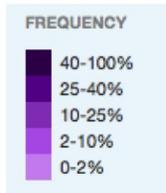


Migratory Birds with Range Map and Description of Breeding Habitat

Frequency scale for range maps:

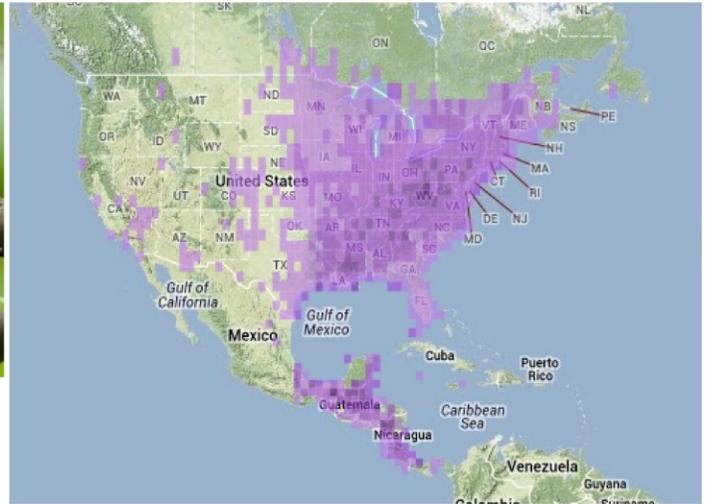


Wood Thrush



Photo by Kelly Colgan Azar

The Wood Thrush prefers hardwood and mixed forests with a diverse mix of hardwood species. The canopy should be greater than 50 feet high with moderate cover and shade. The ground should be somewhat open with moist soil and decaying leaf matter.

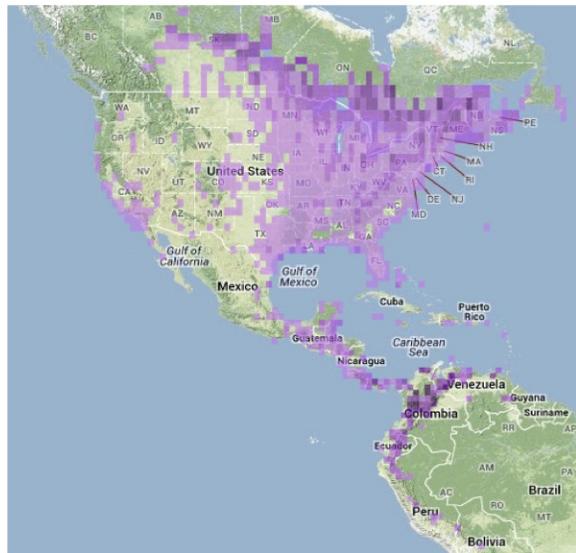


Blackburnian Warbler



Photo by Laura Gooch

The Blackburnian Warbler prefers forests of mixed species including hemlock, spruce, and hardwoods. They are most often found high in the trees.



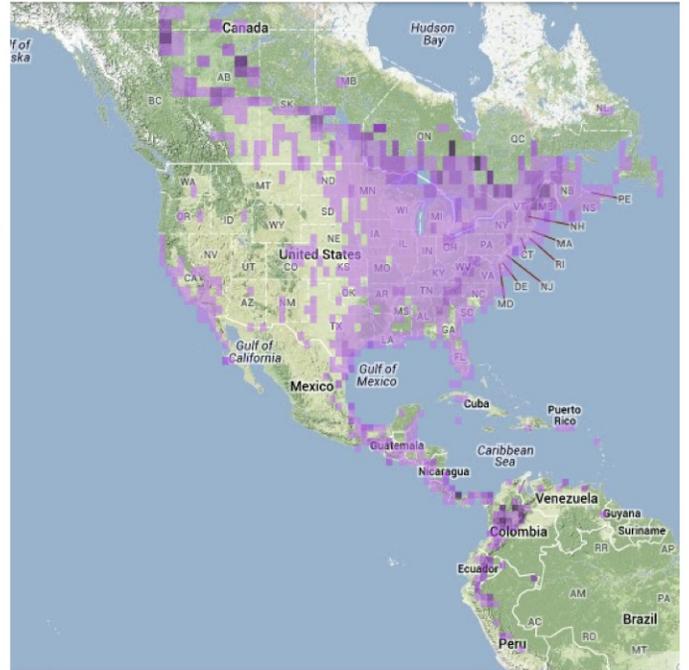
Migratory Birds with Range Map and Description of Breeding Habitat

Canada Warbler



Photo by Jeremy Meyer

The Canada Warbler prefers mixedwood, upland forests around swamp and riparian areas with moderate canopy cover and dense understory.

