**NEWSLETTER SIDE BAR FEATURES**

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| Template Space - Guide, do not alter | New Issue Feature Copy | Photo(s) |
| Food for Thought (now combined w/Feeder Tips) |  |  |
| Black sunflower seed, with a high meat-to-shell ratio, high fat, and thin shell is the single best food item to attract the widest variety of birds to your feeder. You can offer sunflower in most feeders or scattered on the ground.  [*Learn more*](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage2.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=9de5f66f39&e=7607851428)*...* | As we gear up our feeders for fall, it’s important to learn the best foods to set out for birds, but also what NOT to feed.  [***Learn more***](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage2.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=9de5f66f39&e=7607851428)***...***  **MAIN TEXT**  As summer winds to a close and autumn’s chilly nights and cold rains start to kick in, many people start getting their bird feeders going. This both provides a way station for hungry and tired migrants, and encourages year-round residents to get into the habit of visiting their backyards throughout the coming winter.  As important as it is to know what the best foods are (such as sunflower seed, white millet, nyger seed, and suet), it’s equally important to know what not to set out. Here are some tips:   * Bread, donuts, and other baked goods. These food items do not have the high protein of the best seeds, and are too loaded with carbohydrates for most birds. Bread attracts a few invasive European species such as Rock Pigeons, House Sparrows, and European Starlings that do not need subsidies and thrive at the expense of some native species. Bread also attracts rats and mice. * Red millet, oats, and other “filler” seeds. In most areas, birds shun these, picking out the more desirable seeds. As the filler seeds accumulate, they can get moldy, contaminating the more desirable seeds as well. Mixed seeds are usually much cheaper per pound than high quality seeds, but much of that price difference is offset by the amount of the “cheap” seed that is wasted. * Wet, moldy corn or peanuts. People do not intentionally set out wet, moldy bird food, of course, but high humidity or a single rainfall or night of heavy dew can start mold growth on seeds. In the cases of corn and peanuts, the strains of fungus that develop produce dangerous *aflatoxins* that can be lethal even in small doses. Corn and peanuts are very desirable foods for many kinds of birds, but the toxic byproducts of mold require us to be more vigilant about keeping feeders clean and seed dry if we’re offering either. * Jelly in large quantities. Fruit-eating species, including catbirds and orioles, often feed on jelly. It can be healthy for birds that need sweet carbs, but too much in a bowl at one time can get dangerously sticky for birds, as well as attracting bees and ants. If you feed it at all, provide jelly in small quantities, and change often. * Alcoholic beverages. When people set out sugar water for hummingbirds and orioles, they seldom think about how sugar waters ferment, producing alcohol, which can cause liver damage and affect behavior, making birds more vulnerable to predation and collisions. This process goes faster in hot weather. Sugar water should be changed every few days, more often during heat waves. Unless you live in an area where you’re feeding large numbers of hummingbirds and depleting your sugar water supply, it’s wiser to set out small feeders than large ones. | **168 x 112 pixels** |
| Home & Garden (replaces feeder tips) |  |  |
| This section is for bird houses, habitat features, landscaping, gardening, planting to attract birds, wildlife in the yard, etc. It should be about the same length as Feeder Tips and Food For Thought in word count.  [*Learn more*](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage1.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=4a39649bf5&e=7607851428)*...* | Many people think it’s important to bring in hummingbird feeders by Labor Day Weekend to prevent hummingbirds from lingering too far north in fall and even winter. But migratory hummingbirds know what they’re doing. [***Learn more***](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage2.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=9de5f66f39&e=7607851428)***...