

Texas Bird BINGO

PRAIRIES & LAKES REGION



HOW TO PLAY: As you see the bird(s) identified on the card, tag them with an "X" or some other mark. Cover a row of birds in any of three directions (horizontally, vertically or diagonally) and you've got a Bird Bingo! Email your completed Bird Bingo card to prairies@texasbirdbingo.com for a chance to win a birding excursion with a Texas Audubon master birder. For complete rules and information, visit texasbirdbingo.com

Audubon | TEXAS



MISSISSIPPI KITE



GREEN-WINGED TEAL



AMERICAN KESTREL



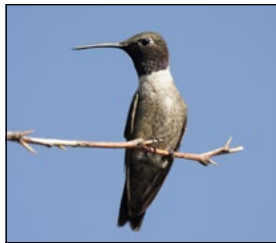
BLACK THROATED GREEN WARBLER



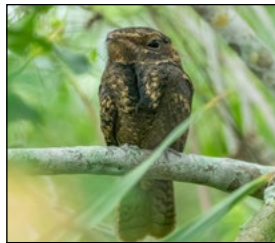
TUFTED TITMOUSE



EASTERN BLUEBIRD



BLACK CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD



CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW



GREAT BLUE HERON



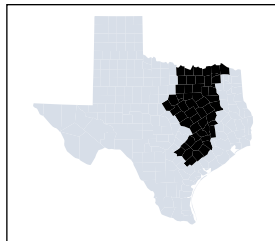
WHITE-THROATED SPARROW



EASTERN MEADOWLARK



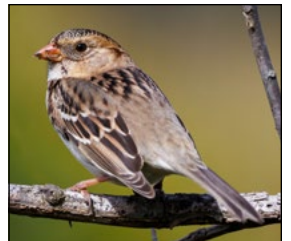
AMERICAN COOT



PRAIRIES & LAKES REGION



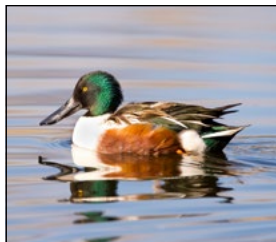
NORTHERN CARDINAL



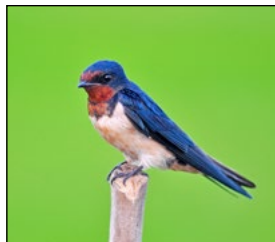
HARRIS'S SPARROW



PAINTED BUNTING



NORTHERN SHOVELER



BARN SWALLOW



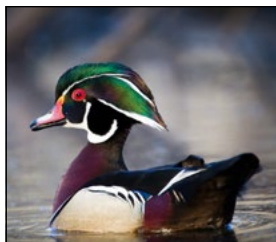
EASTERN PHOEBE



GREEN HERON



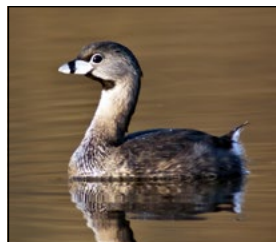
RED-TAILED HAWK



WOOD DUCK



DICKCISEL



PIED-BILLED GREBE



AMERICAN ROBIN



BIRD BINGO IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Courtesy of Audubon Texas

AMERICAN COOT

15" (38 cm). Charcoal gray with blacker head, thick white bill, with white and chestnut frontal shield up forehead. Nods its head as it swims; walks on land, showing big feet with lobes along toes. Immature paler gray; downy young has red head.

AMERICAN KESTREL

9-12" (23-30 cm). W. 22 (56 cm). Relatively small and long-tailed, with two sharp face stripes. Female all red-brown above with narrow dark bars, including on tail. Male has red-brown tail with black tip, red-brown back contrasting with blue-gray wings.

AMERICAN ROBIN

10" (25 cm). Brick-red chest, gray back, streaks on white chin. Small white spots around eyes and (usually) on tail corners. Male usually has blacker head, slightly richer colors than female. Juvenile can be confusing at first: heavily spotted below, mottled on back, pale marks on face. Look for reddish tinge on chest.

BARN SWALLOW

5 3/4-7 3/4" (15-20 cm). Long forked tail (with white spots, which may be hidden). Steel blue back, chestnut throat. Chest and belly vary from deep buff to white. Young birds have shorter tails.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER

5" (13 cm). Yellow face contrasts with black throat, bright moss green back and crown. Obvious white wing-bars. Female and young have black on throat partly replaced by white.

BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD

3 3/4" (10 cm). Purple band below male's black chin is hard to see; more

obvious is white collar below that. Female almost identical to female Ruby-throated Hummingbird; told from similar hummers in west by long bill, pale underparts, callnotes. Flips and spreads tail actively while hovering.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW

12" (30 cm). Larger than Eastern Whip-poor-will, rich buffy brown all over. Chest often looks darker than throat (opposite of Whip-poor-will's pattern). Shows less white in tail in flight.

DICKCISSEL

6" (15 cm). Male has black bib on yellow chest, rusty shoulder. Female like House Sparrow but with hint of yellow on chest, reddish on shoulder.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD

7" (17 cm). Bright blue above, reddish brown on throat and chest, belly white. Female paler, duller than male. Juvenile is heavily spotted, has telltale traces of blue above.

EASTERN MEADOWLARK

9-11" (23-28 cm). A chunky, short-tailed bird with black V" on yellow breast, streaked brown back, white outer tail feathers. Looks like Western Meadowlark; can be slightly darker, more richly colored, but with less yellow on face. Southwestern race paler like Western, but shows more white in tail. Best known by voice, range.