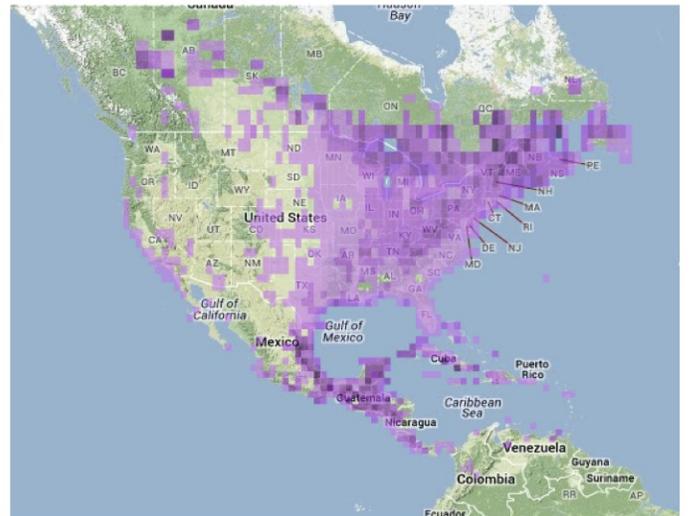


Black-Throated Green Warbler



Photo by Amy McAndrews

The Black-Throated Green Warbler prefers softwood and mixedwood forests with closed canopy. The forests should be more than 250 acres. This species prefers red spruce in boreal forests and eastern hemlock in non-boreal forests.



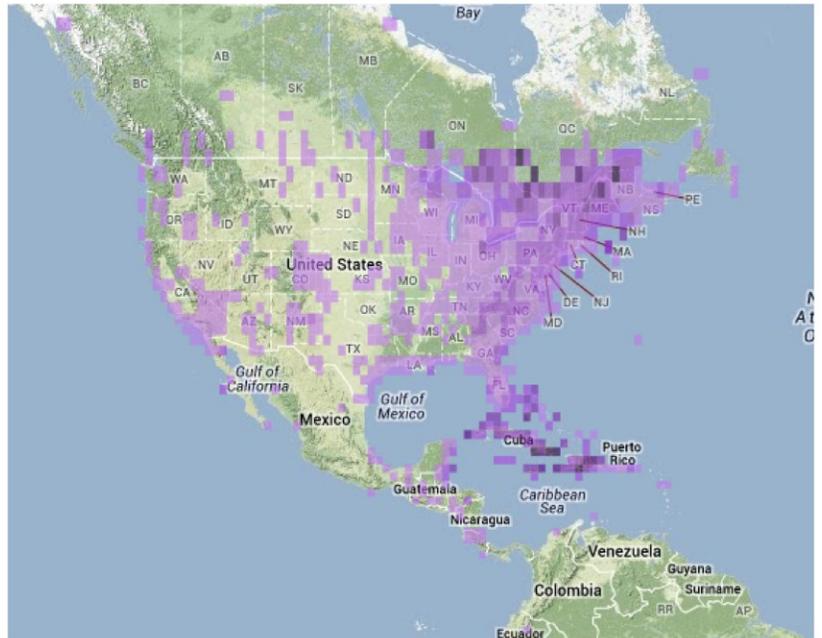
Migratory Birds with Range Map and Description of Breeding Habitat

Black-Throated Blue Warbler



Photo by Laura Gooch

The Black-Throated Blue Warbler prefers continuous forested areas greater than 250 acres with hardwood or mixed trees. The forest should have moderate to dense canopy cover as well as a dense understory composed of hobblebush or sugar maple, American beech, striped maple and softwood saplings.

