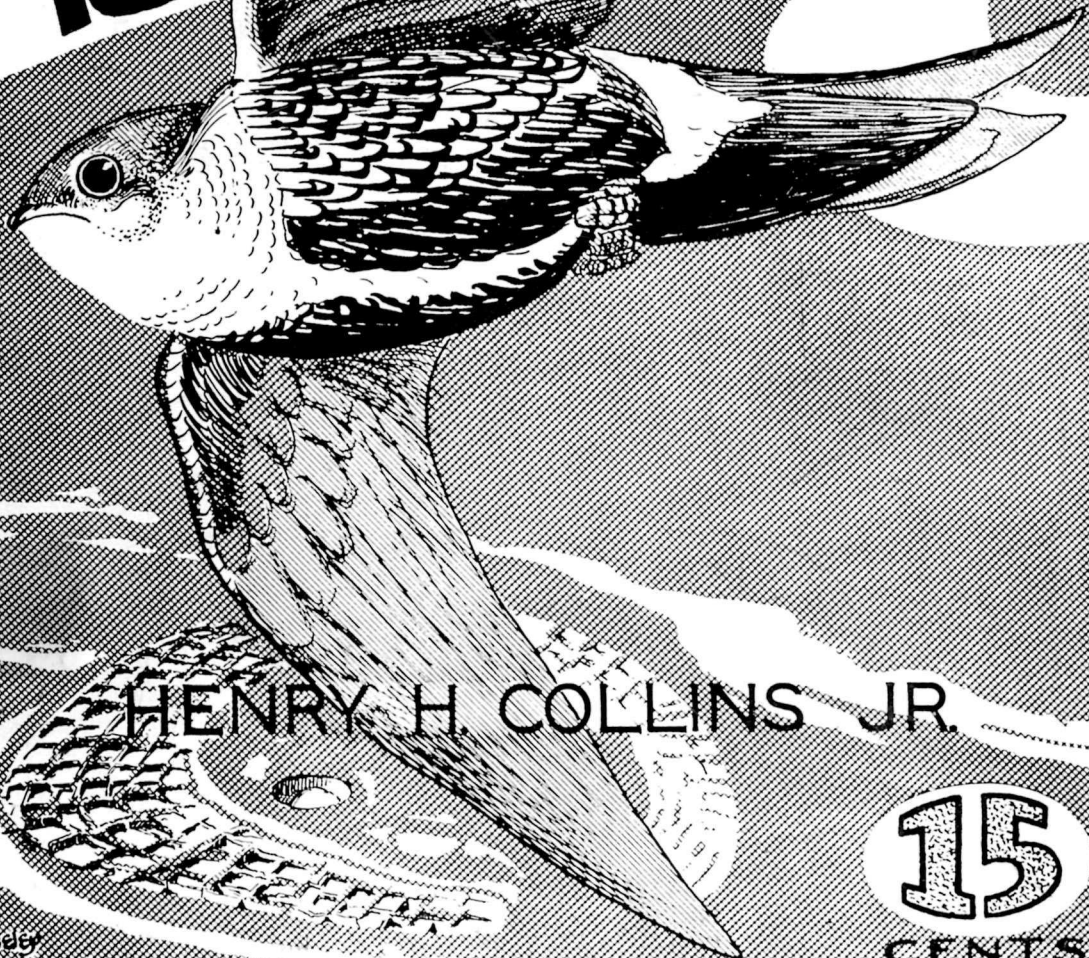


Birds

Bandelier



HENRY H. COLLINS JR.

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CENTS

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BIRDS OF THE BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO

By HENRY H. COLLINS, JR.

INTRODUCTION

Birds have fascinated mankind since the dawn of history. Noah dispatched a raven and a dove from the Ark. The Egyptians worshiped Horus, the hawk-god, and Thoth, the god-ibis. Roman augurs consulted the flight of vultures. In medieval days falconry was the sport of kings and nobles. The Chinese taught cormorants to fish for them. Eagle feathers in war bonnets were worn by Indian chieftains in battle. In literature Coleridge has immortalized the albatross, Shelley the skylark and Poe the raven. The bald eagle is our national emblem—the dove the international symbol of peace. Today, as ever, men are fascinated by birds. It is said there are more than 250,000 birdwatching devotees in America alone.

Frequently a person does not realize how many birds he already knows. Almost everyone recognizes by sight or song the robin, crow, sparrow, dove, bluebird, jay, duck, goose, turkey, canary and pigeon; and by reputation or from the zoo the pelican, parrot, stork, vulture, penguin and ostrich. The purpose of this pamphlet is to help you recognize the common birds in Bandelier. You may not see them all. Birds do not stay put, like trees. But you are certain to see some because Bandelier is a fine locality for bird observations due to the great variety of habitat: river banks, well-watered canyons, pinyon-juniper, Ponderosa pine, and even spruce-aspen localities.

