

					Common Name												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
b					___ Sedge Wren *												
B	b	B	b		___ Marsh Wren *												
			b	B	___ Golden-crowned Kinglet												
					___ Ruby-crowned Kinglet												
	B	B	B	B	___ Blue-gray Gnatcatcher												
					___ Northern Wheatear												
B	B	B	B	B	___ Eastern Bluebird												
					___ Mountain Bluebird												
					___ Townsend's Solitaire												
	b	b	B	B	___ Veery *												
					___ Gray-cheeked Thrush												
					___ Bicknell's Thrush												
				b	___ Swainson's Thrush *												
	B	b	b	B	___ Hermit Thrush *												

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.



- Sedge Wren** - Short grass wetlands along tidal salt meadows. Wet inland meadows. Rare and sporadic nester.
- Marsh Wren** - Common in salt marshes and locally common in large inland emergent marshes. One of the few birds that breeds in giant reedgrass (*Phragmites australis*).
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** - Breeds in mature native spruce, Red Pine, and Norway Spruce plantations.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** - Woodlands, weedy fields, and thickets.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** - Breeds throughout the region in large tracts of forest.
- Northern Wheatear** - Most records are coastal.
- Eastern Bluebird** - Prefers open agricultural land with scattered trees or hedgerows. Takes readily to artificial boxes.
- Mountain Bluebird** - Four records: Brigantine, NJ 1982, Beltzville State Park, PA 1984-85, 1985-86, and Higbee Beach, NJ 1988.
- Townsend's Solitaire** - Three records: Lehigh/Carbon County, PA 1986, Bucks County, PA 1993, and Schuylkill County, PA 1995.
- Veery** - Prefers moist deciduous forests with a well developed shrub layer.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush** - Forested areas.
- Bicknell's Thrush** - Forested areas. Thought to be more common along the coast in the southward migration but exact status unknown due to identification difficulties.
- Swainson's Thrush** - Forested areas. Breeds in conifer second growth and bogs.
- Hermit Thrush** - Common nester in the mountains, uncommon but regular in the pine barrens.

Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
B	B	B	B	B	___ Wood Thrush *												
B	...	B	B	B	___ Fieldfare				♦								
					___ American Robin												
B		B	B	B	___ Varied Thrush												
					___ Gray Catbird												
B	B	B	B	B	___ Northern Mockingbird												
B	B	...			___ Sage Thrasher											♦	♦
B	B	B	B	B	___ Brown Thrasher												
					___ European Starling												
					___ American Pipit												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	___ Bohemian Waxwing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B	B	B	B	B	___ Cedar Waxwing												
				B	___ Blue-winged Warbler												
					___ Golden-winged Warbler												
					___ Tennessee Warbler												

**Wood Thrush** - Forests and woodlots.

**Fieldfare** - One record: Bombay Hook NWR, DE 1969

**American Robin** – In winter, rare in mountains, common in southern part of range. Numbers vary with the severity of winter and the food supply.

**Varied Thrush** - Feeders and crab apple trees.

**Gray Catbird** - Thickets. Primarily coastal in winter.

**Northern Mockingbird** - Non-forested habitats with shrubs and trees.

**Sage Thrasher** - Three records: Barnegat, NJ 1949, Bombay Hook NWR, DE 1985, and Spring Lake, NJ 1990.

**Brown Thrasher** - Thickets and woodland edges, declining. Primarily coastal in winter.

**European Starling** - Throughout area.

**American Pipit** - Plowed or short grass fields and mudflats.

**Bohemian Waxwing** - Wooded edges near fruit trees.

**Cedar Waxwing** - Wooded edges, cedars, and near fruiting trees.

**Blue-winged Warbler** - Second growth woods, power line cuts, and thickets.

**Golden-winged Warbler** - Low scrubby cut over areas with small trees. Rare spring migrant. Hybrids with Blue-winged Warbler are regular in breeding areas and migration.