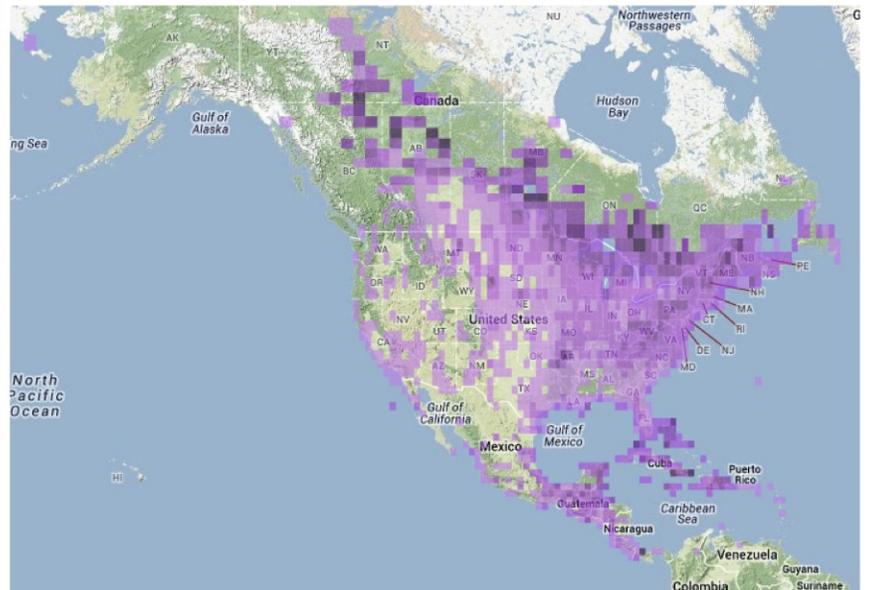


Ovenbird



Photo by Dave Inman

Ovenbirds prefer older, dry forests with a clear understory.

