniidae Shrikes are passerine birds known for their habit of hunting other birds and small animals and bumping unused parts of their bodies into thorns. The beak of shrike is addicted, like a typical bird of prey. Loggerhead shrike, Lanius ludovicianus Northern Sanctuary, Lanius borealis Vireos, shrike-babblers, and erpornis Order: Passeriformes Family: Vireonidae Vireos are a group of small to medium-sized passerine birds mostly confined to the New World, although several other family members are located in Asia. They are typically greenish in color and resemble wood warblers as opposed to their heavier bills. White-eyed Vireo, Vireo griseus Bell's vireo, Vireo bellii Gray vireo, Vireo vicinior Yellow-throated vireo, Vireo flavifrons Plumbeous vireo, Vireo plumbeus Cassin's vireo, Vireo cassinii Blue-headed vireo, Vireo solitarius Philadelphia vireo, Vireo philadelphicus Warbling vireo, Vireo gilvus Red-eyed vireo, Vireo olivaceus Yellow-green vireo, Vireo flavoviridis Crows, jays, and magpies Steller's jay Order: Passeriformes Family: Corvidae Family Corvidae includes crows , ravens, jays, choughs, magpies, treepies, nutcrackers, and ground jays. Corvids are above average in size among Passeriformes, and some of the larger species show high levels of intelligence. Canada jay, Perisoreus canadensis Pinyon jay, Gymnorhynchus cyanocephalus Steller jay, Cyanocitta stelleri Blue jay, Cyanocitta cristata Woodhouse is scrub-jay, Aphelocoma woodhouseii Clark's Nutcracker, Nucifraga's Columbiana Black-Billed Magpie, Pica hudsonia American Crow, Corvus brachyrhynchos Chihuahuan raven, Corvus cryptoleucus Common Raven, Corvus corax Larks Order: Passeriformes Family: Alaudidae Larks are small terrestrial birds with often extravagant songs and views Most lark are quite dull in appearance. Their food is insects and seeds. Horned lark, Eremophila alpestris Swallows Violet-green swallow Order: Passeriformes Family: Hirundinidae Hirundinidae family is adapted for aerial feeding. They have a slim streamlined body, long pointed wings and a short account with a wide gape. The legs are tailored to the possm rather than walking, and the front thumbs are partially connected at the base. Bank swallow, Riparia riparia Tree top, Tachycineta bicolor Violet-green swallow, Tachycineta thalassina North coarsely winged swallow, Stegodypteryx serripennis Purple martin, Progne subis Barn Swallow, Hirundo rustica Cliff Swallow, Petrochelidon Pyrrhontoa Cave Swallow, Petrochelidon Fulva Gawk, Chickadees, and Titmice Mountain Chickadee Order: Passeriformes Family: Paridae Paridae are mainly small subsets of forest species with short stout bills. They have combs. They are customizable mixed-food birds, including seeds and insects. Black caps Poecile atricapilla Mountain chickadee, Poecile gambeli Juniper titmouse, Baeolophus ridgwayi Long-tailed breasts Ranking: Passeriformes Family: Aegithalidae Long-tailed breasts are a group of small passerine birds with medium to long tails. They make a woked gap of nests on the trees. Most eat a mixed diet that includes insects. BushTit, Psaltriparus minimus Nuthatches White-breasted nuthatch Order: Passeriformes Family: Sittidae Nuthatches are small forest birds. They have an unusual ability to climb trees head first, unlike other birds that can only go up. Nuthatches have large heads, short tails, and strong bills and legs. Red-breasted nuthatch, Sitta canadensis White-breasted nuthatch, Sitta carolinensis Pygmy nuthatch, Sitta pygmaea Treecreepers Order: Passeriformes Family: Certhiidae Treecreepers are small forest birds, brown over and white below. They have thin pointed down-curved accounts that they use to deliver insects from the bark. They have stiff tail feathers, like clover, which they use to support themselves on vertical trees. Brown creeper, Certhia americana Wrens Order: Passeriformes Family: Troglodytidae Wrens are small and inconspicuous birds, except for their loud songs. They have short wings and thin down-turned accounts. Several species often hold their tails upright. They're all insectivorous. Rock wren, Salpinctes obsolete canyon wren, Catherpes mexicanus House wren, Troglodytes aedon Pacific wren, Troglodytes pacificus Winter wren, Troglodytes hiemalis Sedge wren, Cistothorus platensis Marsh wren, Cistothorus palustris Carolina wren, Thyrothorus ludovicianus Bewick's wren, Thyromanes bewickii Cactus