Golden-Cheeked Warbler

Conservation Status: Endangered



Golden-Cheeked Warbler

Setophaga chrysoparia



The Golden-Cheeked Warbler is an endangered bird that nests primarily in Juniper-Oak woodlands. With striking yellow and black plumage, the Golden-Cheeked Warbler is the only bird species whose population nests exclusively in the state of Texas.





Conservation: Many Golden-Cheeked Warbler habitats have been destroyed due to construction and agriculture. In addition, Juniper trees, their primary nesting place, have been dwindling in number. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is currently creating protected areas for the Golden-Cheeked Warbler to live.





HabitatWoodlands

DietVarious insects

NestingJuniper trees

Did you know: The Golden-Cheeked Warbler was first discovered around 1860 in Guatemala. However; their nesting grounds in Texas were not discovered for another four years.

Conservation Status: Vulnerable

Florida Scrub-Jay



Florida Scrub-Jay

Aphelocoma coerulescens



The Florida Scrub-Jay is a social, ground-foraging bird that lives exclusively in Florida. Primarily found in the low-growing scrublands of Central Florida, the Florida Scrub-Jay is omnivorous and eats a wide variety of nuts, insects, mice, and other small wildlife.





Conservation: The Florida Scrub-Jay's habitat has dwindled significantly over the past few decades due to climate change and habitat fragmentation. Based on recent studies, it is estimated that only 4,000 - 8,000 Florida Scrub-Jays are left in the wild.





HabitatFlorida Scrublands

Diet Omnivore

Nesting Trees

Did you know: The oldest recorded Florida Scrub-Jay was nearly 15 years old when it was documented in 1990.

Conservation Status: Near Threatened

Piping Plover

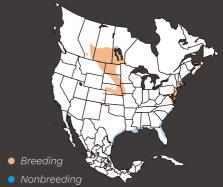


Piping PloverCharadrius melodus



The Piping Plover is a small shorebird that lives in coastal regions and barrier islands in North America. With a sharp black collar and orange bill, these lively birds nest farther up on the beach away from the water's edge, and feed primarily on insects, worms, and crustaceans.





Conservation: The Piping Plover is globally threatened and has become uncommon in its typical ranges. Their total population is estimated to be only 7,000-9,000 individuals. Currently, there are several ongoing conservation efforts, including beach closures in known nesting areas during breeding season.





HabitatShorelines

DietInsects, Crustaceans

NestingSandy beaches

Did you know: Even though they travel hundreds of miles between their winter and summer breeding sites, most Piping Plovers return to nearly the exact same nesting location each time.

金颊莺

保护状态:濒危



金颊莺是一种濒临灭绝的鸟类,主要在杜松橡树林地筑巢。金颊莺有着醒目的黄色和黑色羽毛,是唯一一种只在德克萨斯州筑巢的鸟类。





保护措施: 许多金颊莺的栖息地因建筑和农业而遭到破坏。此外,它们的主要筑巢地杜松树的数量也在减少。美国鱼类和野生动物管理局目前正在为金颊莺建立保护区。





栖息地 兀兰

饮食 各种昆虫

筑巢地 杜松树

你知道吗: 金颊莺于 1860 年左右在危地马拉首次被发现。然而, 它们在德克萨斯州的筑巢地又过了四年才被发现。

灌丛鸦

保护状态:易危



灌丛鸦是一种仅生活在佛罗里达的群居、地面觅食的鸟类。灌丛鸦主要生活在佛罗里达州中部的低矮灌木丛中,是杂食性动物。食物对象是各种各样的坚果、昆虫、老鼠和其他小型野生动物。





保护措施:由于气候变化和栖息地破碎化,在过去的几十年里,灌丛鸦的栖息地已显着减少。根据最近的研究,估计仅有 4,000 - 8,000 只灌丛鸦留在野外。





栖息地 佛罗里达灌木丛

饮食 杂食动物

筑巢地 树木

你知道吗:1990年记录到的年龄最大的灌丛鸦是在15岁左右。

笛鸻

保护状态:近危



笛鸻是一种生活在北美沿海地区和障壁岛的小型鸻鹬。这些活泼的鸟有着锋利的黑色项圈和橙色的喙,在远离水边的海滩上筑巢,主要以昆虫、蠕虫和甲壳类动物为食。





保护措施: 笛鸻在全球范围内受到威胁,并且在其常规栖息地变得不常见。它们总量估计仅有7,000-9,000只。目前,有几项正在进行的保护工作,包括在繁殖季节关闭已知筑巢区的海滩。