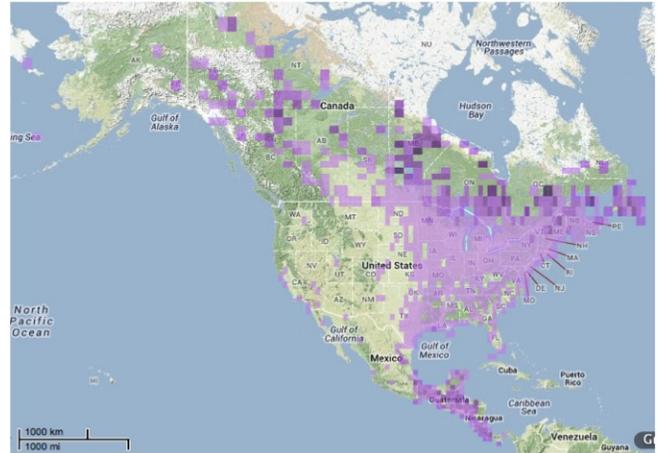


Migratory Birds with Range Map and Description of Breeding Habitat

Yellow-Bellied Flycatcher



Photo by Ken Janes

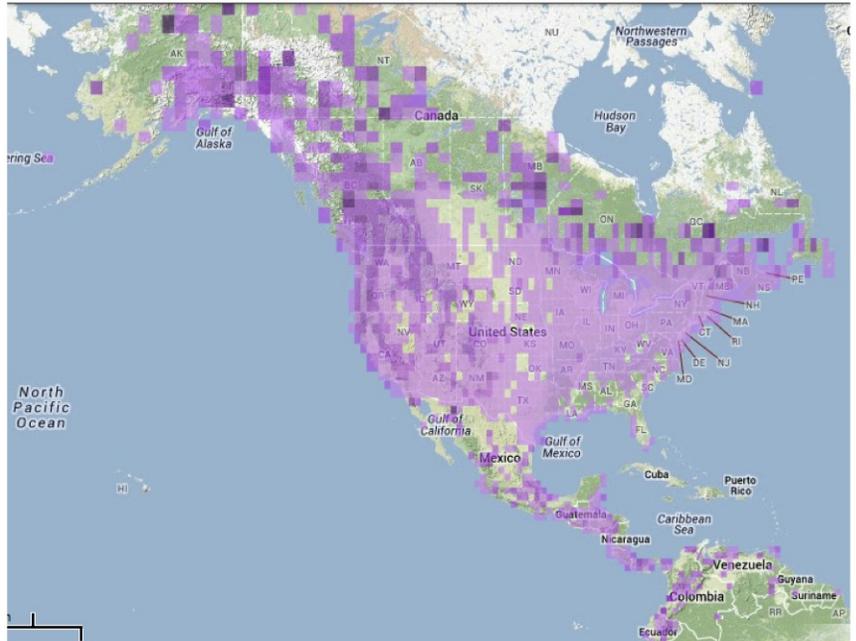


The Yellow-Bellied Flycatcher prefers moist northern coniferous forests with bogs and thickets. While this songbird is migrating, they are often found in second-growth woodlands.

Olive-Sided Flycatcher



Photo by Amy McAndrews



The Olive-Sided Flycatcher prefers boreal forests of spruce and fir. These forests should be close to ponds, bogs, burns, or open areas.

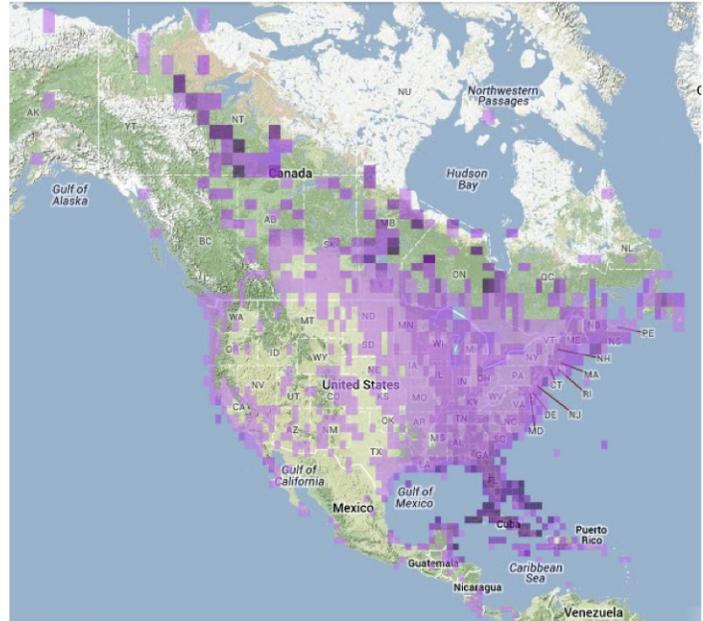
Migratory Birds with Range Map and Description of Breeding Habitat

Palm Warbler



Photo by Kelly Colgan Azar

The Palm Warbler prefers northern bogs during the summer. When it's migrating, this warbler prefers open areas around marshes and fields.

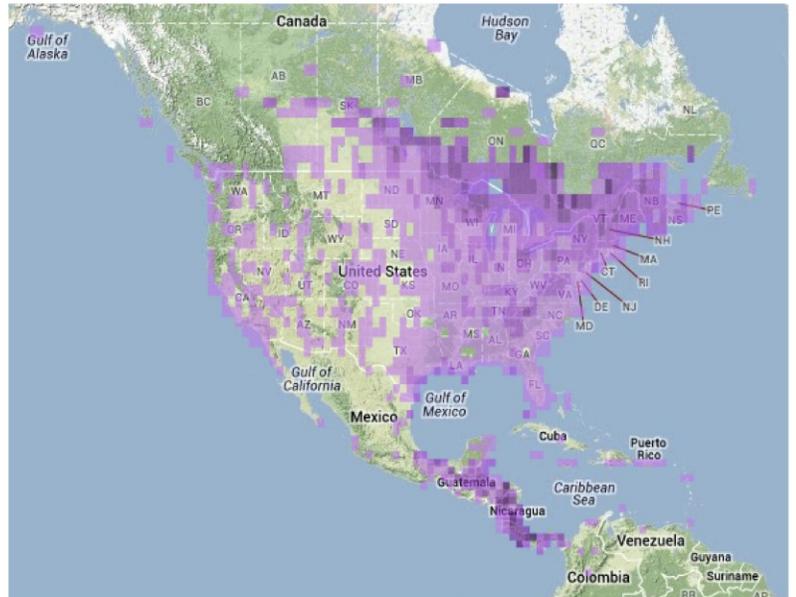


Chestnut-Sided Warbler



Photo by Jorge Montejo

The Chestnut-Sided Warbler prefers early successional hardwood forests (5-15 years old). These forests should have a minimal canopy cover but dense shrubbery and small saplings for nesting and foraging. There should also be a few larger saplings that the birds can use as singing perches.



