

Chapter 1 : List of Bird Species -- Bird Photos

Working Together for Birds And Their Habitats Working Together for Birds And Their Habitats How you can help birds Be a voice for birds! Partner with Pacific Birds Advocate For Joint Ventures Expand your Conservation Network How we can help you You are not working alone!

Browsing is a valuable way to learn about birds, however it is a brute force approach and not designed for identification. A more sophisticated approach to finding a bird with specific field marks is to use the Step by Step Search. You can also try the Wizard to find a bird, which uses a question and answer approach, but again it does not give you the flexibility of the Step by Step Search.

Western Grebe Western Grebe: Large, long-necked grebe with dark gray upperparts, white underparts, gray sides and flanks. Lower face and front of neck are white; black cap extends below eye. Back of neck is black. Bill is long, thin, and dull olive-yellow. Winter birds are duller gray and juveniles are light gray overall. Wings have white stripes visible in flight.

Medium crested cormorant with dull black body. Face, back have slender white plumes. Bright blue throat pouch bordered with yellow. Dives for fish, crabs and shrimp. Holds wings out to dry. Strong direct flight with rapid, powerful wing beats, flies in straight line formation.

Double-crested Cormorant Double-crested Cormorant: Medium cormorant with iridescent black body and orange throat pouch. Western birds have white feather tufts over each eye in early summer. Pale bill is long and hooked. Black legs and feet. Feeds on fish, amphibians and crustaceans. Strong direct flight, soars on thermals.

Pelagic Cormorant Pelagic Cormorant: Small cormorant with glossy black body and bold white patches on flanks. Red face and throat pouch. Head and neck are held straight in flight, with head appearing no wider than neck. Feeds on fish, crustaceans and other invertebrates. Graceful direct flight with rapid wing beats.

Surf Scoter Surf Scoter: This medium-sized diving duck is entirely black except for white patches on the forehead and nape. It has an orange, black and white bill, white eyes and orange legs and feet. The female is less distinctly marked with smudgy face patches and dark bill. It dives for food, primarily mollusks and crustaceans. Rapid direct flight with strong wing beats. Flies in straight line formation.

Mew Gull Mew Gull: Medium-sized gull with gray back and upperwings, and white head, neck, breast, and belly. Bill is bright yellow. Wings have white-spotted black tips; tail is white. Feet and legs are dull yellow. Undulating, with several rapid wingbeats and a pause.

Glaucous Gull Glaucous Gull: This large white gull has a pale gray back and yellow eyes. The bill is yellow with a red spot on the lower mandible. The wings are white-edged and white tipped; the legs and feet are pink. It is an active predator of seabird nesting colonies. Diet includes fish, insects and birds. It has slow steady wing beats and soars on thermals and updrafts. The sexes are similar.

California Gull California Gull: This is a medium-sized gull with a white head and underparts, gray wings and black wing tips. The bill and legs are yellow, and it has a red eyering. It has a strong direct flight with deep wing beats. It feeds on worms, mice, other birds and their eggs, and garbage.

Glaucous-winged Gull Glaucous-winged Gull: This large gull has gray upperparts with white underparts, head and neck. The eyes are dark and the bill is yellow with a red spot on the lower mandible. The wings are gray with white edges and spots near the tips. The legs and feet are pink. It feeds on fish, small birds, or almost anything. It has a powerful direct flight and often soars on thermals.

Western Gull Western Gull: This large gull has gray upperparts, white head, neck, tail and underparts, yellow eyes, a bright yellow bill with red spot near tip and pale pink legs and feet. It has gray upper wings, white-edged with white-spotted black tips. Diet includes fish, crabs, clams, eggs, carrion and garbage. It has a direct flight; strong, steady wing beats; soars on thermals.

Common Murre Common Murre: Medium seabird with brown-black upperparts, throat, white underparts, and long dark bill. Some Atlantic birds have a narrow white eye-ring and stripe extending past the eye. Can dive to depths of more than feet. Feeds on fish and invertebrates.

Pigeon Guillemot Pigeon Guillemot: Medium-sized seabird with black body and large white wing patches interrupted by black bars. Wings are paler below. Bill is black, pointed, and long. Legs and feet are bright red. Feeds on crustaceans, mollusks and marine worms. Strong swift direct flight low over water.

Parakeet Auklet Parakeet Auklet: Small seabird with black head and upperparts, white underparts, and distinct yellow-white plumes behind eyes. Bill is large, conical, and bright orange-red. Legs and feet are gray. Feeds

on small fish, crustaceans and jellyfish. Strong direct flight with rapid wing beats. Tufted Puffin Tufted Puffin: Medium-sized seabird, black overall except for white face and glossy yellow plumes behind eyes. Large bill, mostly bright red with yellow and sometimes green markings. Legs and feet are bright orange. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, mollusks, squid and algae. Small seabird with slate-gray upperparts, pale gray underparts, white belly. Pale yellow eyes with a white crescent patch above them. Short black bill has white spot at base of lower mandible that is visible at close range. Short tail and rounded wings. Ancient Murrelet Ancient Murrelet: Small, pelagic seabird with black head and dark gray back and wings. White underparts extend up onto the face as a cheek patch. Bill is short and yellow with a blackish tip. An open ocean species vaguely resembling a small penguin that can fly.