You do not need any equipment for bird study. Field glasses help, of course, but are not necessary for the birds described here. Just keep your eyes and ears open. If you see a bird, go up to it slowly and straight; do not make sideways motions. Sometimes you can stay still and kiss loudly the back of your hand. This seems to simulate certain sounds of young birds and will often draw the old ones to you. Try to notice the color of a bird's head, breast, back, wings and tail and its size and shape.

Knowledge of birds helps us understand their value to man in destroying insects, weed seeds and rodents, in aiding reforestation by spreading tree seeds, and, in general, by preserving the "balance of nature," that delicate equilibrium of natural forces upon which man's continued life on earth depends. Almost all birds—except a few game birds whose numbers are not threatened—should be protected at all times. Thus we may enjoy their songs and beauty. Thus we may benefit from their help in controlling harmful pests and maintaining the balance of nature. And thus we may hand down to our children unspoiled our magnificent wild life heritage, one of America's greatest natural glories.

THE BIRD of the Bandelier National Monument is the White-throated Swift (see cover). From April until autumn it is the master of the canyon air. On swift and skillful wings it soars, skims and wheels, low over the canyon and high into the blue above. Its confident, cheerful *je je je je je* notes resound from the cliffs or drop from above as the birds almost disappear into the sky.

The White-throated Swift is a lover of vertical cliffs and canyons. When we see Swifts we may expect gorges and precipices, and vice versa. Frijoles Canyon is a favorite breeding site; and to the Indian digging the cave shelters centuries ago the bird's magnificent aerial evolutions must have been as fascinating as they are to the visitor looking skyward from the ruins of those shelters today. Its scientific name was well chosen: *Aeronautes saxatalis*, the cliff-dwelling sailor of the air.

Swifts have small feet and would be practically helpless on the ground. Their nests are of twigs picked up or broken off in flight and cemented to the cliff sides with their own mucilaginous saliva. The famous "birds' nest soup" of Chinese epicures is made from the nest of an East Asiatic swift. Swifts sleep upright clinging to the rock in cliffside crevices supported by their spiny tails.

Distinguish the White-throated Swift from the Violet-green Swallow by its more rapid and erratic flight and its longer, thinner wings. The White-throat looks like a 7-inch "winged silver-nosed bullet." Easterners will recognize its similarity to the smaller all-dark Chimney Swift as dwellers on the Pacific Coast will to the smaller, dingier Vaux's Swift.

1. COMMON BIRDS OF THE RUINS TRIP

(Note: Figures after the scientific name indicate the length of the bird from the tip of bill to end of tail.)

TURKEY VULTURE. *Cathartes aura*. 30". Summer resident. The large black birds endlessly soaring overhead on slightly angled, 6-foot wings are Turkey Vultures or Turkey Buzzards. Note the two-toned underwing pattern (back half silvery, front half black), the "fingered" wing tips, and, if flying very close, the turkey red, naked head.



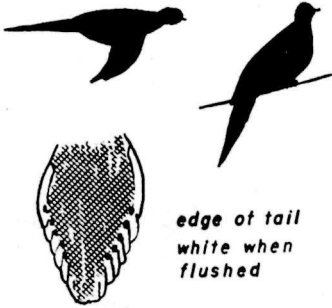
Vultures feed primarily on carrion. Their numbers in Frijoles are maintained in part by the fare furnished them by the monument dump on the north rim. In Indian days they must have been valued frequenters of the trash heaps. They lay two white eggs blotched with lavender, often in a hollow log; the young are puffy white balls of down. As a means of defense if their nests are approached, vultures are said to disgorge their last meal, generally an effective repellent.

Late in the afternoon of July 27, 1950, one by one these huge scavengers

drifted across the valley to settle on the limbs of dead trees on the south rim. By six o'clock there were 42. Gradually they then dropped down into the canyon to perch on favorite roosting trees for the night. One dead ponderosa pine held 25. As the sun rose the next day they sought the trail running to the south rim where they basked on the ground in the warm rays. When disturbed there they congregated on three dead trees lower on the hillside, one of which held 13, one 25 and one 37 of these giant birds. One or two then slowly flapped upward to start the day's endless search for food. Most of the others, however, waited an hour or more until on set wings they could sail skyward on the currents of rising air newly-warmed by the sun.

The BLACK VULTURE, a few of which mingled with the Turkeys on occasion, have a much shorter tail, a "cobbier" appearance and whitish patches under the outer ends of the wing (instead of the silvery inner length of the wing). Their flight is heavier with more flapping and less soaring.

MOURNING DOVE. *Zenaidura macroura*. 11"-13". Summer resident;



edge of tail
white when
flushed

a few may winter. Easily recognized as a dove, and the only one found in the Monument. The same species as the Mourning Dove of the rest of the country. Flushed from the ground it rises with a whirl and displays white spots along the edge of the outer feathers of its pointed tail. Perched on a wire it shows an uncommonly small head, a plump body and a long pointed tail. In flight, observe the swift, deep flaps of the curved and pointed wings. Note, a mournful *coah - cooo - cooo - cooo - coo*.