***  Most Ruby-throated Hummingbirds from the eastern half of the continent and several different hummingbird species in the West spend the winter in Mexico and Central America. They tend to migrate when food is abundant so they can count on steady meals to fuel their migration.  Adult male hummingbirds start migrating soon after the end of the breeding season. They defended a territory all summer, but had no other parental responsibilities, so are in condition to migrate in July and early August. After raising their final brood of young, adult females have to gain weight and rest up before they are in any condition to migrate, but most of them are gone from the northern reaches of their range by the end of August.  The hummingbirds that hatched this summer will be the last to go, and late broods sometimes won’t have the body mass to manage migration until well into September or, sometimes, even later. After a killing frost, their nectar sources will be gone. A hummingbird feeder with fairly fresh sugar water may not get many takers at all after the big migration push of late August, but may still mean the difference between life and death for one or two stragglers. Keeping one or two feeders going after you’re no longer noticing hummingbirds is worthwhile, as long as you are committed to keeping the sugar water fresh. Sugar water ferments very slowly when it’s kept cold, but even in cool weather you should change it every week or so.  If you do notice a hummingbird in late September or October, look closely at it. Late hummingbirds can sometimes be rare vagrants. Rufous Hummingbirds regularly turn up at feeders in the East (where range maps indicate that they don’t belong at all!). It’s always a good idea to look closely at every hummer in the West, because there are more likely possibilities than in the East. Some stragglers will pig out at a feeder and immediately move on—we often don’t even notice these birds, so never know they were there. But a few hunker down for a few days or weeks, taking advantage of the sudden bonanza to build up their bodies again in order to complete migration.  On November 16, 2004, a Rufous Hummingbird turned up at a feeder in northeastern Minnesota. That little bird remained in the same backyard for two and a half weeks, visiting sugar water feeders, snapping up flying insects on warmer days, and eating a special mixture of sugar water and ground insects. She survived a blizzard and frigid temperatures before flying out on a pleasant day on December 3.  Even if you never notice a hummingbird at your feeder in late fall, keeping fresh food out there is a neighborly thing to do. Just in case.  Photo: “Viola,” the Rufous Hummingbird that turned up in Duluth, Minnesota, in November 2004. https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/3235121588 | **168 x 112 pixels** |
| Picture Perfect |  |  |
| Birds are sort of like money—the more you have, the more you get. The trick is getting some in the first place. Attracting the first birds to a new feeding station can be challenging. We'll share some tips to help you along.  [*Learn more*](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage1.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=4a39649bf5&e=7607851428)*...* | To get really good at finding and identifying birds, learning to identify trees is very helpful. And the best place to start is your own backyard.  [***Learn more***](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage2.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=9de5f66f39&e=7607851428)***...***  **MAIN TEXT**  Many trees are their most spectacular when in full autumn color. The color, shape of the leaves, and other information can help you track down the identification using a tree identification book or webpage (such as <http://www.arborday.org/trees/whattree/>).  Start your own family tree identification scrapbook. Beginning in your own backyard, take some photos of individual trees. Try to capture some shots of a full tree along with close-ups of leaves, branches, and bark. For added visual interest and identification value, collect a few leaves as well. Put them all in a scrapbook labeled with the tree’s species, where and when you took the leaves and photos, and other interesting information. If the project holds your interest, you can add photos in winter, spring, and summer as well. One by one, over time you can produce a lovely and useful memento. | **168 x 112 pixels** |