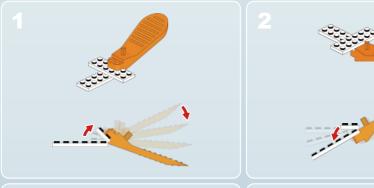


栖息地 海岸线

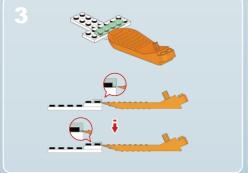
饮食 昆虫、甲壳类动物

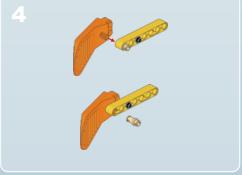
筑巢地 沙滩

你知道吗:尽管它们在冬季和夏季繁殖地之间旅行数百英里,但大多数 笛鸻每次都会返回几乎完全相同的筑巢位置。









How the clip brick works!

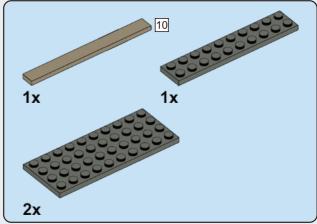


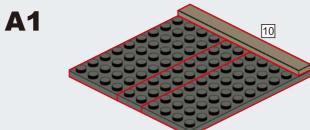


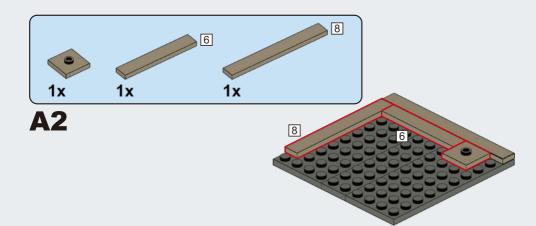


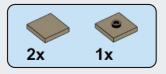


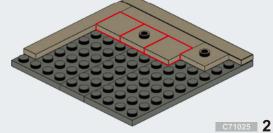


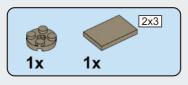


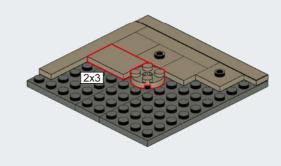


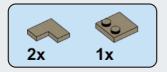


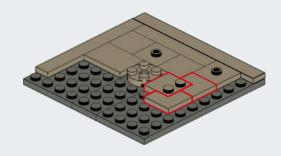


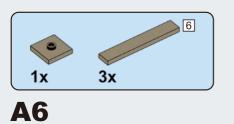


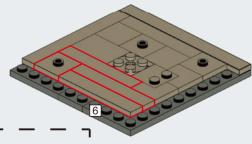


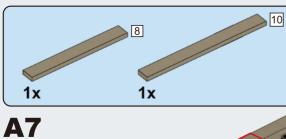


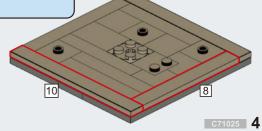


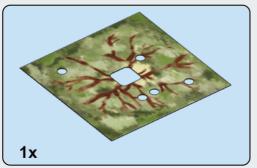


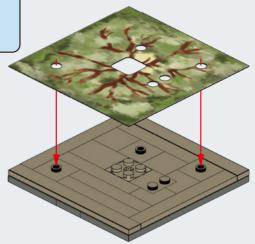










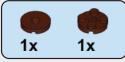


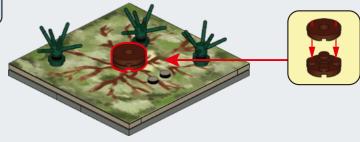


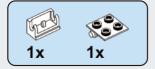