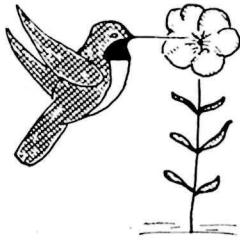
Nest, a fragile aggregation of twigs through which the two white eggs can often be seen from below.

NIGHTHAWK. *Chordeiles minor*. 8½"-10". Summer resident. Most frequently seen near dusk or dawn. Like a huge swift this crepuscular (twilight) species darts and wheels in fast-turning, bat-like flight, as the sun sinks over the Jemez Mts. Note the long, curved wings with a white spot near the middle. Voice, a harsh, sharp *peenck* often heard before the bird is seen. Before rain these birds course low in their wild, turbulent flight. At other times look for them high up where they are often silhouetted against the rose or saffron-tinted clouds of sunset. In migration large flocks may sometimes be seen.



Nighthawks (related to Poor wills and not hawks at all) have a large, bristle-bordered gape into which their swift, eccentric flight sweeps their aerial insect diet. By day they lie lengthwise on limbs or bare rocks (or in cities on the tar and gravel roofs of skyscrapers) and are seldom noticed. They deposit their eggs on gravelly rocks or skyscrapers where the color of both bird and egg blends protectively into the surroundings.

BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD. *Selasphorus platycercus*. 4½".

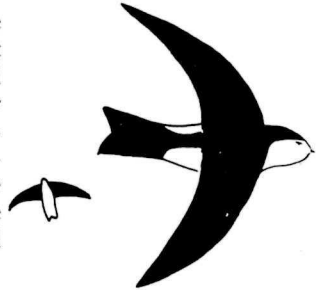


Summer resident. Hummingbirds are our smallest birds. With long thin bills for probing the nectar from flowers and wing beats too rapid for sight, they dart swiftly from blossom to blossom like large bees. This species is the only hummer breeding on the Monument and may be identified by the trilling noise made by the male in flight. This trill, once learned, is often heard before the bird is seen. When perched on a branch or wire the male shows an iridescent ruby throat (like the Ruby-throated

Hummingbird of the east); both sexes are iridescent metallic green above.

Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backward. Slow-motion moving pictures have shown them thus backing out from a flower after sucking its nectar. Their lichen-covered nests and two tiny all-white eggs are among the most beautiful of the bird world. Hummers may be attracted to suspended test tubes filled with sugar water. Some persons have made hummingbird cafeterias with a number of such test tubes and perches set up in tiers on a revolving stand.

VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW. *Tachycineta thalassina*. 5½". Summer resident. The only swallow on the Monument (except perhaps along the Rio Grande in migration). Like the White-throated Swift it frequents the upper air of the canyon and is one of the few birds found in midsummer on the mesas. Swallows have a rapid, streamlined, twisting and turning flight which distinguishes them from other species except the swifts and nighthawks. Both these latter have an even more rapid and erratic flight; and the Nighthawk is a much larger bird.



In flight silhouette the Violet-green is bow-shaped with a hardly noticeable head and a notched tail. It shows snowy-white underparts and white patches on the flanks of the rump. When perched on the wire note the white sideface and the iridescent green back and violet rump. Swallows are among the first birds to leave for the south. One day in August the violet-greens are common, the next day they are gone to collect in gradually increasing flocks at lower and lower altitudes before their flight to their winter quarters in Mexico and Central America.

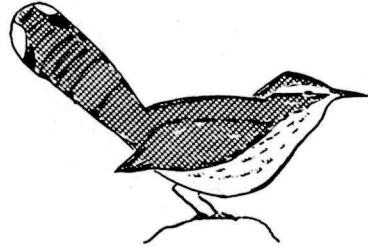
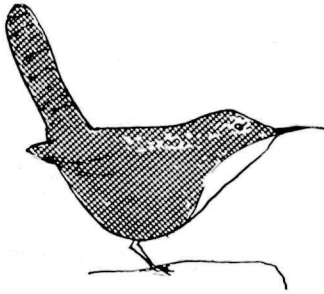
RAVEN. *Corvus corax*. 21½"-26½". Resident. The all-black birds soaring on flat wings, or, alternately, flapping over the canyon are Ravens. They look like large Crows, from which they may be distinguished by their greater size, heavier head and bill, wedge-shaped tail, and hoarse voice, a *cr-r-ruck*, not the open *caw* of the Crow. Furthermore, the Raven's flight is more irregular and is frequently interrupted by soaring, plunging and apparently playful convolutions.

The Raven is one of the great birds of America. It is confined to the wilder mountains, deserts and sea coasts. Hence, the cliffs of Frijoles are a favored habitat. The evening visitor may hear the rocks resound to the croak of a home-bound bird as it wheels upward to its roost or nest high under an overhanging ledge. The Raven is well represented in English literature and has been immortalized by Edgar Allen Poe whose

“Quoth the Raven ‘Nevermore’ ” has been called the best-known line in American literature.