wren, Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus Gnatcatchers Order: Passeriformes Family: Polioptilidae These dainty birds resemble Old World warblers in their structure and customs, moving restlessly through leaves looking for insects. Gnatcatchers are mainly soft bluish gray colors and have a typical insectivore long sharp account. Many species have distinctive patterns of black heads (especially males) and long, regularly crammed, black and white tails. Blue-gray gnatcatcher, Polioptila caerulea Dippers Order: Passeriformes Family: Cinclidae Dippers are a group of perched birds whose habitat includes aquatic environments in the Americas, Europe and Asia. They are named for their bobbing or dipping movements. These birds have treatments that allow them to dive and walk at the bottom so they can feed on insect larvae. American Dipper, Cinclus Mexicanus Kinglets Ruby-Crowned Kinglet Order: Passeriformes Family: Regulidae Kings are a small family of birds that resemble titmice. They are very small insectivorous birds in the genus Regulus. Adults have colored crowns, which leads to their names. Golden-crowned kinglet, Regulus satrapa Ruby-crowned kinglet, Regulus calendula drushes and Mountain Bluebird Order: Passeriformes Family: Turdidae Thrushes are a group of passerine birds that occur mainly but not exclusively in the old world. They are chubby, soft feathers, small to medium sized insectivorous or sometimes omnivores, often feeding on the ground. Many have attractive songs. Eastern Bluebird, Sialia sialis Western Bluebird, Sialia Mexicana Mountain Bluebird, Sialia Currucoideus Townsend's Solitaire, Myadestes townsendi Veery, Catharus Fuscescens Gray-faced thrush, Catharus minimus Swainson's thrush, Catharus ustulatus Hermit thrush, Catharus guttatus Wood thrush, Hycloichia mustelina American robin, Turdus migratorius Variegated Thrush, Ixoreus naevius Mockingbirds and Thrashers Sage thrasher Order: Passeriformes Family: Mimidae Mimids are a family of passerine birds that includes thrashers , mockingbirds, tremblers, and new world catbirds. These birds are notable for their vocalization, especially their remarkable ability to mimic a wide range of birds and other sounds heard outdoors. Kind of tends to dull gray and brown in its appearance. Grey Catbird, Dumetella carolinensis Curve-billed thrasher, Toxostoma curvirostre Brown thrasher, Toxostoma rufum Long-billed thrasher, Toxostoma longirostre Bendire is thrasher, Toxostoma bendirei Sage thrasher, Oreoscoptes montanus North mockingbird, Mimus polyglottos Starlings Order: Passeriformes Family: Sturnidae Starlings are small to medium-sized passerine birds with strong legs. Their flight is strong and direct and they are very suvel. Their preferred habitat is a relatively open landscape and they eat insects and fruits. Feathers are typically dark with metallic gloss. European Starling, Sturnus vulgaris (I) Waxwings Cedar Waxing Order: Passeriformes Family: Bombycillidae Waxwings are a group of passerine birds with soft silky feathers and unique red tips on some of the wings of feathers. In Czech and cedar waxwings, these tips look like sealing wax and give the group its name. These are the arboreal birds of the northern forests. They live on insects in summer and berries in winter. Bohemian waxwing, Bombycilla garrulus Cedar waxwing, Bombycilla cedrorum Silky-flycatchers Order: Passeriformes Family: Ptilionotidae Silk-flycatchers are a small family of passerine birds that occur mainly in Central America, although the range of this one species extends back to Central California. They are associated with waxwings and like this group, they have soft silk feathers, usually gray or pale yellow. They have small combs. Phainopepla, Phainopepla nitens Old World Sparrows House Sparrow Order: Passeriformes Family: Passeridae Old World Sparrows are small passerine birds. In general, sparrows tend to be small chubby brownish or gray birds with short tails and short strong beaks. Sparrows are seed eaters, but they also consume small insects. Sparrow, Passer Domesticus (I) Wagtails and Pipettes American Pipit Order: Passeriformes Family: Motacillidae Motacillidae is a family of small passerine birds with medium to long tails. These include wagtails, longclaws, and pipits. They are lean earth-feeding insectivors of open land. American Pipit, Anthus rubescens Sprague pipit, Anthus