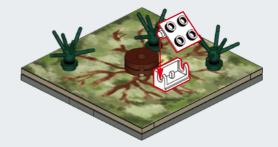


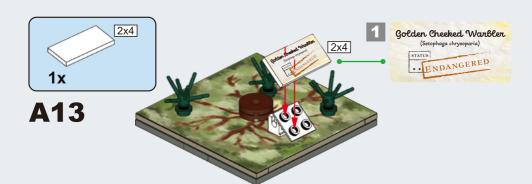








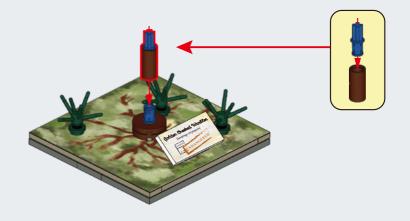




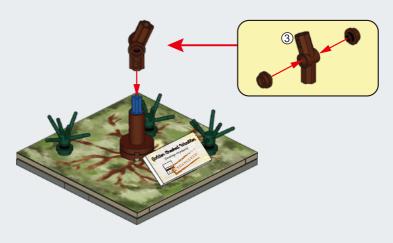


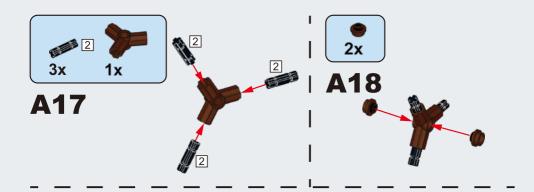


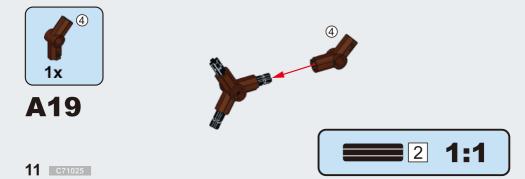


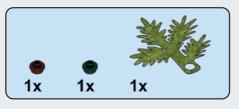




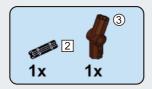




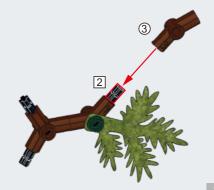










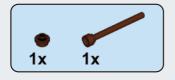






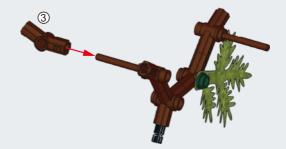


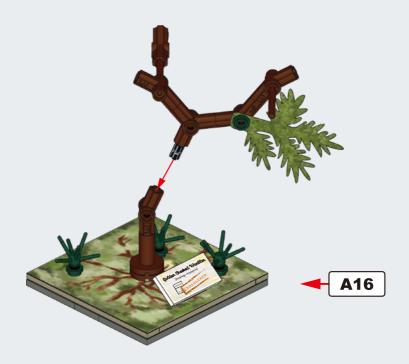


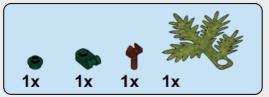




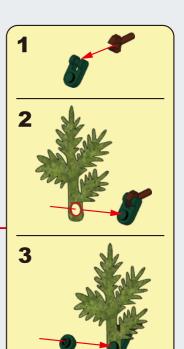


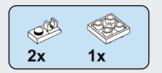




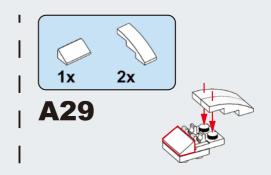




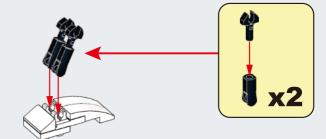






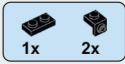














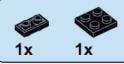




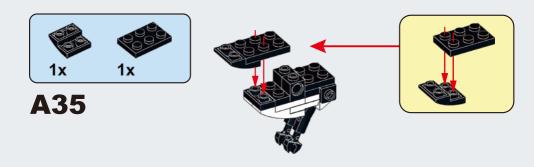


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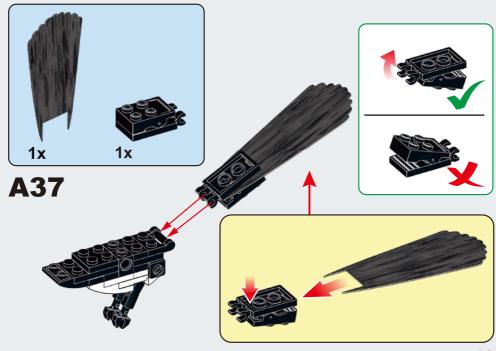