CANYON WREN. *Catherpes mexicanus*. 5½". Resident. A “gushing cadence of clear curved notes tripping down the scale” (Peterson) echoes through the cliffs and calls our attention to a small bird flitting from crevice to promontory down the precipices. A good look, as one drops within better range, discloses the white throat and breast and dark belly of this nervous little canyon-dweller. Its wild notes are a true part of the wild scenery. The Canyon Wren and White-throated Swift are perhaps the two most characteristic birds of Frijoles Canyon.

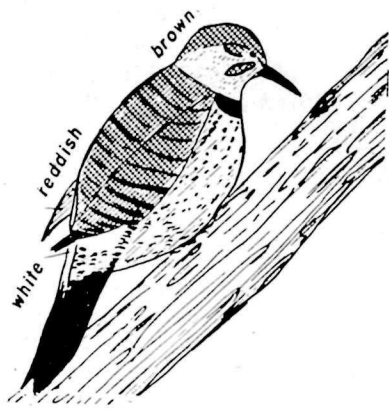
ROCK WREN. *Salpinctes obsoletus*. 5¼"-6¼". Summer resident. This is the grayish wren with the all-light underparts found along the rocks at the foot of the cliffs. On a close approach note its breast streakings and, as it flits away, a black band near the end of the buff-tipped tail. Its dry trilling note is characteristic, as is its habit of constantly bobbing its body as it stands perched on a rock. Both Canyon and Rock Wren have the usual wren-like habit of cocking their tails.



2. COMMON BIRDS OF THE CAMPGROUND AND STREAM AREA

RED-SHAFTED FLICKER. *Colaptes cafer*. 13"-14". Resident. A large, handsome brown woodpecker often seen on the ground as well as on trees. It will also perch on a tree like other birds in addition to clinging to the trunk or branches like a woodpecker. Distinguish it in its rising and falling flight by its white rump (which disappears when the bird comes to rest) and its reddish underwings. This is the common flicker of the Far West. (The Eastern Flicker—ranging as far west as the foot of the Rockies—has yellowish underwings). Call, a loud *yeah* with a rising inflection; song, a loud,

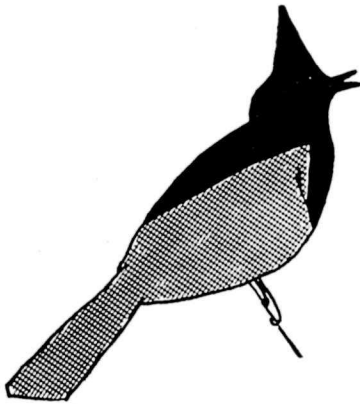
long “yuk-yuk-yuk, etc.” Nests in holes in trees which it chips out with its long hard bill. It is also frequently seen on the mesa and from the Ruins trip.



WESTERN WOOD PEWEE. *Myiochanes richardsoni*. 6"-6½". Summer resident. The Pewee is a flycatcher and like others of this tribe spends much of the day perched motionless on a dead outer branch. Suddenly he darts forth to snap up some passing insect, then returns to his perch. He is a small, upright bird of a nondescript grayish above and lighter below. Several species of flycatcher probably pass through or breed on the Monument. They look much the same and can be identified with certainty only by their notes. The Western Wood Pewee is a trifle larger than the average and its distinctive "nasal whistle peeyee or peeer" (Peterson) is heard through the heat of the day until late in the season. It is the commonest bird on the mesa in summer. Its plaintive note is the first to herald the dawn and is often the last, save those of owls and nighthawks, to be heard at nightfall.

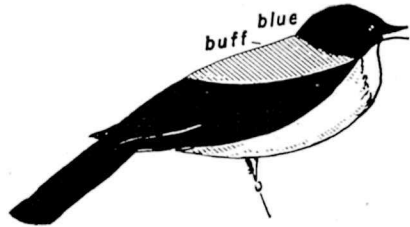


The WESTERN FLYCATCHER, similar but smaller and found even around buildings. Its note, frequently uttered, is *ps-seep*.

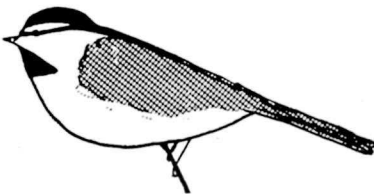


LONG-CRESTED JAY. *Cyanocitta stelleri*. 12"-13½". Resident. Jays are large, handsome and noisy birds. Two are commonly seen on the Monument, the dark blue and black Long-crested Jay and the lighter, uncrested Woodhouse's Jay. The Long-crested (the Rocky Mountain form of Steller's Jay) has a conspicuous crest (depressed, however, in flight), prefers pines and utters a harsh *kwesh, kwesh, kwesh*. It has a peculiar habit of hopping up trees from branch to branch as if it were jumping up a ladder.