**Tennessee Warbler** - Woodlands, high in oak trees. Often resorts to weeds in fall.

		Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Tidal		___ Orange-crowned Warbler												
Pine Barrens		___ Nashville Warbler						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Plain		___ Virginia's Warbler												
Piedmont		___ Northern Parula *						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain		___ Yellow Warbler						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B	___ Chestnut-sided Warbler						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		___ Magnolia Warbler						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		___ Cape May Warbler						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B	___ Black-throated Blue Warbler *	◆	◆				—	—	—	—	—	—	◆
		___ Yellow-rumped Warbler *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B	___ Black-throated Gray Warbler	◆					◆						—
		___ Black-throated Green Warbler *						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		___ Townsend's Warbler						◆	◆					—
	B	___ Blackburnian Warbler *						—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent  
99%

Good  
99-50%

Fair  
50-10%

Poor  
10-1%

Casual

Accidental

Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

**Orange-crowned Warbler** - Low brushy areas, particularly in goldenrod fields in fall. Primarily coastal.

**Nashville Warbler** - Brushy areas but can be high in trees during migration.

**Virginia's Warbler** - One record: Island Beach State Park, NJ 1962.

**Northern Parula** - Woodlots. Has a preference for sycamore trees. Increasing breeder.

**Yellow Warbler** - Low trees and shrubs. Near wet areas, often in willows.

**Chestnut-sided Warbler** - Open woodlands, scrub areas, and recent clear cuts.

**Magnolia Warbler** - Woodlands, often low in trees, and shrubs.

**Cape May Warbler** - Woodlands. Prefers conifers.

**Black-throated Blue Warbler** - Deciduous woodlands and rhododendron thickets, often low.

**Yellow-rumped Warbler** - Woodland species in migration. Abundant in coastal bayberries in fall through spring, although numbers vary with the severity of the weather. Uncommonly winters inland.

**Black-throated Gray Warbler** - Mostly coastal in fall.

**Black-throated Green Warbler** - Woodlands during migration. Localized breeder in cedar swamps in the pine barrens.

**Townsend's Warbler** - Accidental.

**Blackburnian Warbler** - Woodlands, high in trees during migration. Often nests in hemlocks.

					Common Name											
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
B	B	B	B	...	__ Yellow-throated Warbler											
B	B	B	B	B	__ Pine Warbler *											
					__ Kirtland's Warbler											
B	B	B	B	B	__ Prairie Warbler											
					__ Palm Warbler											
					__ Bay-breasted Warbler											
					__ Blackpoll Warbler											
		b	B	B	__ Cerulean Warbler *											
B	B	B	B	B	__ Black-and-white Warbler *											
B	B	B	B	B	__ American Redstart *											
B	B	B	b		__ Prothonotary Warbler *											
b	B	B	B	B	__ Worm-eating Warbler *											
					__ Swainson's Warbler *											
B	B	...	B	B	__ Ovenbird *											

**Yellow-throated Warbler** - Early migrant. Nests in sycamores by rivers. Locally common in south; expanding range northwards.

**Pine Warbler** - Pine and pine/oak woodlands, occasionally pine plantations. Uncommon in migration away from breeding grounds.

**Kirtland's Warbler** - One record: Berks County, PA 1996.

**Prairie Warbler** - Brushy areas and fields of second growth. Powerline cuts.

**Palm Warbler** - Thickets, woodland edges, weeds, and open ground—often high in trees in spring.

**Bay-breasted Warbler** - Woodlands, oaks.

**Blackpoll Warbler** - Woodlands. One of the last spring migrants.

**Cerulean Warbler** - Mature deciduous woodlands. Likes sycamore trees near streams and rivers. Very local breeder. White Clay Creek State Park, DE, Delaware River Valley above Yardley, PA, and Marshalls Creek, PA north. Rare in migration.