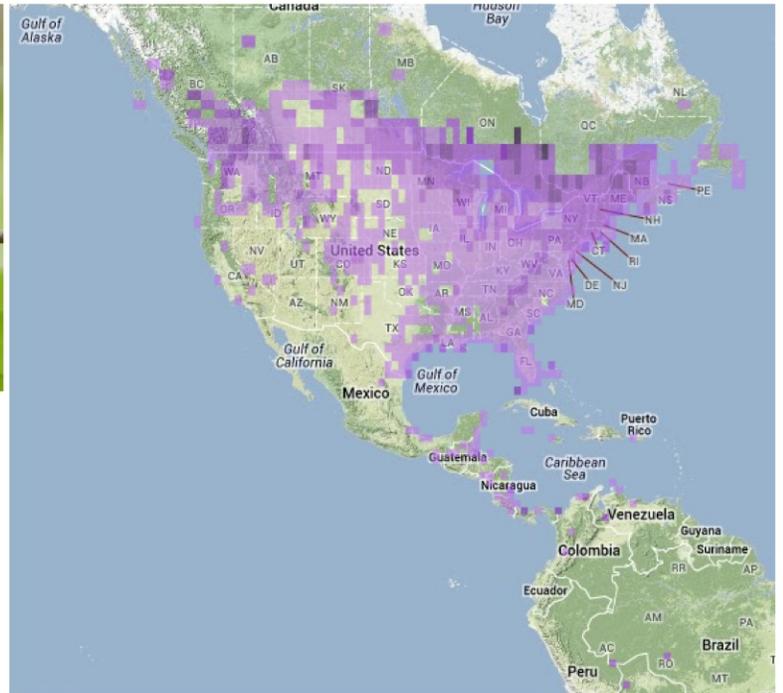
Migratory Birds with Range Map and Description of Breeding Habitat

Veery



Photo by Kelly Colgan Azar

The Veery prefers moist forests with hardwood trees. While the understory should be dense, the canopy cover should only be of intermediate density. The Veery is often found around beaver wetlands, near rivers and streams, and in regenerating forests.

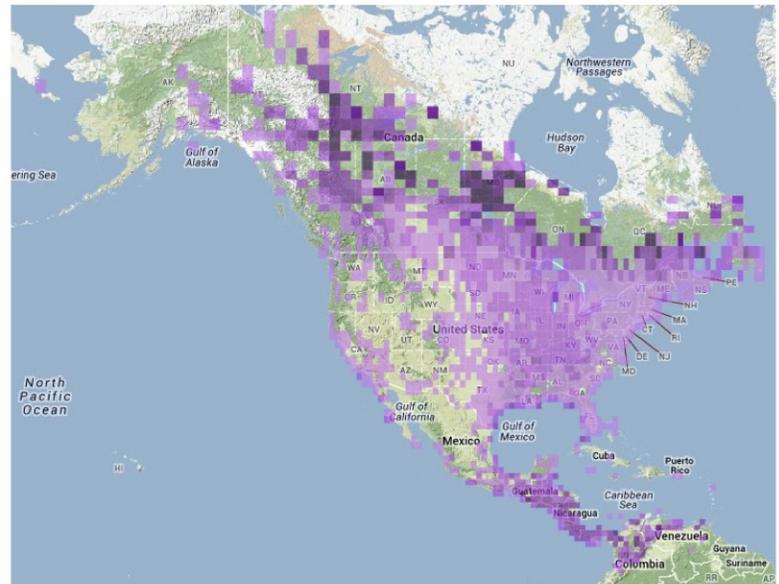


Tennessee Warbler



Photo by Kent McFarland

During breeding season, the Tennessee Warbler prefers mixed woodlands with open areas. During migration, they prefer trees and bushes.