WOODHOUSE'S JAY. *Aphelocoma californica*. 11½"-12". Resident. This Jay is also a "blue jay" but lacks the crest and black foreparts of the Long-crest. It is lighter below, has a white throat and prefers oaks and scrub. It utters a number of Jay-like notes including a harsh *check-check-check-check* higher than that of the Long-crest.

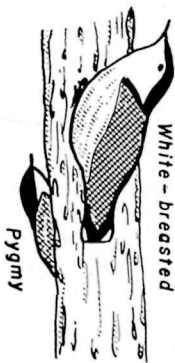


MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE. *Penthestes gambeli*. 5"-5¾". Resident. Chickadees are tame, gray and white birds, smaller than sparrows, and with black bibs and caps. Each small flock keeps up a constant conversation between its members as they move through the trees and bushes, flying nervously about, climbing all over the outer branches and often hanging head down. Their name comes from their common call, al-



though that is this species is a throatier *chuck-a-zee-zee-zee*. A close approach will show a white line over the eye of the Mountain Chickadee which is lacking in the less common Long-tailed, the western form of the Black-capped Chickadee of the east. All over the country chickadees readily frequent feeding trays and suet blocks and reveal through the suburbanite's dining room window a cheerful aspect of nature even in the gloomiest days of winter.

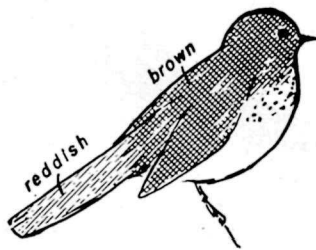
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH. *Sitta carolinensis*. 5"-6". Resident. Nuthatches are the only birds that go down a tree trunk head first. Two species are found in the Monument: the White-breasted and the Pygmy. The former is larger and has a black cap which contrasts sharply with its white sideface and underparts. Call, a nasal, low-pitched *yank-yank-yank*. This bird has become very tame around the campground. It will alight on the tables and take food held in the visitor's hand.



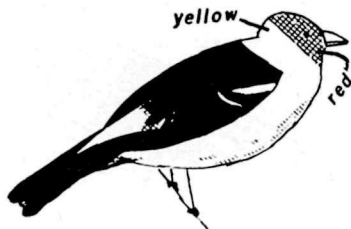
PYGMY NUTHATCH. *Sitta pygmaea*. 4½". Resident. Like the White-breasted Nuthatch this diminutive species also goes down tree trunks head first. In addition, chickadee-like, it climbs all over and around outer twigs and branches and is found in small flocks that keep up an endless conversational chittering. A common bird of the pines and mesa; has a gray-brown cap, and an extremely stubby tail.

ROBIN. *Turdus migratorius*. 8½"-10½". Resident. The one bird that needs no description, although not everyone distinguishes the female by its paler breast. The spotted breasts of the young show the Robin's kinship to the thrushes. So does the magnificent carol of the adult, one of the great bird songs of America.

HERMIT THRUSH. *Hylocichla guttata*. 6½"-7½". Summer resident. The brown bird with a speckled breast that unobtrusively hops about the campground is the Hermit Thrush, one of the finest songsters in the United States. This song, however, is heard only early in the season, at evening or on cloudy afternoons. Its clear whistled introductory note and beautiful phrases rolling around the same pitch are succeeded after a pause by another clear note and phrases on a different pitch and, similarly, again and again. The beautiful melody is often heard at a great distance and reminds one of solitude, pine forests and well-watered mountains. A good view of the bird as it flits through the underbrush or low branches will show its reddish-brown tail which it slowly raises and lowers after alighting.



WESTERN Tanager. *Piranga ludoviciana*. 6¼"-7". Summer resident. The male's red head, yellow body and rump, black wings and tail and light wing bars make him the most brilliantly-colored bird of Bandelier, perhaps of New Mexico. The female is inconspicuous, a dull greenish above and yellowish below. Many of the birds



have become so tame that they frequently descent to the picnic tables in the campground. The song of the Western Tanager has been likened to that of a Robin with a sore throat.

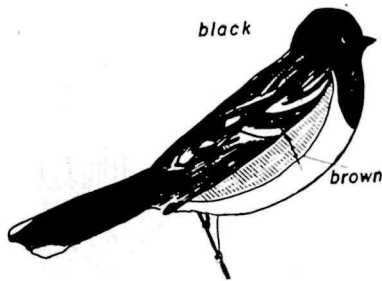
ROCKY MOUNTAIN (BLACK-HEADED) GROSBEAK. *Hedymeles melanocephalus*. 6½"-7¾". Summer resident. Note this bird's big, heavy bill and sluggish movements. It is another species attracted to the camp sites and picnic tables where it will sometimes take food from the tourist's hand. At this distance, of course, the male with his all-black head, rusty breast and black-and-white wings can be readily distinguished from the female and young with their brown, striped heads and heavy, sparrow-colored bodies.



