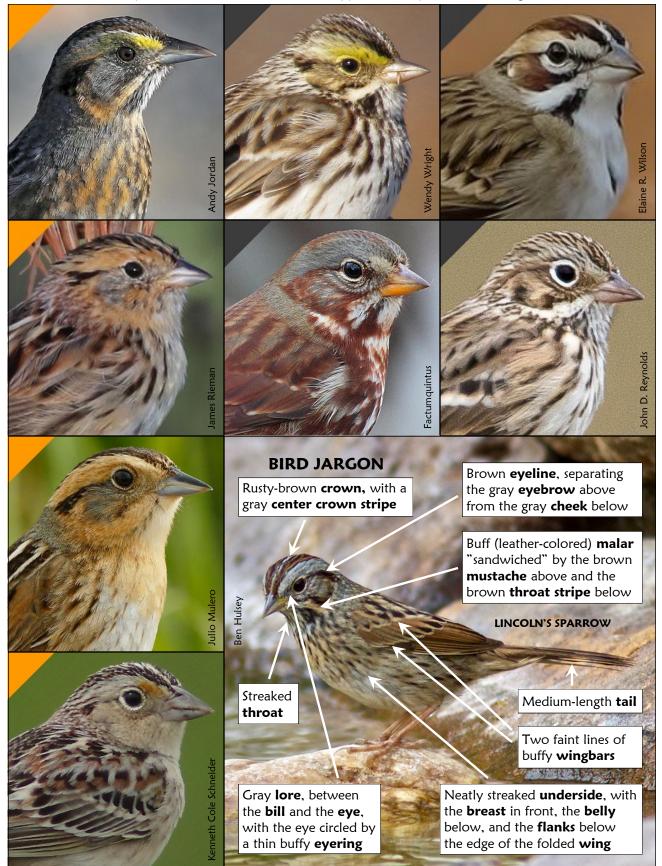
Bayou City Birding

Sparrow Flashcards #2

WhiteOakBayou.org

Column 1: Seaside, LeConte's, Nelson's, Grasshopper Column 2: Savannah, Fox Column 3: Lark, Vesper

Thanks to all whose photos are featured! Photos were cropped, with hyperlinks connecting to websites/licenses.



Find more of the Bayou City Birding zines, posters, flashcards, and cheat sheets at WhiteOakBayou.org/resources-and-zines © 2019 Wendy Wright

Print double-sided and cut out the photos for use as flashcards.

Learn more by using the free apps we recommend and by visiting the website of All About Birds.

LARK

Chondestes grammacus

Unusually bold facial markings and a dark spot on the breast. (Young birds are less colorful.) Gray bill, buff wingbars, unstreaked breast/flanks, and long tail with white outer feathers. Uncommon, yearround.

VESPER

Pooecetes gramineus

Facial markings seem fuzzy, except for the bold white eyering and malar. Two-tone bill, buffy wingbars, finely streaked breast/flanks, and medium-length tail with white outer feathers. Fairly common, Oct. thru mid May.

SAVANNAH

Passerculus sandwichensis

White eyering, brown cheek framed by an eyeline and mustache, and some yellow on the eyebrow. Two-tone bill, faint buff wingbars, neatly streaked breast/flanks, and short tail. Common, mid September thru May.

FOX

Passerella iliaca

Covered with rusty-red streaks painted on with far too much enthusiasm. Definitely not an LBJ. Two-tone bill, faint wingbars, super-streaked breast/flanks, and mediumlength tail. Uncommon, November thru March.

LEARN MORE: Every sparrow has a common name and a scientific name created with mostly Greek or Latin words. The first word is the name of the "genus" to which the bird belongs. Birds of the same genus are closely related, have similar shaped bodies, and share behavioral traits. Thirteen of the sparrows in these flashcards belong to four different genera (the plural of genus) that are marked with colored tabs. The others are spread across five genera marked with gray tabs. Photos show birds in their winter plumage – with a few becoming more richly marked in spring.

Zonotrichia (blue tabs): Large, chunky sparrows with long, squaredtip tails. Usually found in small groups at woodland edges and in brushy areas. Zonotrichia means "banded hair," referring to the dark areas on these sparrows' crowns.

Melospiza (green tabs): Medium-size, big-headed sparrows with medium-length, rounded-tip tails that are often pointed upward. Usually found in wet and/or scrubby habitats. Melospiza means "song sparrow," with each singing an interesting tune in spring.

Spizella (yellow tabs): Small, slender sparrows with long, notched tails. Usually found at woodland edges and in scrubby fields. Spizella can be roughly translated as "cute little sparrow."

Ammodramus (orange tabs): Medium-size, very shy sparrows with flat crowns and short tails. Usually found in grassy habitats. Ammodramus means "desert runner," with these sparrows often running across sandy or dry ground.

SEASIDE

Ammodramus maritimus

Gray face with a yelloworange lore and malar. (Young birds have a white malar.) Long gray bill, faint buff wingbars, oddly streaked orange and gray breast/flanks, and short tail. Common along the coast, year round.

LE CONTE'S

Ammodramus leconteii

Bright buffy eyebrow and unbordered malar, with lighter buff on breast/flanks. Dart-like eyeline above gray cheek. Gray bill, no wingbars, boldly streaked flanks, and short tail. Fairly uncommon, late October thru April.

NELSON'S

Ammodramus nelsoni

Buff to orange eyebrow and malar on a relatively plain face. Light buff/orange on streaked breast/flanks. Gray bill, no wingbars, faintly streaked breast/flanks, and short tail. Fairly common along coast, Oct. thru May.

GRASSHOPPER

Ammodramus savannarum

Plain face, with a white eyering, a hint of orange above the lore, and small dark marks at the back of the cheek. Gray bill, faint buff wingbars, unstreaked breast/ flanks, and short tail. Uncommon, Oct. thru July.