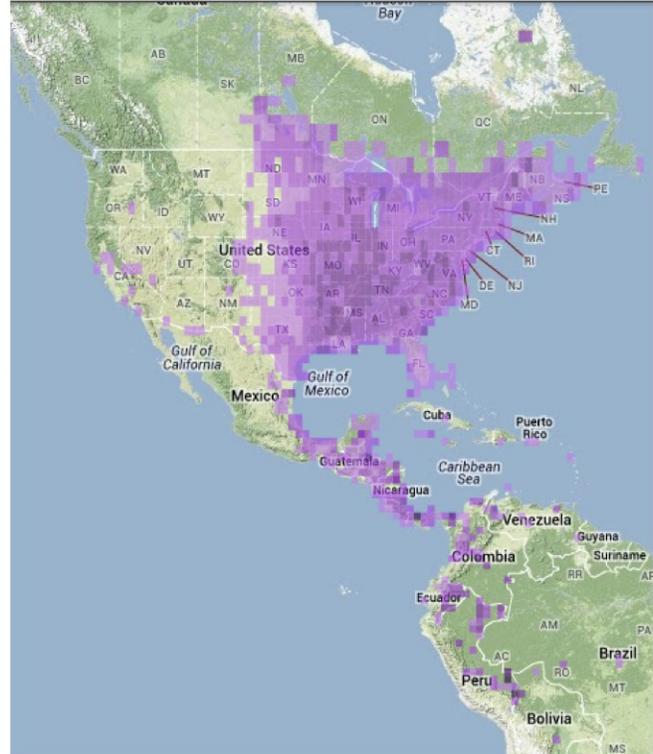
Migratory Birds with Range Map and Description of Breeding Habitat

Eastern Wood-Pewee



Photo by Kelly Colgan Azar

The Eastern Wood-Pewee prefers hardwood stands near openings and edges of the forest. The canopy should be closed and the midstory should be open.

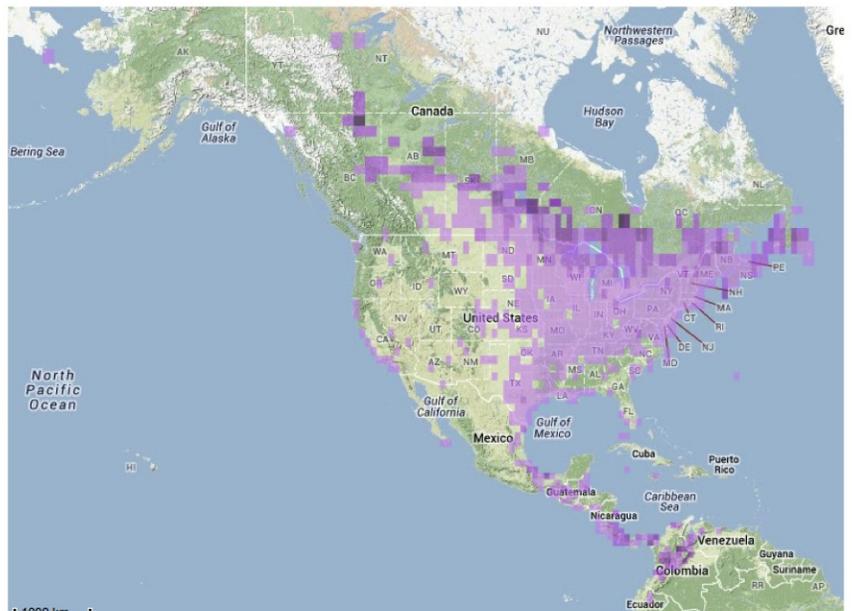


Mourning Warbler



Photo by Tom Benson

The Mourning Warbler prefers forest clearings with blackberry and briar thickets. Additionally this songbird can be found in moist woodlands with thick understories.