ARKANSAS GOLDFINCH. *Spinus psaltria*. 4". Summer resident. This is a small, lively "wild canary," yellow below, dark above, with the bouncing flight that shows light flashes in its wings and tail. Several are usually found together. Their sweet *tee-yer, tee-yee* and other varied notes, and their canary-like song are heard with equal frequency from the telephone wire or the cottonwood tree by the Rito.

The Goldfinch is unique among Bandelier birds for its late nesting. Newly-laid eggs can be found late in August long after many other birds, such as the swallows, have left for the South.

SPURRED TOWHEE. *Pipilo maculatus*. 7"-8¼". Resident. This



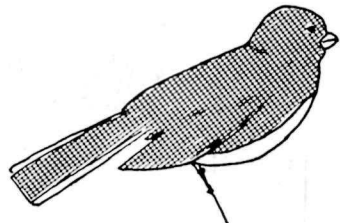
handsome "ground robin" is common in the hillside underbrush along the Rito or beside the campground. The male is black with rusty flanks and white underparts, wingbars and outer tail corners. The female has brown where the male has black. The bird is often first noticed by the sound of scratching among leaves on the ground under low shrubbery, or by the male's clear, dry song, *chup, chup,*

zeeeeee, given from the top or exposed branch of some shrub or small tree. It is also found on the mesa.

3. COMMON BIRDS OF WINTER

MERRIAM'S TURKEY. *Meleagris gallopavo*. Male 48", female 36". Resident. Looks like the domestic turkey and the Wild turkey of other parts of the country. More frequently seen in winter than in summer.

JUNCO. *Junco*. 5"-6½". Winter visitors. Five species of Junco visit the Monument in winter, arriving in the fall, leaving in the spring. All are sparrow-like, grayish birds with white outer tail feathers. Some are hard to separate without field glasses, but a close approach should reveal these field marks:



Gray breast, sides and back: Slate-colored Junco
Gray breast and sides, rusty back:
Black upper mandible: Red-backed Junco
Pale upper mandible: Gray-headed Junco
Gray breast, pink sides, brownish back: Pink-sided Junco
Black head and breast, rusty sides and back: Oregon Junco

Juncos come readily to feeding trays and are frequently trapped and released by licensed bird banders for the information they reveal about bird migration.

4. BIRDS REPORTED FROM BANDELIER

(Capitals indicate those described above; months indicate official records; occurrence at other times not precluded.)

Canada Goose. In migration along the Rio Grande.
Mallard. In migration along the Rio Grande.
Green-winged Teal. In migration along the Rio Grande.
Blue-winged Teal. In migration along the Rio Grande.
Shoveller. In migration along the Rio Grande.
Canvasback. In migration along the Rio Grande.
Bufflehead. In migration along the Rio Grande.
American Merganser. In migration along the Rio Grande.
TURKEY VULTURE. Described above.
BLACK VULTURE. Described above.
Goshawk. Oct.
Sharp-shinned Hawk. Feb. June-Sept.-Nov.
Cooper's Hawk. Summer resident; some may winter.
Red-tailed Hawk. Resident.
Ferruginous Rough-leg. Oct.
Golden Eagle. Aug. Rare.
Kestrel (Sparrow Hawk). July-Aug.-Oct.
Dusky Grouse. Resident.
Scaled Quail. Resident.
Gambel's Quail. Resident.
MERRIAM'S TURKEY. Described above.
Killdeer. Summer resident along the Rio Grande.
Spotted Sandpiper. Summer resident along the Rio Grande.
Band-tailed Pigeon. June.
MOURNING DOVE. Described above.
Road-runner. Mesa; rare.
Horned Owl. Resident.
Pygmy Owl. Resident.
Burrowing Owl. Resident, mesa, uncommon.
NIGHTHAWK. Described above.
WHITE-THROATED SWIFT. Described above.
BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD. Described above.
Belted Kingfisher. Any season, near water.
RED-SHAFTED FLICKER. Described above.
Red-headed Woodpecker. Oct. One record; Otowi Detached Section.
Red-naped Sapsucker. June-Sept.-Oct.-Nov.
Natalie's Sapsucker. July-Nov.
Hairy Woodpecker. Resident.
Ash-throated Flycatcher. July-Aug.
Say's Phoebe. Mar.-Apr.-Aug.
WESTERN WOOD PEWEE. Described above.
Horned Lark. Nov.
VIOLET GREEN SWALLOW. Described above.
LONG-CRESTED JAY. Described above.
WOODHOUSE'S JAY. Described above.
Pinyon Jay. Summer resident; some may winter.
American Magpie. Oct.

