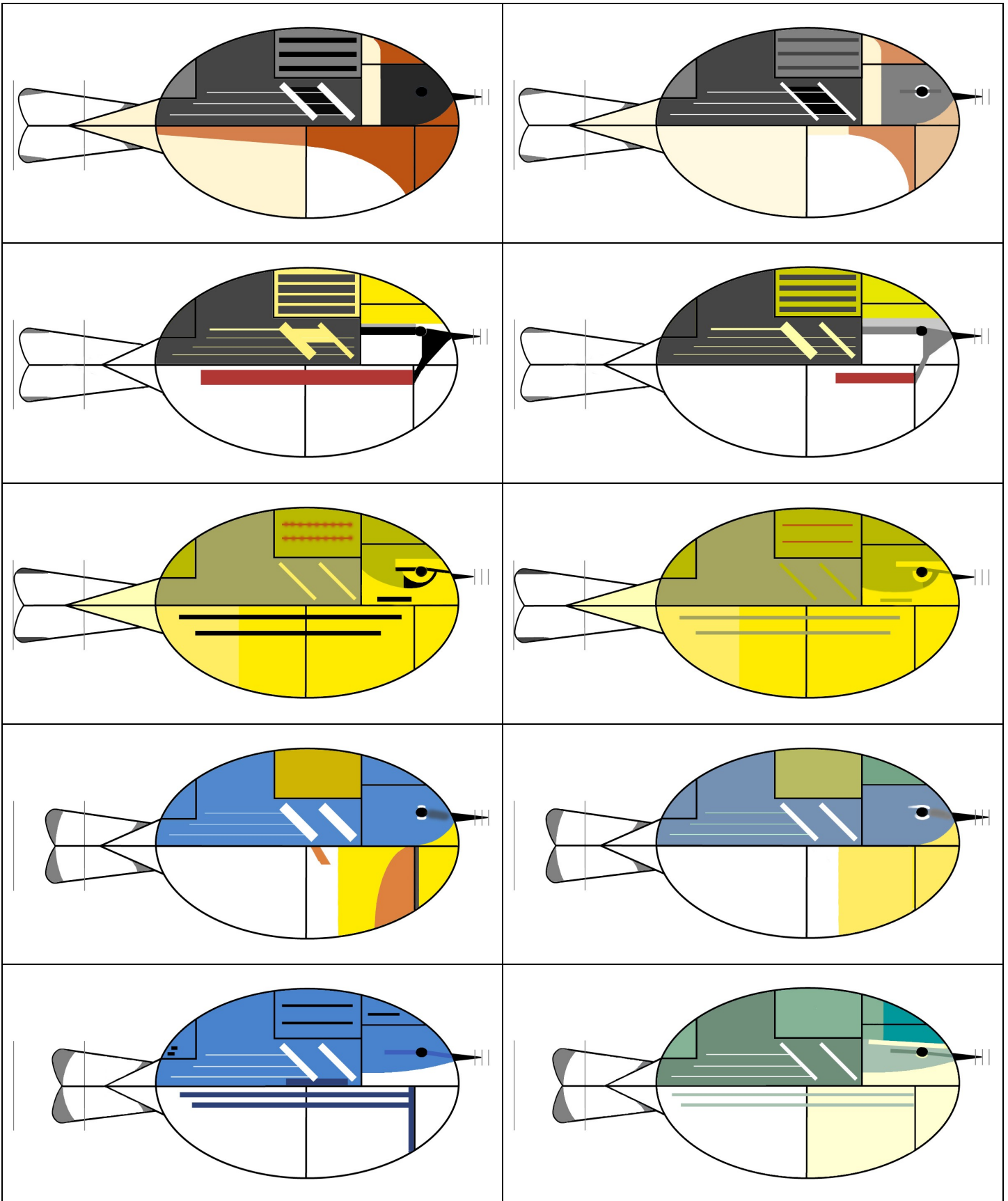


64 box crayon warblers: Bay-breasted Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Northern Parula, Cerulean Warbler

Males on the left. Females on the right.

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Print the Warbler Flashcards double-sided and then cut them out. More info and suggestions are at WhiteOakBayou.org.

Bay-breasted Warbler (Female)

The male has a black face and orangey-brown spray paint across his crown, throat, and sides (note that the reach of the “paint” varies a lot). The female is duller and has white eye arcs. They usually feed in the upper portions of trees. Spring migration peaks between late April and mid May.

Chestnut-sided Warbler (Female)

Chestnuts wear a spiffy ball cap turned backward, aviator sunglasses, and a rusty-red scarf (more properly known as broad streaking along the sides or “flanks”). They usually feed in the lower branches of trees or in brush below. Spring migration peaks between mid April and late May.

Prairie Warbler (Female)

The key field mark on Prairies is the dark eyeline joined to the dark arc below, with the in-between area filled with yellow. They usually feed in the lower branches of trees or in brush below. They are uncommon visitors, with spring migration running from mid March through late April.

Northern Parula (Female)

The amount of black and rusty-orange on the male’s breast varies, with little to no orange on the females. They usually feed at the outermost branches of trees. Spring migration peaks between early March and early May, with a few nesting in the region and remaining through summer.

Cerulean Warbler (Female)

Males are sky-blue on top, while females are greenish-blue. They usually feed in the upper branches of trees and are difficult to spot. They are uncommon, with their numbers declining rapidly due to habitat loss. Spring migration peaks between early April and early May.

Bay-breasted Warbler (Male)

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