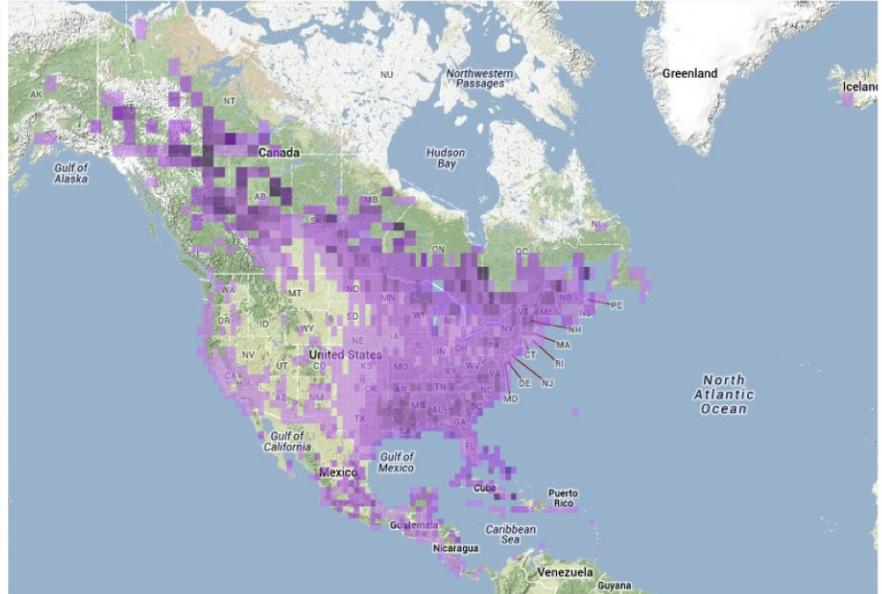


Migratory Birds with Range Map and Description of Breeding Habitat

Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker



Photo by Chris O'Donoghue

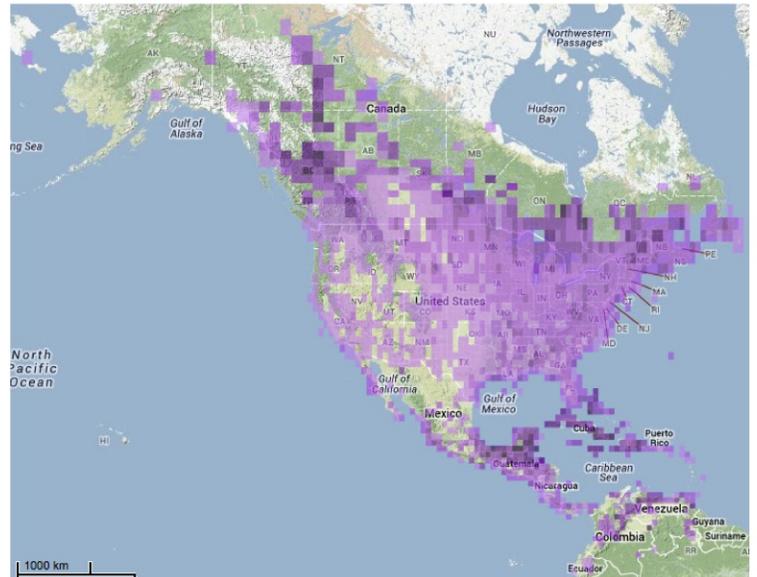


The Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker prefers forests of hardwood and mixed trees. The forest should contain many intolerant species such as aspen and birch. This bird nests in the cavities of the central decay column of hardwood trees.

American Redstart



Photo by BW Jones



The American Redstart prefers second-growth woodlands with thickets and saplings.

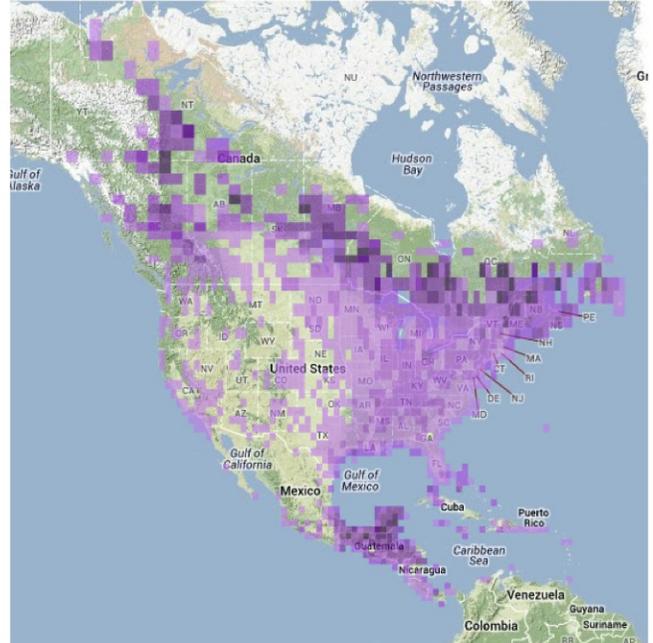
Migratory Birds with Range Map and Description of Breeding Habitat