Chapter 2 : List of birds of Washington (state) - Wikipedia

Identify birds in North America for bird watching or as a bird guide. For birders and identification of wild birds. Birds of North America from in Pacific Coast.

It is bordered on the east by the Puget Trough lowlands, and on the south by the Columbia River. The ecoregion itself extends north to Vancouver Island and south through much of the Coast Ranges of Oregon. Extensive coastal lowlands with sedimentary marine and glacial deposits border both sets of uplands and are more extensive in the Chehalis River basin. Pleistocene glaciation carved valleys and cirques in the Olympics and extended south to the Chehalis River. The coast north of Grays Harbor is rugged, with cliffs and jagged islands, while from Grays Harbor south flatness and sand dunes prevail. The Lower Columbia River is a prominent landscape feature important for birds. Coastal lowlands receive much less precipitation e. Snow blankets the Olympics with accumulations up to 10 feet or more and persists at higher elevations into mid-summer although only episodic in the lowland winters , and the higher peaks have permanent glaciers. The southern end of the ecoregion is distinctly warmer than the northern end, spring arriving perceptibly earlier. With prevailing southwesterly winds dropping most of their moisture on west slopes, the northeastern corner of the region is in a distinct rain shadow, the annual precipitation declining dramatically toward the coastal lowlands. Common broadleaf trees, again mostly associated with river valleys, are red alder, black cottonwood, and bigleaf maple. Vine maple and other small trees and numerous evergreen shrubs, especially in the heather family, are common in the forest understory. The wettest west-side forests have been rightfully called temperate rain forests. Higher elevations feature smaller trees of different species, for example Pacific silver fir, subalpine fir, mountain hemlock, and Alaska yellow cedar, and highest elevations have ever-diminishing tree height and subalpine meadows until open alpine parkland gives way to snow and ice. On the drier east side of the Olympics, a drier, more open conifer forest occurs but with mostly the same species. Coastal dunes and salt marshes support large stands of herbaceous vegetation containing strictly coastal plant species. Freshwater wetlands consist largely of stream and river systems draining the uplands all along the coast, but there are marshes, ponds, and lakes scattered around the flat lowlands and numerous alpine lakes in the Olympic Mountains. Sphagnum bogs are of local significance. Coastal waters are underlain by rock and sand, depending on coastal topography, and support dense communities of marine algae and invertebrates. Because of ongoing logging, stands in all stages of forest succession are scattered through most of the ecoregion. Agriculture has a minor impact, but logging, which has occurred over a very large proportion of the ecoregion, has had a major effect on the original vegetation cover. The major stronghold of old-growth forest is Olympic National Park, covering much of the center of the Olympic Peninsula, but the majority of old growth in the ecoregion has been logged at least once. Commercial fishing, as well as dams up the Columbia River, have had an impact on fish faunas, which in turn affect seabirds.

Chapter 3 : Birds found in Pacific Coast

Pocket Guide to Beach Birds of California the Pacific Coast Highway in increased human enjoyment of beaches but not without a cost. Habitat loss.

I remember learning to read. I wanted to create a series of identification articles. No, not immature gulls and Empidonax flycatchers. These groups are truly hard. But what fairly common birds or species pairs do birders in the Pacific Northwest have trouble with? The distinction is subtle, but important. Many of the birds on the following list, however, are common birds, but misidentified none-the-less. In the past I tackled a few of these already on my blog. The separation of Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs is certainly a challenge for some. Canada Goose or Cackling? This still has some more experienced birders unsure. Never heard of Cassin Junco? Then you are probably misidentifying them as Slate-colored Juncos. So a few weeks ago I sent out an email to several experienced birders throughout different areas of the Pacific Northwest to ask them what 10 species, or so, are giving birders in their area trouble. I got responses back from 5 including, providentially, a less experienced birder I had not approached. Chuck Gates in central Oregon sent a list of 45 birds. Steve Shunk, also in central Oregon, stuck to 10 birds. Charlie Wright in Washington mentioned 9 specific challenges, some additional general groups, and some problems with bird song or call confusion. Robert Mortenson gave me his perspective from Idaho and Utah with a list of And Richard Leinen in the Portland area gave me 13 that still give him some problems. All told, challenges from 6 persons. Would you believe that 70 different ID challenges were mentioned? Here, then, is a countdown of the most misidentified birds in the Pacific Northwest, along with some comments about what might make them such a challenge to identify. Fortunately, range and habitat helps separate them. As with many shorebirds, ID is complicated by separate and long-held juvenile, breeding, and non-breeding plumages. The relative length of the bill can help, unless forehead feathers are worn and damaged from digging nest cavities. Most misidentified Pacific NW birds The following 3 identification challenges each were mentioned on 4 out of 6 lists. When looking at a perched bird, rather than trying to gauge the relative size of the eye to the rest of the head, look at the front of the tarsus and remember how the Sharp-shinned Hawk got its name.