**Black-and-white Warbler** - Woodlands. Uncommon nester in the piedmont.

**American Redstart** - Deciduous woods. Erratic breeder south of the mountains.

**Prothonotary Warbler** - Wet woods with standing water. Cavity nester, often over water. Rare migrant away from breeding grounds. Breeds on the periphery of the pine barrens, but generally absent in the center of the pine barrens.

**Worm-eating Warbler** - Thick woods. Nests on banks and hillsides. Very local breeder on coastal plain of New Jersey.

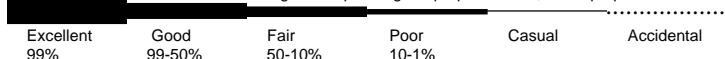
**Swainson's Warbler** - Low in wet woods in south; recent records from Cape May, NJ.

**Ovenbird** - Woodlands. Often seen low or on the ground. Deer impacted.

					Common Name												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
	b	b	b	B													
	B	B	B	B	◆												◆
		B	B														
			B	B													
				b													
B	B		B	B	..												.....
B	B	B	B	B													
		b	b	b													
B	B	B	B	b													
B	B	B	B	b													

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.



- Northern Waterthrush** - Swampy woodlands and streams. Erratic breeder south of the mountains.
- Louisiana Waterthrush** - Swampy woodlands and streams. Local breeder on the piedmont and coastal plain.
- Kentucky Warbler** - Moist woodlands with dense undergrowth. Losing ground due to habitat loss. Very uncommon in migration. Deer impacted.
- Connecticut Warbler** - Fall migrant. Likes low brushy areas: particularly goldenrod and ragweed. Cape May, NJ and Palmyra, NJ are preferred locations.
- Mourning Warbler** - Seen spring and fall. Likes low brushy areas and goldenrod and ragweed. Cape May, NJ and Palmyra, NJ are preferred locations.
- MacGillivray's Warbler** - One record: Cape May, NJ 1997-98.
- Common Yellowthroat** - Low brushy areas, swamps, and marshes.
- Hooded Warbler** - Wet areas with dense undergrowth and moist deciduous woods, especially rhododendron and mountain laurel thickets. Deer impacted.
- Wilson's Warbler** - Low dense understory and deciduous woodlands.
- Canada Warbler** - Low scrubby areas, often in wet woods.
- Yellow-breasted Chat** - Low scrubby areas, hedgerows, and second growth powerline cuts. Declining in area.
- Summer Tanager** - Found in deciduous woods on migration. Breeds in open mature pine-oak woods in south.
- Scarlet Tanager** - Deciduous woods throughout area
- Western Tanager** - Usually with fall and winter robin flocks. Occurrence almost annual.

					Common Name		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D																																																																																														
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B	B	B	B	B	___ American Tree Sparrow																																																																																																											
					___ Chipping Sparrow																																																																																																											
B	B	B	B	B	___ Clay-colored Sparrow																																																																																																											
					___ Field Sparrow																																																																																																											
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b					___ Lark Bunting																																																																																																											
					___ Savannah Sparrow *																																																																																																											
b	B	B	B	B	___ Grasshopper Sparrow *																																																																																																											

**Green-tailed Towhee** - Winter visitor.

**Spotted Towhee** - Several New Jersey records.

**Eastern Towhee** - Low understory and scrub at wood edges.

**Cassin's Sparrow** - One record: Island Beach State Park, NJ, banded, 1961.

**Bachman's Sparrow** - One record: Atsion, NJ 1957.

**American Tree Sparrow** - Brushy fields and wood edges. Declining.

**Chipping Sparrow** - Woodland edges and clearings. Much rarer northward in winter.

**Clay-colored Sparrow** - Scrubby fields and feeders. Increasingly reported.

**Field Sparrow** - Brushy fields, edges, and power line cuts.

**Vesper Sparrow** - Field edges and power line cuts. Few sites remain in south.

Needs extensive open fields. Much more common breeder in Lehigh River Valley.