Magnolia Warbler



Photo by Bill Majoros

The Magnolia Warbler can be found in young, open stands of spruce and fir during breeding season. During migration this songbird can be found in any area with trees or shrubs.

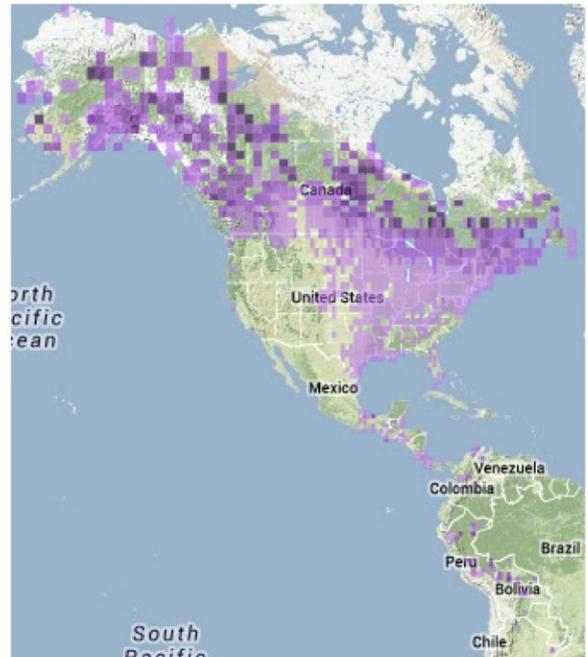


Alder Flycatcher



Photo by Kenneth Cole Schneider

The Alder Flycatcher prefers alder swamps, thickets near water, and second-growth forests.



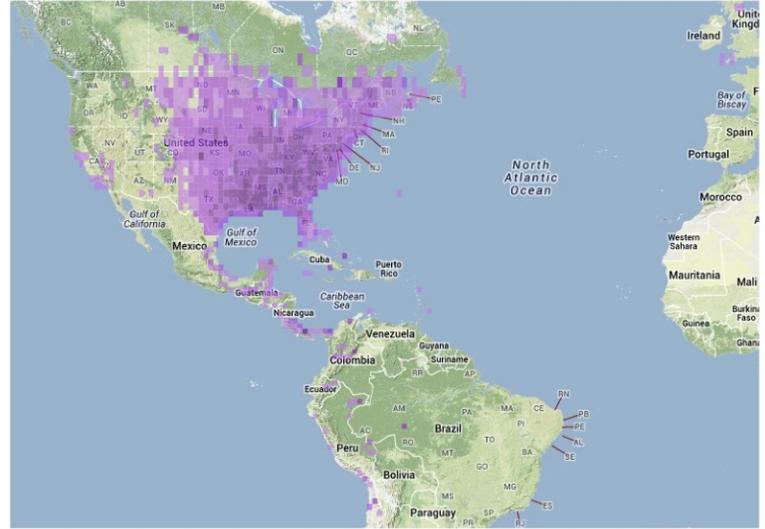
Migratory Birds with Range Map and Description of Breeding Habitat

Chimney Swift



Photo by Kent McFarland

The Chimney Swift prefers to nest in closed, dim areas like chimneys, air vents, wells, hollow trees, and caves. They forage over both urban and suburban areas as well as water, forest, and open fields.



Blue-Headed Vireo



Photo by Kenneth Cole Schneider

The Blue-Headed Vireo prefers large, damp forests of softwood trees or a mix of softwood including spruce, fir, hemlock and pine. These forests are often considered late successional forests and have dense canopy cover. The understory should have minimal density.

