Common Spring Singers of the BLM Campbell Tract

Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Tiny birds with a long, distinctive, multi-part song. Have distinctive white eye ring and constantly flit. Ruby crown is rarely visible.

Wilson’s Warbler
Easily recognizable by its bright yellow color and dainty black cap. Song is a fast string of similar notes that drop down in pitch at the end.

Yellow Warbler
Bright yellow with red streaking on their breast. Often sing from the tops of willow and alder thickets.

Orange-crowned Warbler
A drab bird whose orange crown is hard to see. Look for its slim body and pointed bill. Song is a steady trill ending on a rising or falling note.

Yellow-rumped Warbler
Usually the earliest warblers to arrive. Watch for the flash of their yellow rumps. Song is a sweet trill that speeds up towards the end.

Lincoln’s Sparrow
Look for crisp streaking on its breast and two brown stripes on its head. Listen for a series of gurgles, buzzes, and trills.
Dark-eyed Junco
Easily identified by their bright white outer tail feathers. Sometimes referred to as the “telephone bird” because its song is a musical trill.

American Robin
Our largest thrush. They sing loudly from treetops and are usually the first to start singing in the morning and the last to stop in the evening.

Hermit Thrush
Spend most of their time foraging on the ground. Look for a reddish tail, spotted breast, and thin eye ring. Song is melodic and haunting.

American Dipper
Look for them along the creek, bobbing up and down on shore or a midstream rock, flying over the surface, or diving underwater to catch food. Often sings boisterously during the summer.

Varied Thrush
Striking slate-colored back and burnt orange breast. Their single-pitch song varies from a flutelike trill to a burry tone and back again.

Black-capped Chickadee
Small and inquisitive. Call is a loud “chick-a-dee”. Song is a drawn out “Hey, sweetie.”

Boreal Chickadee
Look for cinnamon colored flanks and brown crown. “Chick-a-dee” call buzzier and slower than Black-capped.