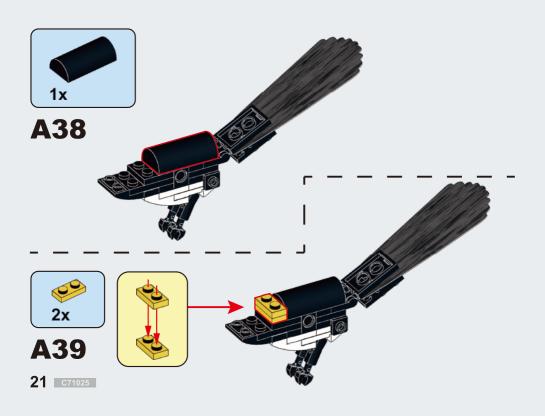


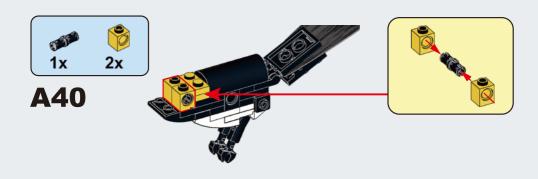


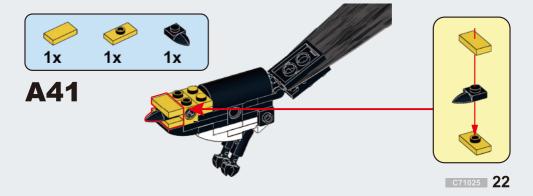






































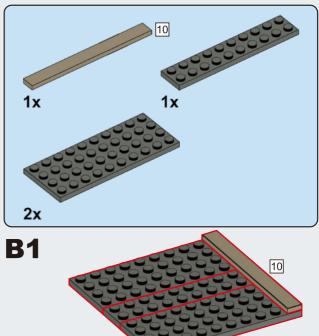


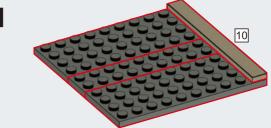


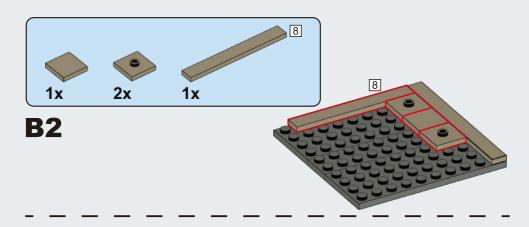


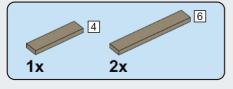


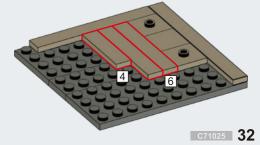


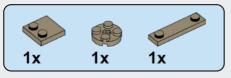


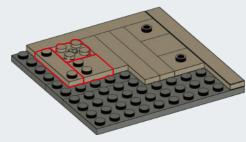


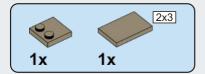


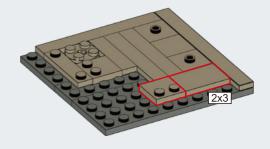


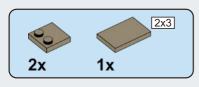


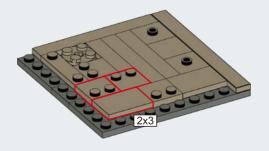


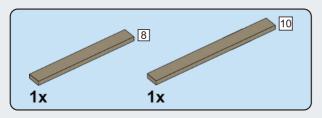


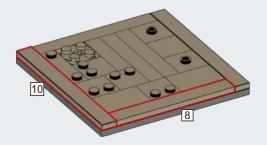


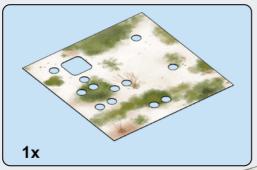


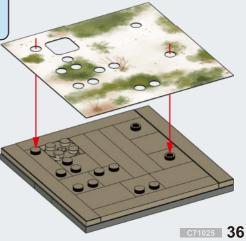


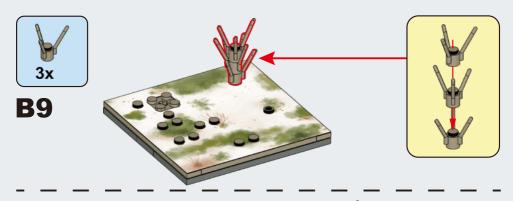


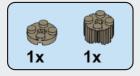


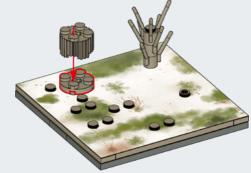