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| Art of Birding / Young Birder’s Society |  |  |
| Birds are sort of like money—the more you have, the more you get. The trick is getting some in the first place. Attracting the first birds to a new feeding station can be challenging. We'll share some tips to help you along.  [*Learn more*](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage1.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=4a39649bf5&e=7607851428)*...* |  | **168 x 112-360 pixels (can vary in height)** |
| Bird Brains (Brain Teasers) |  |  |
| Test your bird knowledge with our "Bird Brain" challenges. There are 3 of them, each with an increasing level of difficulty. If you're intermediate or advanced, also try the Bird Brain IQ Quiz (you can choose a video or audio quiz with hints to help you with the tough ones). [*Check them out here...*](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=ca4c092267&e=7607851428) |  | **120 x 120 pixels** |
| Citizen Science |  |  |
| Test your bird knowledge with our "Bird Brain" challenges. There are 3 of them, each with an increasing level of difficulty. If you're intermediate or advanced, also try the Bird Brain IQ Quiz (you can choose a video or audio quiz with hints to help you with the tough ones). [*Check them out here...*](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=ca4c092267&e=7607851428) |  | **168 x 152 pixels** |

**NEWSLETTER BODY FEATURES**

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| Template Space - Guide, do not alter | New Issue Feature Copy | Photo(s) |
| Bird of the Month |  |  |
| Our November Bird of the Month is one of the most endearing birds in the world: the chickadee. Chickadees are tiny, plump, and big headed, giving them a baby-like shape that probably contributes to our sense of their “cuteness.”  But their adorableness comes from more than mere appearance. More than most wild birds, chickadees pay close attention to us and quickly learn to associate us with our bird feeders. They look us in the eye, and many can even learn to take sunflower seeds and special treats like mealworms, right from our hands.  The Black-capped Chickadee is the state bird of Maine and Massachusetts.  Learn more about the [*Black-capped Chickadee*](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=a35faa2191&e=7607851428)*...* | A quiet, soft-plumaged songbird smaller than a robin is one of the most common fall birds in much of America. The Cedar Waxwing is as sweet natured as it is beautiful, living in sociable flocks, birds sometimes passing a fruit back and forth before one bird finally eats it.  Cedar Waxwing flocks can be conspicuous, all perched in a vertical posture in bare branches at the top of a tree. When you start noticing their high-pitched lisping calls, you may discover that they’re more common than you dreamed!  [***Learn more about Cedar Waxwings***](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=a35faa2191&e=7607851428)***...***  FULL TEXT:  If you are what you eat, one of the sweetest birds in the world might be the Cedar Waxwing. This elegant songbird gets a large portion of its calories from sweet berries and fruits. The remainder of its calories and all its dietary protein come from insects.  Cedar Waxwings depend on ripe fruits for nutrition from the time they hatch. Most songbirds feed their nestlings insects and spiders almost exclusively, because growing bodies need so much protein, but waxwings are an exception. When a cowbird lays her egg in a waxwing nest, that chick is doomed because cowbirds simply can’t grow, much less thrive, on so little protein.  Waxwings can sit for many minutes on a single spot of a tree or shrub when feeding on berries. They have a charming habit, most often noticed in late winter or early spring, but sometimes in summer and fall, of passing a berry back and forth, usually between a mated pair. After mouthing the bird like this for several passes, one or the other will swallow the morsel and they’ll start over. This curious habit may help seal the pair bond between mates, or may help soften the berry, making the coatings more digestible.  Cedar Waxwings also sit still from exposed perches while watching for flying insects. When they spot a good possibility, they sally forth to snap it up in mid-air, and then return to perch again. In late summer and early autumn, large numbers of waxwings can be seen perched near one another in dead branches. Their distinctive silhouette makes them easy to identify even when backlit due to their vertical posture and their crest. Viewed at close range, the most striking feature is the sleekness of their plumage, which gives them almost an artificial aspect.  Waxwings raise their young later than most songbirds, waiting until some fruits are ripening before they begin nesting, so it’s fairly easy to recognize fairly young fledglings through September. Their underparts are streaked and their crest less sleek and defined, but they share the smooth plumage and the yellow tips of the tail feathers with adults.  Some Cedar Waxwings remain in northern and central states through the winter, where berries and fruits are abundant. Unfortunately, the sugars in fruits eventually start fermenting, and the alcohol and other organic compounds produced by this can get waxwings intoxicated. During the time while their brain is disoriented by the toxins in the berries, they can be injured by predators or in collisions. When planting fruit trees, it’s always best to set them away from busy roads and windows, so if birds do get intoxicated they won’t be too close to these hazards.  Waxwing movements in winter are erratic, because the birds are focused on the presence of food rather than any compass directions. As wintering robins, waxwings, and other fruit-eaters wander over the landscape, they’re drawn to the sounds of other fruit-eaters as well as to the sight of fruits clinging to trees, so winter waxwing flocks may include other species, too. Waxwing calls are fairly soft and at a frequency above the hearing range of some people, so few of us pay attention to them. But with practice and mindfulness, most people can learn to notice them, in the same way that the sound of our own cell phone or children can stand out to us even in very noisy settings.  Adult  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/4719919194>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/4719277545>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/4719935400>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/4719944584>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/4719936868>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/4719928230>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/4719945524>  Young  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/8116488247>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/8116489418>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/3432827464>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/3432826904>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/8116480157>  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/6231250050>  Flock with 7 young and 4 adults  <https://www.flickr.com/photos/lauraerickson/3432826294> | **Two Bird of the Month photos:**   * **110 x 110 pixels** * **360 x 180 pixels** |
| Bird Saying of the Month | Saying: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. |  |
| Meaning:  This phrase is used as an endearment, as someone might say “sweetie” or “cutie pie.”  Etymology:  An actor named W. C. Fields used to call women “my little chickadee” in his movies. The phrase is fun to say and funny to hear. In 1940, Fields and Mae West made a movie comedy called “[My Little Chickadee](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=cd0ae53943&e=7607851428).” | **Meaning:** Actually owning something is better than hoping you might get it eventually.  **Etymology:**  This common expression comes from hunting: unless a hunter actually holds a game bird in the hand, he or she might not end up with anything at all. Bird watchers, of course, focus on those elusive birds in the bushes! | **No picture** |