**Lark Sparrow** - Brushy fields, edges, and fields.

**Black-throated Sparrow** - Two records: New Brunswick, NJ 1961-1962 and Cherry Hill, NJ 1992-1993.

**Lark Bunting** - Accidental.

**Savannah Sparrow** - Open fields with low grass. More common northward in breeding season and more common southward in winter.

**Grasshopper Sparrow** - Scarce. Grassy and weedy fields. Losing habitat in area. Good during breeding season in the Lehigh Valley.

					Common Name												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
b	b				__ Henslow's Sparrow *												
					__ Le Conte's Sparrow												
					__ Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow												
B					__ Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow*												
B					__ Seaside Sparrow *												
B	B	B	B	B	__ Fox Sparrow												
					__ Song Sparrow												
					__ Lincoln's Sparrow		◆	◆									
B	B	B	B	B	__ Swamp Sparrow												
				B	__ White-throated Sparrow *												
					__ Harris's Sparrow												
					__ White-crowned Sparrow												
				B	__ Golden-crowned Sparrow												
					__ Dark-eyed Junco *												
					__ Lapland Longspur												

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat. Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

Excellent 99%      Good 99-50%      Fair 50-10%      Poor 10-1%      Casual      Accidental

- Henslow's Sparrow** - Grassy fields with scattered brush and small trees. Probably extirpated as a breeder.
- Le Conte's Sparrow** - Grassy fields and wet meadows.
- Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow** - Very little information available since the split from Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow. Spartina marsh with scattered shrubs. Casual fall migrant inland in wet meadows.
- Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow** - Spartina marsh with scattered shrubs. Migration timing and overall status is unclear.
- Seaside Sparrow** - Salt and brackish marshes.
- Fox Sparrow** - Brushy edges and thickets. Often at feeders in winter. Poor in the piedmont and casual in the mountains in winter.
- Song Sparrow** - Brushy, often wet areas near water.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** - Brushy areas and thickets.
- Swamp Sparrow** - Wet areas. Marshes and scrubby fields.
- White-throated Sparrow** - Brushy fields, edges, woodlots, and feeders in winter. Local breeder in the Pocono Mountains.
- Harris's Sparrow** - Hedgerows, brushy fields with trees, feeders.
- White-crowned Sparrow** - Hedgerows and brushy fields with small trees.
- Golden-crowned Sparrow** - Five regional records.
- Dark-eyed Junco** - Feeders, woodlots, brushy edges, and fields.
- Lapland Longspur** - Open fields, particularly manured fields. Often with Horned Larks and Snow Buntings.

					Common Name											
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
....									◆						◆	
....					.....					◆						
B	B	B	B	B												
	b	b	B	B												
					.....											
B	B	B		B												
B	B			B												
		b	b													
		b	B	B												
B	B	B	B	B												
B	B	B	B	B												

**Smith's Longspur** - Two records: Cape May, NJ 1991 and Island Beach, NJ 1995.

**Chestnut-collared Longspur** - Two records: Cape May, NJ 1980 and Sandy Hook, NJ 1984.

**Snow Bunting** - Open fields, particularly manured fields, lake shores, coastal dunes, and rocky coasts. Often with Horned Larks.

**Northern Cardinal** - Feeders, woodlands, thickets, and edges.

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak** - Deciduous woodlands. Rare breeder in Philadelphia, PA area.

**Black-headed Grosbeak** - Usually seen at feeders in winter.

**Blue Grosbeak** - Low brushy areas, hedgerows, and second growth. Erratic breeder on piedmont. Common in the south.

**Lazuli Bunting** - One record: Chester County, PA 1975.

**Indigo Bunting** - Woodland edges and scrubby areas.

**Painted Bunting** - Recent records frequently at feeders in winter.

**Dickcissel** - Recent increases as migrant. Mostly at feeders in winter or herbaceous fields in summer.

**Bobolink** - Grassy fields and meadows in spring and summer. Scarce breeder on coastal plain. Can be abundant in coastal marshes in fall migration.