spragueii Finches, euphonias, and allies of Brown-capped pink-finch Order: Passeriformes Family: Fringillidae Finches are seed-eating passerine birds that are small to medium sized and have a strong beak, usually conical and in some species very large. All have twelve tail feathers and nine primaries. These birds have bouncy flight with alternating bouts waving and gliding on closed wings, and most ing well. Brambling, Fringilla montifringilla Evening Grosbeak, Coccythraustes vesperturnis Pine grosbeak, Pinicola enucleator Gray-crowned red-eye-finch, Leucosticte tephrocotis Black dew-finch, Leucosticte atrata Brown-capped pink-finch, Leucosticte australis House finch, Haemorrhous mexicanus Purple finch, Hemorrhous purpureus Cassin's finch, Haemorrhous cassinii Common redpoll, Acanthis flammea Hoary redpoll, Acanthis hornemanni Red crossbill, Loxia curvirostra White-winged crossbill, Loxia leucoptera Pine siskin, Spinus pinus Lesser goldfinch, Spinus psaltria Lawrence's goldfinch Spinus lawrencei American Goldfinch, Spinus tristis Longspurs and Snow Buntings Order: Passeriformes Family: Calcariidae Calcariidae are a group of passerine birds that have traditionally been grouped with New World sparrows but differ in many ways and are usually found in open grassy areas. Lapland longspur, Calcarius lapponicus Chestnut-collar longspur, Calcarius ornatus Smith's longspur, Calcarius pictus Thick-billed longspur, Rhynchophanes mccoynii Snow bunting, Plectrophenax nivalis New World sparrows Spotted towhee Order: Passeriformes Family: Passerellidae Until 2017, these species were considered part of the family emberizidae. Most species are known as sparrows, but these birds are not closely related to the old world sparrows that are in the Passeridae family. Many have distinctive head patterns. Cassin's Sparrow, Peuceaa cassinii Grasshopper Sparrow, Ammodramus savannarum Black-throated Sparrow, Amphispiza bilineata Lark Sparrow, Chondestes Grammacus Lark Bunting, Calamospiza Melanocorys Chipping Sparrow, Spizella Passerina Clay-Colored Sparrow, Spizella Pallida Black-Chinned Sparrow, Spiezella atrugaris Pole sparrow, Spizella pusilla brewery is sparrow, Spizella brewery Fox sparrow, Passerella pouring American tree sparrow, Spizelloides arborea Dark-eyed junco, Junco hyemalis White-crowned sparrow, Zonotrichia leucophrys Golden-crowned sparrow , Zonotrichia atricapilla Harris is sparrow , Zonotrichia querula Sparrow with white throat, Zonotrichia Sparrow sagebrush, Artemisiosipiza nevadensis Vesper sparrow, Poecetes gramineus LeCante is sparrow, Ammospiza leconteii Nelson sparrow, Ammospiza nelsoni Baird is sparrow, Centronyx bairdii Henslow is sparrow, Centronyx henslowii Savannah sparrow, Passerculus sandwichensis Song sparrow, Melospiza melodia Lincoln's Sparrow, Melospiza lincolni Swamp Sparrow, Melospiza georgiana Canyon towhee, Melozone fusca Rufous-crowned sparrow, Aimophila ruficeps Green-tailed, why, Pipilo chlorurus Spotted towhee, Pipilo maculatus East towhee , Pipilo erythrophalate Yellow-breasted chat Order : Passeriformes Family: Icteridae This species has historically been housed in wood-warblers (Parulidae), but still most organs were not sure if it belonged there. She was placed in her own family in 2017. Yellow-breasted chat, Icteria virens Troupials and allies of yellow-headed blackbird Order: Passeriformes Family: Icteridae icterids are a group of small to medium-sized, often colored passerine birds confined to the New World and include grackles, New World blackbirds, and New World orioles. Most species have a black color as the predominant color of feathers, often dazbled by yellow, orange or red. Yellow-headed oriole, Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus Bobolink, Dolichonyx oryzivorus Eastern meadowlark, Sturnella magna Western meadowlark, Sturnella neglecta Oriole Oriole, Icterus spurius hooded oriole, Icterus cucullatus Streak-backed oriole, Icterus pustulatus Bullock's oriole, Icterus galbula Scot oriole, Icterus parisorum Red-winged blackbird, Agelaius phoeniceus Bronze cowboy, Molothrus aeneus Yellow-headed cowbird, Molothrus ater Rusty blackbird, Euphagus carolinus Brewer's blackbird, Euphagus cyanocephalus Common grackle Quiscalus quiscula Great-tailed grackle, Quiscalus mexicanus New World Warblers Yellow-rumped Warbler Order: Passeriformes Family: Parulidae Wood Warblers are a group of small