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| Template Space - Guide, do not alter | New Issue Feature Copy | Photo(s) |
| On the Fly News |  |  |
| As days shorten and cooler temperatures descend into North America, it’s time for one of our favorite features of the Autumn — Ron Pittaway’s Winter Finch Forecast. [*Continue*](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage2.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=98f67824ae&e=7607851428)*...* |  | **200 x 140 pixels** |
| On the Fly Review / Entertainment |  |  |
| What is a Big Year?  You might remember a 2011 movie that starred Jack Black, Steve Martin and Owen Wilson. The comic icons played three birders on a quest to see as many bird species as they could in a year for the "Birder of the Year" crown. Big Years (and Big Weeks, Big Days, etc.) are real phenomena, birders adventuring to see, hear, and photograph as many different species as they can in given time period. And, all those recordings can contribute to citizen-science too. We give the movie two "wings" up and we hope it inspires you! |  | **150 x 220 pixels** |
| Q&A Did You Know |  |  |
| DID YOU KNOW?  Chickadee calls are complex and language-like, communicating information on identity and recognition of other flocks as well as predator alarms and contact calls. The more *dee* notes in a *chickadee-dee-dee* call, the higher the threat level. The oldest known wild chickadee was a tween in human years, having lived 12 years and 5 months. | **DID YOU KNOW?**  Cedar Waxwings are not nearly as easy to catch and band as some other songbirds, and are exceptionally hard to retrap because of their irregular wandering ways. But we know that at least one Cedar Waxwing, caught as an adult, lived to be at least 7 years old. It was caught as an adult in Wisconsin in 1964 and was killed by a car in Michigan in 1970. Other waxwings have almost definitely lived even longer than that! | **No picture** |

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| Q&A Did You Know |  |  |
| ASK THE LAB  YOU ASKED...  Q. How often should I clean my bird Feeders?  A. In normal circumstances, most bird feeders are fairly low maintenance. To keep seed fresh and safe, we shouldn’t offer more than birds can finish in a few days, and shouldn't allow seed to stand for long after being soaked.  If we're using a large tube or hopper feeder and don't have enough birds to empty it frequently, we should empty it entirely once a week.  If the seed is still dry, we can scatter that for ground-feeding birds. And we should brush off platform feeders every few days, too, so that shells and uneaten seeds don't collect beneath fresh seed. As long as the seed is fresh, feeders don't usually require any more cleaning than simply emptying them or brushing them out. Once a year or so, it can be a good idea to thoroughly wash feeders. | ASK THE LAB  YOU ASKED  **Q. Is it true that birds crash into lighted buildings and towers? Why can’t they see them?**  **A.**  Birds that migrate by night do indeed crash into lighted buildings, towers, lighthouses, etc. No one knows the exact reasons for this, but some people speculate that when birds first take off at night from a tree, they know they won’t crash into branches if they have a clear path toward the moon or stars. If they are lost in fog or low clouds and suddenly spy a light, they head directly for it.  **Q. Someone said there are more birds in fall than any other time of year. Is that true?**  **A.**  The time of year with the fewest birds is the end of winter, after all the losses of birds to migration and bad weather. Some birds start breeding in early spring, and throughout spring and early summer, they’re producing more and more young. Once migration starts, birds can be killed but are no longer replenishing their numbers by nesting, so the highest number of birds is probably right before many birds start migrating away from their breeding grounds. . | **168 x 112 pixels** |