**Red-winged Blackbird** - Throughout area, mainly marshes but has started to use open fields due to expansion of range. Millions winter on coastal plain and tidal marshes south of the Commodore Barry Bridge. Sporadic northward in winter.

**Eastern Meadowlark** - Grassy fields, pastures, and manured fields. Reduced numbers in winter northward. Declining due to habitat loss.

**Western Meadowlark** - Prefers short grass.



Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
					__ Yellow-headed Blackbird													
					__ Rusty Blackbird													
					__ Brewer's Blackbird													
					__ Common Grackle													
					__ Boat-tailed Grackle *													
					__ Brown-headed Cowbird													
					__ Orchard Oriole													
					__ Bullock's Oriole													
					__ Baltimore Oriole													
					__ Brambling													
					__ Pine Grosbeak													
					__ Purple Finch *													
					__ House Finch													
					__ Red Crossbill													

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent 99%	Good 99-50%	Fair 50-10%	Poor 10-1%	Casual	Accidental
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Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

- Yellow-headed Blackbird** - Usually with large flocks of blackbirds in winter. Annual in Salem County, NJ blackbird flocks.
- Rusty Blackbird** - Wet wooded areas and along wooded stream edges. Generally winters south on costal plain.
- Brewer's Blackbird** - Very localized farmyards and pastures containing cows or horses. Leipzig, DE, and Salem County, NJ.
- Common Grackle** - Common throughout area. Nests more often in conifers especially Norway Spruce. Millions winter on coastal plain and tidal marshes south of the Commodore Barry Bridge. Sporadic northward in winter.
- Boat-tailed Grackle** - Salt marshes and vicinity. Delaware Bay from about Salem, NJ and Woodland Beach, DE southward.
- Brown-headed Cowbird** - In most habitats throughout area. Hundreds of thousands winter on coastal plain and tidal marshes south of the Commodore Barry Bridge. Sporadic northward in winter.
- Orchard Oriole** - Open woods and woodland edges.
- Bullock's Oriole** - One record: Blue Marsh Lake, Berks County, PA 1994.
- Baltimore Oriole** - Open woods and woodland edges.
- Brambling** - One record: Hunterdon County, NJ 1952.
- Pine Grosbeak** - Woodlands and hedgerows with fruiting plants. Irruptive.
- Purple Finch** - Regular winter visitor to deciduous woods and feeders. Frequently feeds on seeds of White Ash and Tulip Poplar trees.
- House Finch** - Common visitor to feeder.
- Red Crossbill** - Infrequent winter visitor. Feeds on seeds of coniferous trees. Irruptive.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain					Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
					__ White-winged Crossbill							◆	◆	◆			
					__ Common Redpoll												
	....		....		__ Hoary Redpoll	.....											
				b	__ Pine Siskin *				[			]	.....				
B	B	B	B	B	__ American Goldfinch					[			]				
					__ Evening Grosbeak												
B	B	B	B	B	__ House Sparrow												

- White-winged Crossbill** - Infrequent winter visitor. Feeds on seeds of coniferous trees. Irruptive.
- Common Redpoll** - Infrequent winter visitor. Feeders, birches, and alders. Irruptive.
- Hoary Redpoll** - Recent records in Lancaster, and Montgomery Counties, PA both in 1994.
- Pine Siskin** - Irregular winter visitor. Woodlands with birches, conifers, Sweet Gum or Tulip Poplar trees. Feeders, and brushy fields. Irruptive.
- American Goldfinch** - Throughout area in brushy fields, and woodland edges. Feeders.
- Evening Grosbeak** - Irregular winter visitors. Feeders and mixed woodlands. Numbers declining.
- House Sparrow** - Near all types of human habitations and buildings.