RAVEN. Described above.
Crow.
Clark's Nutcracker. Aug.-Oct.-Dec.
 LONG-TAILED CHICKADEE. Described above.
 MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE. Described above.
Grey Titmouse. Resident.
Bush-tit. Resident.
 WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH. Described above.
Red-breasted Nuthatch. Aug. One record.
 PYGMY NUTHATCH. Described above.
Creeper. Resident.
Dipper. Resident.
 CANYON WREN. Described above.
 ROCK WREN. Described above.
 ROBIN. Described above.
 HERMIT THRUSH. Described above.
Chestnut-backed Bluebird. Resident.
Mountain Bluebird.
Townsend's Solitaire. Resident.
Western Gnatcatcher. Summer resident.
Golden-crowned Kinglet. Nov.
Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Oct.-Nov.
Plumbeous Vireo. Summer resident.
Warbling Vireo. Summer resident.
Virginia's Warbler. Summer resident; breeds along Rito.
Yellow Warbler. June.
Hoover's Warbler. Apr.
Audubon's Warbler. Apr.
Black-throated Gray Warbler. July; confluence Rito and Rio Grande.
Grace's Warbler. Summer resident in ponderosa pines.
Long-tailed Chat. Summer resident along the Rio Grande.
Pileolated Warbler. Sept.-Oct.
House Sparrow.
Red-winged Blackbird. Mar.-Apr.-Nov.
Brewer's Blackbird. Apr.
 WESTERN TANAGER. Described above.
 ROCKY MOUNTAIN GROSBEEK. Described above.
Blue Grosbeak. Summer resident.
Evening Grosbeak. Mar.-Apr.-Oct.-Nov.
Lazuli Bunting. June-July.
House Finch. Apr. Otowi Section.
Pine Siskin. Feb.-Mar.
 ARKANSAS GOLDFINCH. Described above.
Green-tailed Towhee. Sept.
 SPURRED TOWHEE. Described above.
Canyon Towhee. Dec.-Jan.-Feb.
Lark Bunting. Aug.-Oct.
 SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. Described above.
 OREGON JUNCO. Described above.
 PINK-SIDED JUNCO. Described above.
 GRAY-HEADED JUNCO. Described above.
 RED-BACKED JUNCO. Described above.
White-crowned Sparrow. Nov.
Song Sparrow. Nov.-Jan.-Feb.

5. COLOR KEY TO 50 BANDELIER BIRDS

(Without the use of field glasses)

Birds predominantly black

Larger than Crow:

Soars, wings at angle, underwings two-toned: Turkey Vulture

Similar but flaps more, tail very short: Black Vulture

Like Crow but larger, heavier head and bill, croaks *cr-r-ruck*: Raven

Between Crow and Robin: crest, hops up trees, noisy: Long-crested Jay

Between Robin and Sparrow:

Big bluish bill: Blue Grosbeak (looks black at distance)

Moderate-size bill, red shoulders: Red-winged Blackbird

Moderate-size bill, no red shoulders: Brewer's Blackbird

Short bill, brown head: Cowbird

Birds predominantly black or gray and white

Larger than Crow:

Long tail, black with white on wings and tail: American Magpie

Light grey body, white patches on black wings and tail: Clark's Nutcracker

Between Crow and Robin: long curved wings with white spot in middle, erratic flight, high in air: Nighthawk

Between Robin and Sparrow:

Black head, brown below, white on wings, sluggish: Rocky Mt. Grosbeak

Black head, white below, rusty flanks, white on wings and tail corners:

Spurred Towhee

Size of Sparrow:

Stiff, curved wings, dark above, some white below, very fast, erratic flight high in air: White-throated Swift

Bow-shaped wings, white below and sides of rump, fast, twisty flight: Violet-green Swallow

Black; white wing patches: Lark Bunting

Gray upperparts and breast, white underparts and outer tail feathers: Junco (see part 3 for description)

Smaller than Sparrow:

Black cap and bib: Long-tailed Chickadee; plus white line over eye: Mountain Chickadee

Black cap, white below, goes head first down trunk: White-breasted Nuthatch

Gray above, white below, long tail, white outer tail feathers: Western Gnatcatcher

Birds predominantly gray

Slightly smaller than Robin:

White sides of tail, light patch on wing, slim: Townsend's Solitaire

All gray, short tail, bobs; near streams: Dipper

Size of Sparrow or smaller:

Grayish above, lighter below, nondescript, sits upright on branch, *pee-yees*:

Western Wood Pewee; *ps-seep*: Western Flycatcher

All gray, crest, chickadee notes: Gray Titmouse

Gray above, yellowish breast, rump and under tail, slim: Virginia's Warbler

Gray-brown cap, tiny, goes down trees head first: Pygmy Nuthatch.