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| Template Space - Guide, do not alter | New Issue Feature Copy | Photo(s) |
| Beginner Activity |  |  |
| Make Your Own Pinecone Feeder  This feeder fun and easy to make, and a way to provide another nutritious food for your backyard birds, especially during the winter months.  You'll need:   * 1 pinecone * 1 oz. peanut butter * ¼ cup of sunflower seeds * 1 foot of string or twine * 1 butter knife or spoon * 1 piece of wax paper about 18” square   Stuffing a pinecone with peanut butter and sprinkling with birdseed is a fun and easy way to build a bird feeder. Pinecone feeders attract chickadees and nuthatches. Sometimes even a Blue Jay will join in!  Click "Get Started" below to learn more. | **Learn to Identify Cedar Waxwing Calls.**  Learn the soft lisping sounds of a Cedar Waxwing. You will need a bird recording or go to <http://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/cedar_waxwing/sounds>  After you’ve listened a few times, ask someone to occasionally play the recording when you’re not paying attention. With practice, you’ll notice the moment someone plays the recording. Soon you’ll be picking out waxwing calls outside! | **110 x 162 pixels** |

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| Template Space - Guide, do not alter | New Issue Feature Copy | Photo(s) |
| Intermediate Activity |  |  |
| Create A Recycled Perch Feeder  If you've mastered the Pine Cone feeder or looking for something a little more challenging, try building this perch bird feeder out of recycled materials around your home or easily attainable. Click on "Get Good" to learn more.  You'll Need:   * 1 Clean 1-liter soda bottle * 1 Craft knife (adult use only) * 2 wooden dowels * 1 Small eye screw * 1 Twine/string for hanging     For a more challenging DIY bird feeder that's earth-friendly, try making a perch feeder out of recycled materials around the house or easily attainable. Click "Get Good" to learn more. | Learn 5 different bird songs.  Autumn is an ideal time to start learning bird sounds because fewer birds call by day than in spring or summer, which allows the ones that are calling to be heard without competing noises. Cedar Waxwings are one of the birds often heard in autumn, but a few other species are also calling right now, including jays, crows, Chimney Swifts, and others. Which are the most abundant birds in your area? You can learn that by going to [www.ebird.org](http://www.ebird.org) and clicking on “Explore Data.” Then click on “Explore a Location,” and type your county and state into the box. Scan through and choose five birds whose sounds you’re interested in mastering.  Go to <http://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/search> and type in a species name in the search box, then click on the “Sounds” tab to hear the sound. After you’ve studied all five of your chosen species, ask a friend to quiz you. When you’ve mastered them, start a new set! | **110 x 162 pixels** |