often colored passerine birds confined to the New World. Most are arboreal, but some, like ovenbird and two waterthrushes, are more terrestrial. Most members of this family are insectivorous. Ovenbird, Seiurus aurocapilla Worm-eating warbler, Helminthos vermivorus Louisiana waterthrush, Parkesia motacilla Northern waterthrush , Parkesia noveboracensis Blue-winged warbler, Vermivora cyanoptera Golden-winged Vermivora cyanoptera Black-and-white warbler, Mniotilta varia Prothonotary warbler, Helminthos vermivorus Louisiana waterthrush, Parkesia motacilla Northern waterthrush , Parkesia noveboracensis Blue-winged warbler, Vermivora cyanoptera Golden-winged Vermivora cyanoptera Black-and-white warbler, Mniotilta varia Prothotonotaria citrea Swainson je warbler, Limnothlypis swainsonii Tennessee warbler, Leiothlypis peregrina Orange-koronovaný warbler, Leiothlypis celata Lucy warbler , Leiothlypis Luciae Nashville warbler , Leiothlypis ruficapilla Virginie warbler , Leiothlypis Virginiae Connecticut warbler , Oporornis agilis MacGillivray je warbler , Geothlypis tilmiei Smótko warbler , Geothlypis Philadelphina Kentucky Kentucky Geothlypis formosa Spoločné yellowthroat, Geothlypis trichas s kapučinow warbler, Setophaga citrina americký redstart, Setophaga ruticilla Cape mája warbler, Setophaga tigrina Curleuan warbler, Setophaga cerulea Severná parula, Setophaga americana Trnoplák parula, Setophaga pitayumi Magnolia warbler, Setophaga magnolia Bay-breasted warbler, Setophaga castanea Blackburnian warbler, Setophaga fusca Yellow warbler, Setophaga petechia Chestnut-stranný warbler, Setophaga pensylvanica Blackpoll warbler, Setophaga striata Black-throated blue warbler, Setophaga caerulescens Palm warbler, Setophaga caerulescens Palm warbler, Setophaga castanea Blackburnian warbler, Setophaga magnolia Bay-breasted warbler, Setophaga castanea Blackpoll warbler, Setophaga pensylvanica Blackpoll warbler, Setophaga striata Black-throated blue warbler, Setophaga caerulescens Palm warbler, Setophaga castanea Blackburnian warbler, Setophaga pensylvanica Blackpoll warb Setophaga palmarum Pine warbler , Setophaga pinus Yellow-rumped warbler, Setophaga coronata Yellow-throated warbler, Setophaga dominica Prairie warbler, Setophaga discolor Grace's warbler, Setophaga graciae Black-throated gray warbler, Setophaga nigrescens Townsend's warbler, Set Setophaga palmarum Pine warbler, Setophaga pinus Yellow-rumped warbler, Setophaga cophaga townsendi Pustovník warbler, Setophaga occidentalis Black-throated zelený warbler, Setophaga virens Golden-koronovaný warbler, Basileuterus culicivorus (C) Kanada warbler, Cardellina canadensis Wilson je warbler, Cardellina pusilla Red-čelía warbler, Cardellina rubrifrons Maľované redstart , Myioborus pictus kardináli a spojenci Lazuli bunting Objednat: Passeriformes Rodina: Cardinalidae kardináli sú rodina robnstné, semená-jest' vtáky so silnými ťčami. Oni sú zvyčajne spojené s otvoreným lesom. Pohľavia majú zvyčajne odlišné perie. Pečeňové tanager, Piranga flava Letná tanager, Piranga rubra Scarlet tanager, Piranga olivacea Západnej tanager, Piranga ludoviciana Severnej kardinál, Cardinalis cardinalis Pyrrhuloxia, Cardinalis sinuatus Rose-breasted grosbeak, Pheucticus ludovicianus Black-headed grosbeak, Pheucticus melanocephalus Modrý grosbeak, Passerina caerulea Lazuli bunting, Passerina amoena Indigo bunting, Passerina cyanea Maľované bunting, Passerina ciris Dickcissel, Shawn A. Billemyka Pozri tiež Zoznam vtákov Zoznam vtákov podľa regiónu Zoznam vtákov severnej Ameriky Zoznam vtákov Rocky Mountain National Park Zoznam vtákov Black Canyon z Národného parku Gunnison Referencie ^ Kontrolný zoznam vtákov Colorado získané 2.6.července 2020 ^ R. Terry Chesser, Shawn M. Billemyk, Kevin J. Burns, Carla J. Dunn, Andrew W. L. Dunn, Andrew W. Kratter, Irbj J. Lovette, Nicholas A. Mason , Pamela C. Rasmussen, J.V. Remsen, Jr., Douglas F. Stotz and Kevin Winker. The Sixty-First Amendment to the American Ornithological Society check-list North American birds. Auk 2020, vol. 137:1-24 won on July 1, 2020 ^ Mexican Duck Species Map. Cornell Lab of Ornithology. July 2, 2020. Renewed July 2, 2020. ^ Check-list North and Central American Birds. American Ornithological Society. June 30, 2020. Renewed July 1, 2020. External links Colorado field ornithologists obtained from

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