Chapter 4 : Identify a bird seen in Pacific Coast by color

Description of birds found in Washington state. Location This ecoregion includes most of the Olympic Peninsula (but not its northern and eastern coastal plain), the lowlands of the Chehalis River drainage and around Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay, the Willapa Hills, and coastal waters out to three miles offshore on the outer coast and out to the international boundary on the Strait of Juan de.

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Chapter 5 : Geodyssey | Ecuador | Birds of the Pacific Coast

Seabirds of the Pacific Northwest Seabirds are ocean-dwelling birds that live off the bounty North Pacific coast and can live over 30 years.

The West is the best - get here and we will do the rest! A Paradise for Birders We do manage tours for guests arriving by cruise ship. Please inquire for our special schedules. The coastline of the bay is relatively featureless, except for a few small inlets at the mouths of rivers, such as a Yelapa, Boca de Tomatlan, and Mismaloya. In the mouth of the bay is a small cluster of rocky islands, the Marietas or Islas Marietas where some sea birds nest in season. High mountains come down to the waters edge generally extending from San Blas, Nayarit to the north, and southward to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Bahia de Banderas, is carved out of these mountains and the cut extends inward in a northeasterly direction as a valley, the Valle de Banderas, or Valley of Flags. The high mountains surround the edge of the valley forming an area isolated from other sea level valleys to the north and south. The valley is not large by world standards with an area of to square miles. It is relatively flat, especially in the delta area. Towards the sides of the valley there are low foothills, but then the mountains rise quite sharply, sometimes precipitously. On the north side, the valley is bound by the Sierra Vallejo, and on the south, by the even higher Sierra Cuale. This list covers the floor of the valley primarily, up to meters in altitude, including the foothills and some of the river gorges for a short distance, but excluding the mountains themselves. It also includes the edges of the bay from Punta de Mita on the outer northwestern point on around the bay to Yelapa on the south, as well as the bay itself. The mountainside surrounding the bay and valley are coated with vegetation distinctly different from that of the valley, namely the tropical deciduous forest. Locally, this type of terrain is called "the jungle", but is quite different from true jungle vegetation of more southern parts of the continent. The tropical deciduous forest ends at the bottom of the mountains although in some places it may extend along rivers briefly where they enter the valley. In the dry winter period much of the vegetation becomes leafless. The valley is as much as it represents a more-or-less unique biological area isolated for miles from other such units, isolated by mountains clothed with vegetation very distinct from that of the valley. This isolation is not absolute by any means, but works for many species of birds, and retards movements of many others. The Rio Ameca is the major river in the valley and has had a major influence on the valley floor it comes out of the mountains to the east, through a steep-walled rocky gorge, having arisen in the vicinity of Guadalajara. A constant wash of sand occurs from out of the mountain gorge of the river. This is constantly being removed as a major construction material in the area, and after each rainy season when the river is at its peak, a new supply of sand seems to have been deposited. The terminus of the river forms an estuary of three or four miles in depth and at the mouth are some small mangrove swamps. Only one other river of consequence, the Rio Mascota, exists in the valley. The Rio Mascota is a tributary of the Rio Ameca. The Rio Ameca is the border, locally, between two Mexican states, Nayarit to the north and Jalisco to the south. This highly endangered species is facing extinction due to loss of habitat and mainly since hatchlings are widely extirpated by poachers to be sold as pets. And unless strong measures are not taken immediately, this species will be disappearing from the wild within the next 20 or 30 years. Even tough just being started since this conservation group has already achieved great recognition for meeting their goals and established several strategies for trying to overcome the extinction process for this bird and other endangered species. Although the challenges are enormous and sometimes it seems that all the efforts will not be enough. We believe macaws belong to the wild and they represent the spirits of the wild in the Tropical Forests and Jungles where they inhabit. We invite you to participate and join us in our duty to maintain the beauty of the wild where it belongs. Please Visit [Macawforever Website](#).