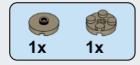


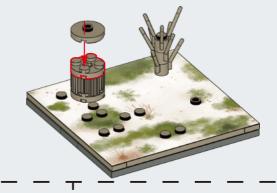






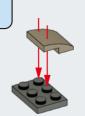




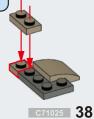


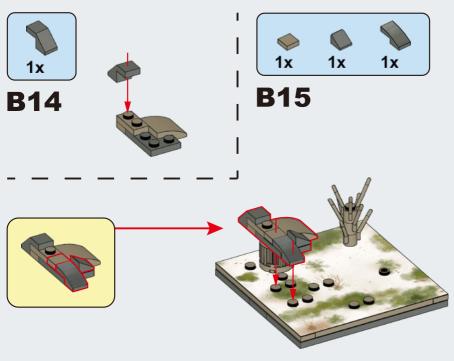


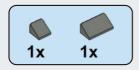
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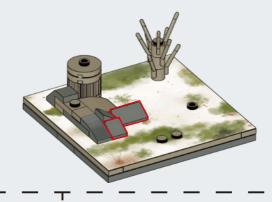






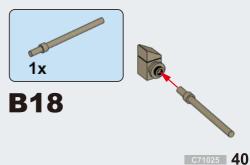


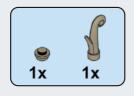




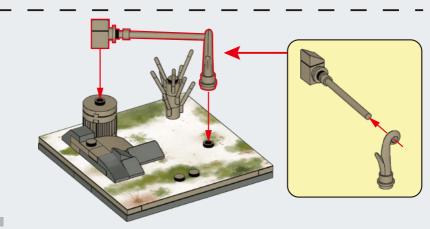


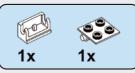


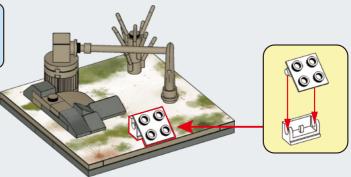


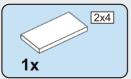


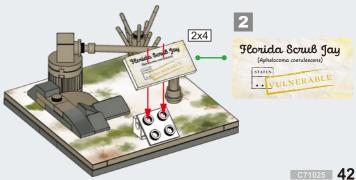


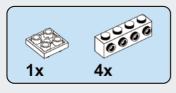








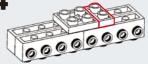






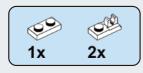


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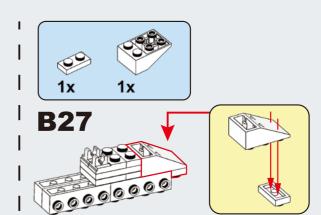


