



Field Guide

Use this guide to help name and learn about the birds and animals you discover in your neighborhood or park.



Black Cap Chickadee

Chickadees sing their name!

Chickadees use their chickadee-dee-dee call to tell each other about other birds or predators nearby.

The more “dee” notes they sing, the more threatened they feel.



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birds
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Tufted Titmouse

Tufted titmice live in natural holes and old woodpecker nests, as well as structures like fence posts and metal pipes.



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American Goldfinch

Goldfinches are strict vegetarians!
They eat seeds from many different plants -
only accidentally swallowing an occasional insect.

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Blue Jay

Blue jays are known for burying acorns to eat later. This helped to spread oak trees after the last glacial period. Can you find an oak tree in your neighborhood?

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House Finch

Male house finches have red coloring around their head that varies based on the amount of coloring in their food. Some male house finches may appear more orange or yellow in color, but all females are brown with light and dark streaks.



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House Wren

House wrens are tiny birds, weighing about as much as two quarters! Despite their size, house wrens are very competitive, often forcing much larger birds out of their nests.



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Woodpecker

Woodpeckers have strong, sharp bills to dig into trees in search of insects and spiders to eat.

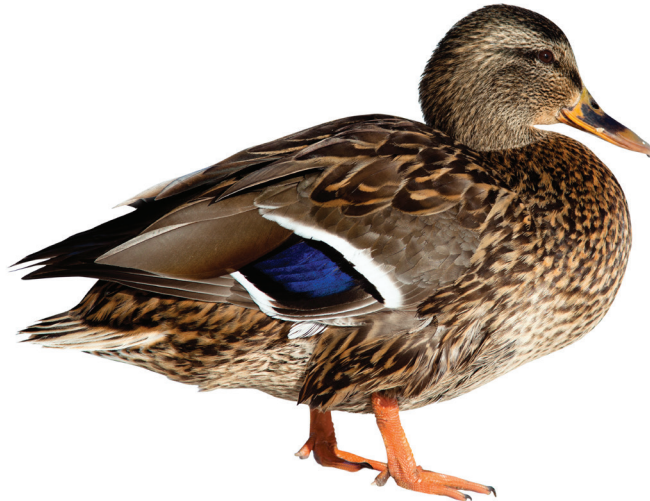


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Mallard Duck

Mallards are omnivores. This means they eat food from both plants and animals, including seeds, plants, insect larvae, earthworms and snails! Beware! Bread and other processed foods are not healthy for mallards to consume.



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Eastern Screech Owl

Eastern screech owls are active mostly at night. They can often be spotted hunting at dawn or dusk, and occasionally in daylight. Owls have enormous eyes that allow them to easily see in the dark.



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American Robin

American robins, common across North America, are easily recognized by their rust-colored bellies. They can often be seen early in the morning searching for worms in lawns and fields.



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Northern Cardinal

Male cardinals are easy to spot with their bright red feathers and sharp crest. Females are gray-brown in color with red on their wings, tail and crest. Cardinals often search for food on the ground or low branches, and can be seen singing from high branches.

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Raccoon

Raccoons are easily recognized by the mask of black fur across their faces and four to six dark rings along their tails. They are nocturnal animals, meaning they are most active at night time.



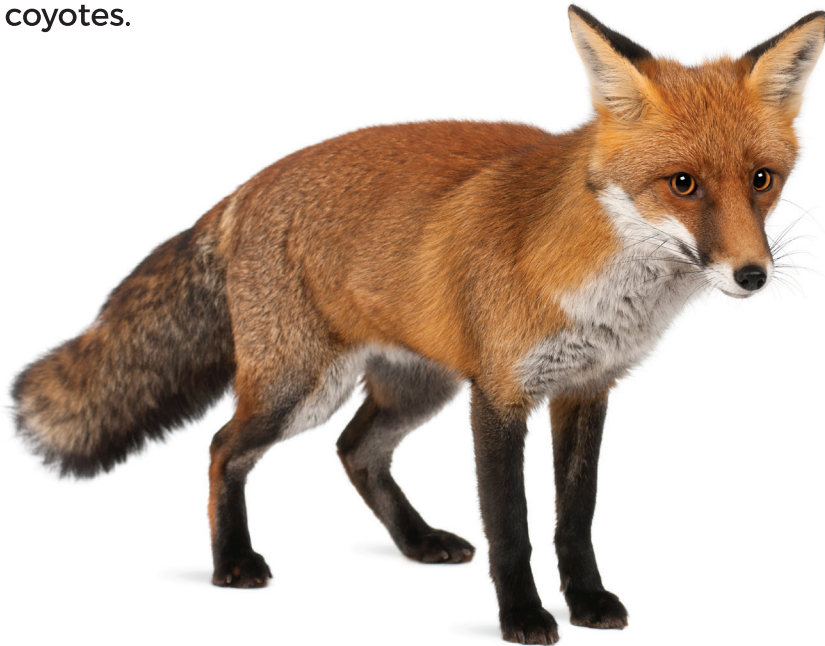
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For more great information check out the Mammals of Ohio Field Guide at wildlife.ohiodnr.gov

Red Fox

Red foxes are named for their reddish-brown fur, which makes them easily recognizable. They are solitary animals, which means they do not travel in packs like wolves or coyotes.



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Red Squirrel

Red squirrels are smaller than the more common fox squirrel and can be recognized by their reddish coat, white belly and fluffy tails. Squirrels can often be seen storing away their food in the ground or in piles, and they will store enough food to last several seasons.



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White-Tailed Deer

Baby white-tailed deer are called fawns. Their reddish-brown coat and white spots help camouflage them, or keep them hidden, until they are strong enough to follow their mother to find food.



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Eastern Cottontail Rabbit

Eastern cottontail rabbits are large with brownish-grey fur, and are named for their fluffy white tail closely resembling a cotton ball. They can often be seen in open fields eating grass and weeds, but never too far from bushes or other safe cover.

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