Birds predominantly blue

Larger than Robin:

Crest, black foreparts, blue wings and tail, hops up trees: Long-crested Jay

No crest, bright blue above, light below: Woodhouse's Jay

No crest, dark bluish above and below, short tail, flocks, noisy: Pinyon Jay

Blue above, white below with 1 or 2 breast bands, crest, heavy bill, rattle; near water: Belted Kingfisher

Smaller than Robin:

Heavy bluish bill; looks black at distance, female buffy-brown: Blue Grosbeak

Blue head, wings and tail, chestnut back and breast, female paler: Chestnut-backed Bluebird

Turquoise blue above and below, female paler, brownish: Mountain Bluebird

- Blue above, white underparts and wingbars, chestnut breast band: Lazuli Bunting
- Birds predominantly yellow*
- Smaller than Robin: red face, black back, wings and tail, rest yellow: Western Tanager
- Smaller than Sparrow:
- All-yellow:
- Chestnut streaks on flank: Yellow Warbler
- Black cap (lacking in females and young): Pileolated Warbler
- Dark above, yellow below, light flashes in wings in flight: Arkansas Goldfinch
- Birds predominantly red*: red breast, black head, gray back: Robin
- Birds predominantly brown*
- Larger than Robin:
- Soars on wide, flat wings, fan-shaped tail: Red-tailed Hawk
- Grayish dove brown, long, pointed tail, with white edges: Mourning Dove
- White rump, reddish underwings: Red-shafted Flicker
- Smaller than Robin: dark brown above, speckled breast, slowly wags reddish tail: Hermit Thrush
- Brown breast and upperparts, white below, on wings and tail corners: Spurred Towhee
- Brown upperparts and belly, white breast, cocks tail: Canyon Wren
- Grayish brown above, pale below, bobs: Rock Wren
- Streaked brown above, white below, spirals up tree trunks: Creeper

For further information on field identification of birds in the Monument see "A Field Guide to Western Birds" by Roger Tory Peterson, Houghton Mifflin Co.

6. LOCALITIES IN THE MONUMENT OF INTEREST TO BIRD-WATCHERS

- (1) Trail to Ruins and Ceremonial Cave and adjacent valley floor.
- (2) Camp ground.
- (3) Trail along Rito to confluence with Rio Grande, 3½.
- (4) Trail up Rito to Upper Crossing, 3-6 m.
- (5) Trail up south canyon wall to south rim and mesa, ½m.
- (6) Dump on north rim (by car).
- (7) Rio Grande from confluence with Rito to southern boundary of Monument (for ducks, geese, other waterbirds and shorebirds in season), 3½-6½m.

Birds in this pamphlet are listed in the American Ornithologists Union order of presumed evolutionary development. Subspecies are omitted. Common names follow the A.O.U. checklist and Peterson. Significant observations by competent observers should be reported to a ranger.

Our magnificent bird life is one of the glories of America. Protect this great heritage everywhere for yourself, your children and your fellow-citizens.

Bandelier National Monument is a permanent refuge and sanctuary where birds and all other wildlife are forever secured from persecution. Shooting or killing of any wildlife is absolutely prohibited. The Monument is the property of the American people. Its unspoiled majesty is for all to share. Enjoy the beauty of nature in its pristine splendor. Leave a clean trail and camp and a dead fire.

Bandelier National Monument, a unit of the National Park System, is one of the 25 national monuments administered by the General Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The traveling public is becoming increasingly aware of the national monuments, which have received less publicity than the great, well-known National Parks, yet which possess extremely interesting features.

Many of these are in the Southwest; we hope you will take the opportunity to visit one or more of them on your trip.

Administered as a group by the General Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments, Santa Fe, New Mexico

IN COLORADO:	Great Sand Dunes National Monument
IN UTAH:	Arches National Monument Natural Bridges National Monument Rainbow Bridge National Monument
IN NEW MEXICO:	Aztec Ruins National Monument Bandelier National Monument Capulin Mountain National Monument Chaco Canyon National Monument El Morro National Monument Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument Gran Quivira National Monument White Sands National Monument
IN ARIZONA:	Canyon de Chelly National Monument Casa Grande National Monument Chiricahua National Monument Montezuma Castle National Monument Navajo National Monument Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument Saguaro National Monument Sunset Crater National Monument Tonto National Monument Tumacacori National Monument Tuzigoot National Monument Walnut Canyon National Monument Wupatki National Monument

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May we recommend, for instance, the following items which give additional information on Bandelier National Monument?

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- A. Cave Kiva, Frijoles Canyon
- B. Tyuonyi Ruin, Frijoles Canyon
- C. Longhouse Ruin, Frijoles Canyon
- D. South end of Longhouse, Frijoles Canyon
- E. Administration building, Frijoles Canyon
- F. Upper Falls, El Rito de los Frijoles

B-2 BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

- A. Ceremonial Cave, Frijoles Canyon
- B. Inside Ceremonial Cave, Frijoles Canyon
- C. Lower Falls, El Rito de los Frijoles
- D. Restored Talus House in tuff cliffs
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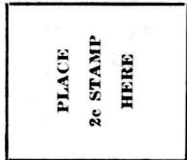
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