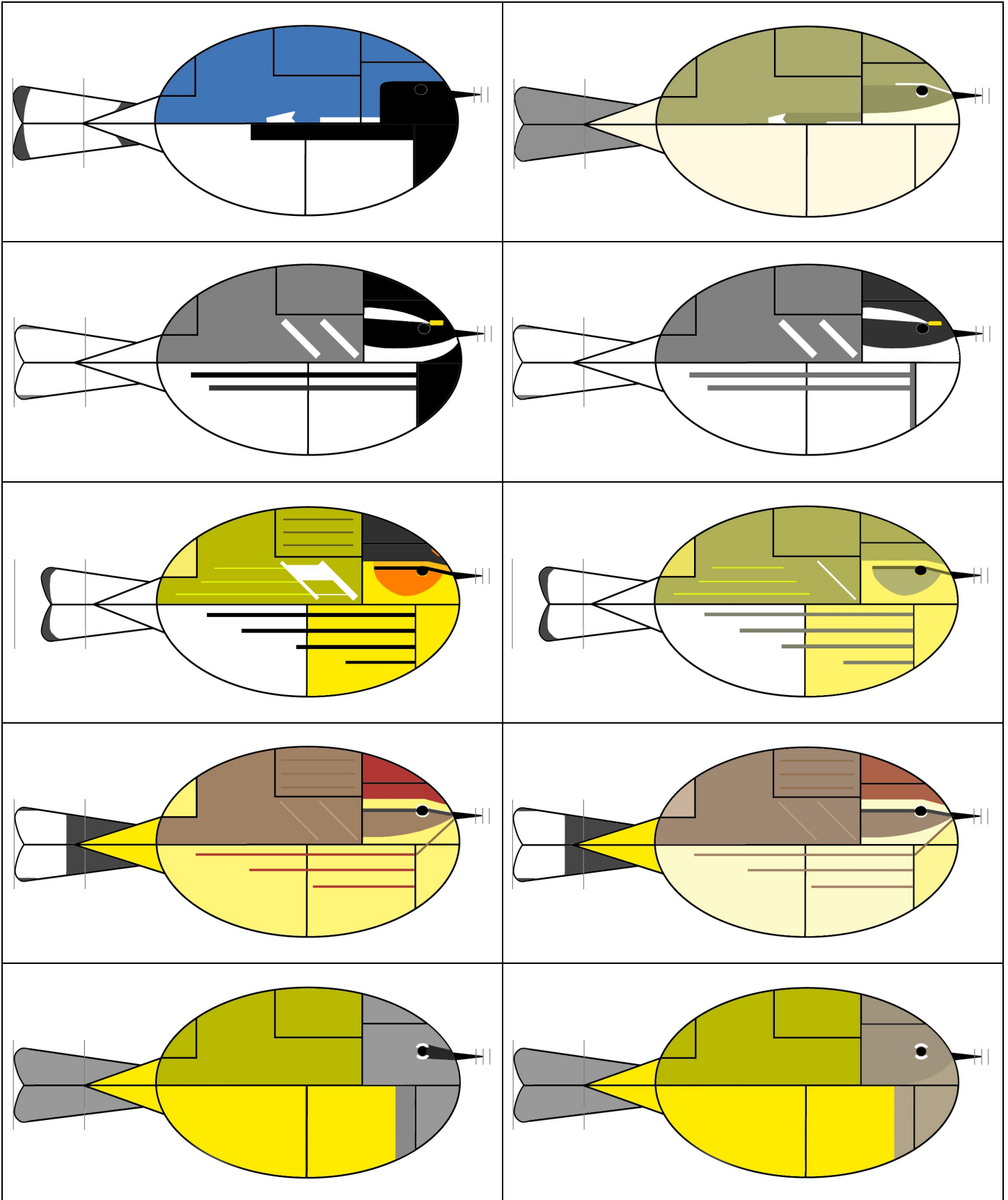


Rare in Houston warblers: Black-throated Blue Warbler, Black-throated Gray Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Palm Warbler, MacGillivray's Warbler

Males on the left and females on the right (except for the Palms, with males and females alike). © 2018 Wendy Wright



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

Black-throated Blue Warbler (Female)

For the male, the name says it all. The female is drab olive green above and off-white below with a gray tail. Look for the white patches on their wings. A few may be blown to the west during migration along the eastern U.S. They usually feed on the lower branches of trees or in brush below.

Black-throated Gray Warbler (Female)

Black-throated Grays can be confused with Black-and-whites and Blackpolls. Look for differences in the masks and for the yellow dot in front of the eye. They are western birds but occasionally stray eastward, sometimes remaining for winter. They usually feed in the middle sections of trees.

Cape May Warbler (Female)

The male is known for his bright orange cheek. The female is a faded out version of the male and can be confused with a female Prairie. They can be blown west during spring migration and are prized finds along Galveston Island. They usually feed in the upper branches of trees.

Palm Warbler (western subspecies—Male/Female)

There are two subspecies, with the “eastern” having more yellow below. The males and females of each subspecies look alike. They are eastern migrators, with a few of both subspecies found along the Texas Gulf Coast in winter. They usually feed in brush or on the ground.

MacGillivray’s Warbler (Female)

MacGillivray’s are western warblers who occasionally stray to the east. They are similar to Mournings and Connecticuts. Check the length of the UTC (short) and the markings around the eye, with MacGillivray’s having bold white eye arcs. They usually feed on or near to the ground.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (Male)

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