Chapter 6 : Pacific Northwest Coast

*Conserving coastal birds and their habitats (PHOTO: Come along, now! California Least Tern with chicks)
Collaborations are at the heart of many successful conservation efforts.*

The name was unusual enough to grab my attention, but after learning more about them, I found these shore birds not only to be quite beautiful, but interesting too. Especially the Blue-footed Boobies *Sula nebouxii*. It also works out that the brighter the blue feet, the more attractive the males are to the females, and the males really do like to strut their stuff. Their feet, that is. When day breaks, they take to the air in search of seafood, sometimes fishing in cooperative groups. They may fly far out to sea while keeping a keen eye out for schools of small fish, such as anchovies. When their prey is in sight, these seabirds utilize the physical adaptations that make them exceptional divers. They fold their long wings back around their streamlined bodies and plunge into the water from as high as 80 feet 24 meters. Wikimedia Commons Blue-footed boobies average 32 inches long with wingspans of 5 feet. They weigh just over 3 pounds. Females are slightly larger than the males. They range from the Gulf of California to Peru, along the eastern Pacific coast. About half of the breeding pairs are found on the Galapagos Islands. They are not very self-aware and show unwarranted bravery, so they are easily captured or worse by people or predators. Blue-footed boobies have a unique mating dance. The male raises one blue foot in the air and then the other as he struts in front of the female. Both the male and the female stretch their necks and point their bills to the sky. The male spreads his wings and whistles. The female may tuck her head under her wing. Stay tuned for the credits. If you have an interest in a shore bird or any coastal wildlife and would like more information, please let us know on the Questions and Requests page. One Shell of a Find Happy beach birdwatching!

Chapter 7 : Bird Watching Mexico - Puerto Vallarta, Mexico - A Birders Paradise

Three Pacific coast species are on the federal endangered species list (Brown Pelican, Least Tern, and Marbled Murrelet), and seven more are federal birds of Special Conservation Concern. One initial focus is the California Marine Life Protection Act, which allows public representatives to create a network of marine reserves - underwater.

The wildlife along this region ranges from small crabs to playful sea lions to large humpback whales. Pinnipeds Pinnipeds are marine mammals with four fins or flippers. Seals, sea lions and walrus are the three types of pinnipeds. Of the three families of pinnipeds, only two are represented in California: These mammals spend much of their time in the water, although they come on land to mate, give birth, rest and molt. Other California pinnipeds include Pacific harbor seals, fur seals and Steller sea lions. Cetaceans The California coast is known for whale viewing with a handful of species making their presence known. Baleen whales, including gray whales *Eschrichtius robustus* , blue whales *Balaenoptera musculus* , humpback whales *Megaptera novaeangliae* and minke whales *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* call the waters along California home during some parts of their lives. The gray whale reaches lengths of just under 50 feet. Humpback whales grow to 56 feet and are particularly energetic, offering tail-slapping, breaching and singing. Coastal Birds Numerous birds inhabit the coast or shorelines of California. The sooty shearwater *Puffinus griseus* come to the California coast every spring and summer. A distinct population of marbled murrelet *Brachyramphus marmoratus* is the only seabird that nests in trees. The endangered California least tern *Sterna antillarum browni* has a momentarily stable population of approximately 7, birds. Other birds include brown pelicans *Pelecanus occidentalis* , western gulls *Larus occidentalis* , Pacific loons *Gavia pacifica* and double-crested cormorants *Phalacrocorax auritus*. Marine Turtles Several types of marine turtles, or sea turtles, inhabit the Pacific waters off of California. The green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas* is the most common California sea turtle and can reach close to pounds. The largest California sea turtle is the leatherback *Dermochelys coriacea*. These large, rubbery turtles can reach almost 9 feet long and are most commonly encountered off central California during late summer and early fall. These large sea turtles are facing extinction. Other California sea turtles include Pacific hawksbilla *Eretmochelys imbricata* *bissa* ; the largest hard-shelled sea turtle, the loggerhead *Caretta caretta* ; and the smallest sea turtle, the Olive ridley *Lepidochelys olivacea*. Other California Coastal Creatures Several invertebrates also inhabit the California coast and the adjacent waters. California animals belonging to the phylum Echinodermata include bat stars *Asterina miniata* , ochre sea stars *Pisaster ochraceus* , giant knobby stars *Pisaster giganteus* , purple and red sea urchins *Strongylocentrotus* spp. Several anemones and crustaceans are also common sights in the waters and shorelines of California.

Chapter 8 : Mexico Pacific Coast Field Identification Guides by Rainforest Publications

Online shopping from a great selection at Books Store. Costa Rica Birds of the Nicoya Peninsula and Guanacaste Dry Forest Wildlife Guide (Laminated Foldout Pocket Field Guide to the birds of the Pacific Coast dry forest) (English and Spanish Edition).

Chapter 9 : List of birds of Mexico - Wikipedia

The birds of the Pacific Flyway depend on a diverse chain of habitats, from Arctic tundra and northwestern rainforest to tropical beaches and mangroves. Audubon's network of chapters, volunteers, activists, and members is preserving and restoring these vital links along the way.