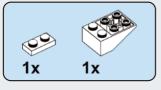


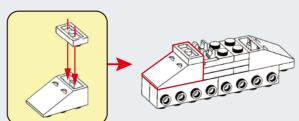


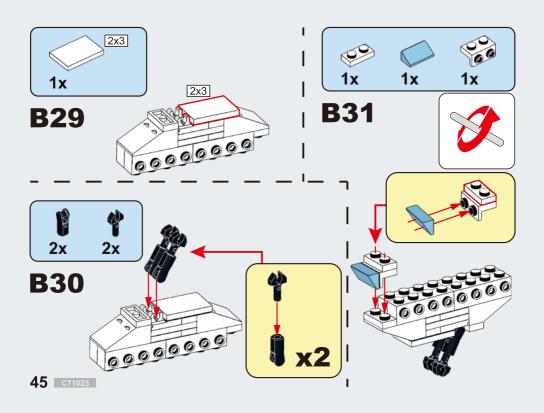


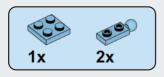


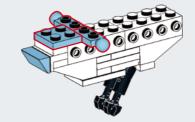


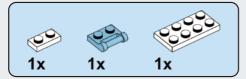


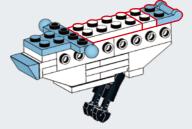


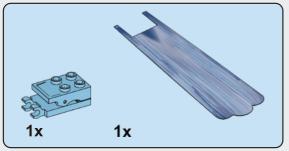


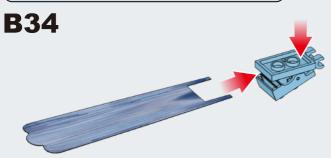


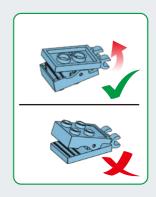


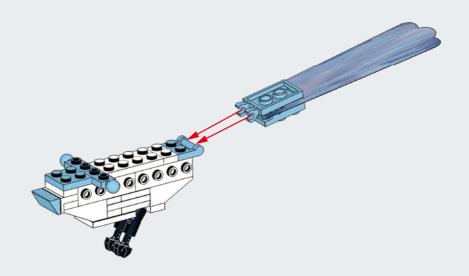




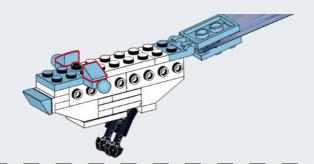


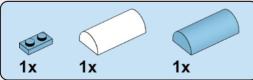


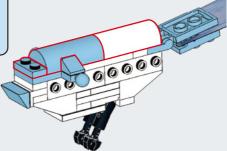


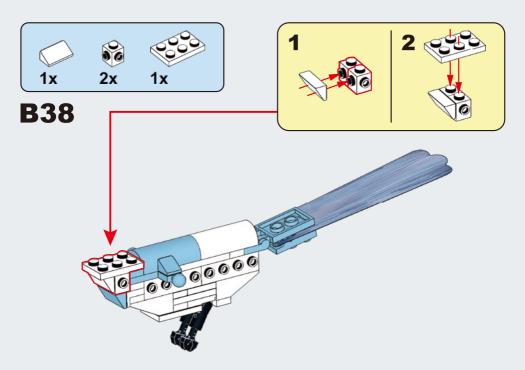


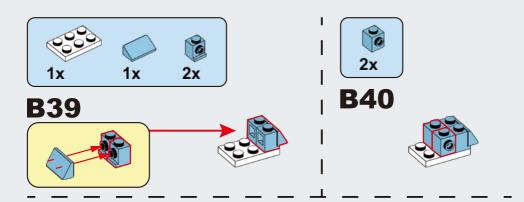


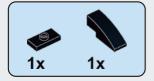






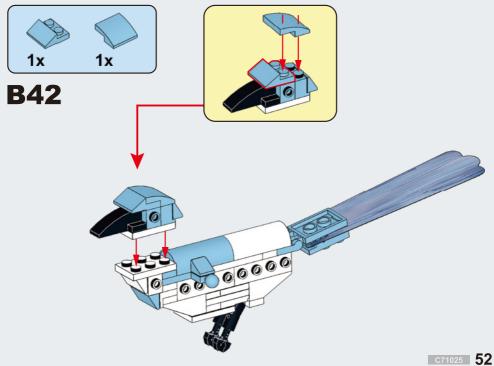












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Endangered Birds of North America