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| Advanced Activity |  |  |
| Build A Backyard Bird Wood Ground-Feeder  Many ground-feeding birds, such as doves, sparrows, and juncos, prefer feeding on or near the ground. They perch in trees to rest, sing, or look around, but are most comfortable eating when their feet are on flat ground. You'll need:   * 8’ of 1”x3” dimension lumber * 1/8” mesh aluminum screen—12” x 20” * Flat-headed wood screws (rust-resistant, preferably stainless steel) * Eight 1½ - 2” wood screws * Twelve 1¼” screws * Staple gun with staples   Click more details with full work plans of this special project by clicking "Get Expert" below. | Listen to Nocturnal Migrants  Every autumn night, at least a few birds migrate overhead. When conditions are perfect, if you stand outside for one hour, you may hear dozens or even hundreds of migrants flying over. Their sounds can be mystifying, and when you think you know what bird made a sound, it’s hard or impossible to check to make sure you figured out the right one — after all, these birds are flying high above in the dark.  You can learn some of the common sounds at <http://www.birds.cornell.edu/birdcalls>  On a night with little wind, stand outside and listen for a few minutes. It takes time and focus to recognize more than a few nocturnal calls, but with practice, you’ll learn more and more. You might even want to start recording the sounds. You can learn how to make a microphone to put on your roof, and get software to have your computer identify them, at <http://www.oldbird.org/index.htm> | **110 x 162 pixels** |
| Special Offers and Exclusives |  |  |
| Sounds of the natural world can evoke all kinds of feelings - from scary to mysterious. These 15 sounds from the Macaulay Library are a fun way to test whether you can tell what's a scolding crow or an arctic seal. See if you can guess what kind of animals are making the 15 sounds in this set, then check to see if you are correct. Find more interesting sounds in our archive of animal sounds from around the world. [*Download the sounds!*](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=752a19b4f3&e=7607851428)  Listen to Samples:  [02 Barn Owl](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=6e9d8b0018&e=7607851428) [07 Gray Wolf](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=00d6ac9896&e=7607851428)[12 Ringed Seal](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=eaf99daea7&e=7607851428) |  | **Pixel size will vary.** |

**WEBSITE HOME PAGE BLURBS & PHOTOS**

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| Template Space - Guide, do not alter | New Issue Feature Copy | Photo(s) |
| Food for Thought (now combined w/Feeder Tips) |  |  |
| When weather is cold, the best bird food choices are ones that contain a lot of fat for burning into energy. | When baby songbirds leave the nest, they’re close to full sized and suddenly much more active. This is when they start needing more carbohydrates in their diet. Fruits and jelly are great for providing this!  [***Learn more***](http://wildbirdclub.us7.list-manage2.com/track/click?u=6d22a278edbe3402bbd978556&id=9de5f66f39&e=7607851428)***...***  **MAIN TEXT** | **120 x 120 pixels**  File needs to be named  **food-thought.png** |
| Home & Garden (replaces Feeder Tips) |  |  |
| What are the best food choices to help birds discover your yard and attract the widest variety of birds? | What safe alternatives might there be to pesticides for protecting my hummingbird feeders from wasps? | **120 x 120 pixels**  File needs to be named  **feeder-tips.png** |
| Picture Perfect |  |  |
| Taking photos of birds at window feeders is the easiest way to start through-the-window photography. Get some tips from our experts at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. | Photographing trees—the full tree and close-ups of leaves, twigs, and bark—can be fun and also useful in putting together a tree identification guide for your family. | **120 x 120 pixels**  File needs to be named  **Picture-perfect.png** |
| Bird of the Month |  |  |
| Taking photos of birds at window feeders is the easiest way to start through-the-window photography. Get some tips from our experts at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. | The Cedar Waxwing is often seen in large flocks in September. Learn how to find these elegant birds and read some interesting facts about them. | **120 x 120 pixels**  File needs to be named  **botm.png** |
| Citizen Science |  |  |
| Citizen science is a way for you to learn about birds, science, and conservation by participating in real scientific studies in a partnership between the public and professional scientists. Be counted! |  | **120 x 120 pixels**  File needs to be named  **citizen.png** |

**WEBSITE FEATURES**

**FOOD FOR THOUGHT**

**HOME & GARDEN**

**PICTURE PERFECT**

**ART OF BIRDING**

**BIRD BRAINS**

**CITIZEN SCIENCE**

**BIRD OF THE MONTH**

**ON THE FLY: News from the Birding World**

**Did you know?**

**CORNELL Q&A: Ask the Lab**

YOU ASKED

**Q.**

**A.**

**Q.**

**A.**

**BIRD SAYING OF THE MONTH**

**Saying:**

**Meaning:**

**Etymology:**

**ACTIVITIES:**

**Beginner activity: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Intermediate Activity: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Advanced activity: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**SPECIAL OFFERS & EXCLUSIVES:**