EASTERN PHOEBE

7" (18 cm). Shows strong contrast between whitish throat and sooty brown head. Otherwise rather plain, off-white below, gray-brown above, with no obvious marks. In fresh fall plumage, has yellow wash below, faint wing-bars.

GREAT BLUE HERON

39-52" (99-132 cm). W. 5'10 (1.8 m). Huge and gray, with massive bill, black crown stripe on whitish head. Other grayish herons have different head pattern; Sandhill Crane has different body shape.

GREEN HERON

16-22" (41-56 cm). A small, dark heron, with orange-yellow legs. Chestnut neck, black crown feathers often raised in a bushy crest, dark back glossed with green or blue. Young bird duller and browner, with striped neck.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL

12-16" (30-41 cm). Male has chestnut head with green ear patch, white bar on side of chest, yellow "tail-light." Female known by small size, strong eyeline, gray bill.

HARRIS'S SPARROW

7 1/2" (19 cm). A large sparrow. Adult has black face on buff or gray head, pink bill, bright white belly. Compare to Black-throated Sparrow, House Sparrow. Immature lacks black throat; note large size, pink bill, white belly.

MISSISSIPPI KITE

12-14" (30-36 cm). W. 3' (91 cm). Mostly gray, with paler head, black tail. Whitish patch on upperside of inner wing may be conspicuous as bird maneuvers in flight. Juvenile mostly brown and streaky, with pale bars on tail. Any age might suggest Peregrine Falcon, but flight behavior is different.

NORTHERN CARDINAL

8-9" (20-23 cm). Male is unmistakable, our only red bird with a crest. (Compare to tanagers.) Female is duller, but shares crest, massive pink bill, rather long tail. In southwest, compare to Pyrrhuloxia. Juvenile has black bill at first.

NORTHERN SHOVELER

17-20" (43-51 cm). Male has green head, white chest, rusty sides; female mottled brown, with big gray and orange bill. Blue wing patch obvious in flight. Molting male may show pale face crescent.

PAINTED BUNTING

5 1/2" (14 cm). Adult male unmistakable with blue head, red throat and chest, bright green back. Female plain green, with no markings. Other small greenish

birds have thinner bills, or show marks such as wing-bars. Juveniles are much grayer than adult females at first.

PIED-BILLED GREBE

12-15" (30-38 cm). Compact and short-necked, with thick bill. In breeding season, bill is white with black ring ("pied"); at other seasons, bill is dull and pale. Brownish overall, with rusty tinge in winter, black throat in summer.

RED-TAILED HAWK

18-25" (46-64 cm). W. 4' (1.2 m). On most adults, tail reddish above, whitish below (color shows through in flight overhead). Juvenile's tail brown above, with dark bars. Western Red-tails are variable, from pale to rust-brown to blackish. (Some, known as "Harlan's Hawks," are usually dark-bodied and have tail whitish with dark marbling.) On all but the darkest birds, note whitish patches on back. In flight overhead, leading edge of inner wing looks contrastingly dark. Study flight silhouette of "typical" Red-tails for comparison to other hawks.

TUFTED TITMOUSE

6" (15 cm). Mostly gray and white with perky crest, pale face, black forehead, rusty sides.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW

6-7" (15-18 cm). Conspicuous white throat, dark bill, yellow spot before eye. Adults have two color morphs; white-striped birds usually mate with tan-striped ones. Some first-winter birds are duller, with blurry streaks below.

WOOD DUCK

17-20" (43-51 cm). Colorful adult male unmistakable for most of year. Female has hint of crest, dark back, white eye-patch on gray head. Male in eclipse plumage resembles female, with more distinct white throat. In flight, Wood Ducks look long-tailed and dark, with a white trailing edge on inner part of wing.

Cedar Hill is a birder's paradise with more than 200 unique species spotted in the area throughout the year. The greater roadrunner, eastern bluebird, great horned owl, and Bewick's wren make their home in Cedar Hill year-round, while migrants pass through on their biannual migration along the Central Flyway. The painted bunting, yellow-billed cuckoo, indigo bunting, chuck-will's widow, and many others can be spotted in the summer months. Fall and winter bring the ruby-crowned kinglet, yellow-rumped warbler, goldfinch, American kestrel and cedar waxwing. Named Bird City Texas by Audubon Texas and Texas Parks & Wildlife, Cedar Hill is a birding hotspot.

Cedar Hill has more than 4,000 acres of open space and nature preserves, making it the perfect destination for birds and birdwatchers alike! **Dogwood Canyon Audubon Center** preserves over 200 acres of pristine forest and canyon habitat for a variety of species, including the endangered golden-cheeked warbler. The center also boasts a visitor center, gift shop, and three miles of shaded natural-surface trails. **Cedar Hill State Park**, situated along the shore of Joe Pool Lake, offers diverse bird habitat at the convergence of two ecosystems, tallgrass prairie and limestone escarpment. Hit the trails by bike or foot; swim, fish or kayak in the lake; or explore Penn Farm Agricultural History Center.

Located only 20 miles from downtown Dallas and 30 miles from downtown Fort Worth, Cedar Hill is an urban oasis situated conveniently to the world-class museums and venues of Dallas and the rich cowboy culture of Fort Worth. Cedar Hill is also home to an array of local dining and shopping options to suit any taste. Learn more about visiting and birding Cedar Hill at cedarhilltx.com/bird.

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