

Using the map:

Collect all the bird cards that come with the map.

At each specified birding site (shown by icons on the map) find cards that have the same "Habitat Symbol" as the ones on the map. Be still and observe. Learn more about the birds you find!

Have fun with the map!

1. Bird Scavenger Hunt

Collect as many bird species as you can during a class field trip, a scout group outing, or with your friends.

2. Find your favorite bird

Pick your favorite bird (or have your class/scout/group members pick their favorites). Then, walk around campus and note down the sites where you can find your bird.

3. Explore the other plants and animals on campus

As you take your bird walk through campus, pay attention to the other wildlife and the plants in the sites you visit. Notice how the plants and animals interact..

4. Collect other green maps about OWU.

What to bring:

- Field guide** to help you find and identify birds for the very first time!
- Notebook and pencil** to record what birds you saw. Also note useful information to help you find and identify the bird again, like behavior, weather, and time of the day. Practice your artistic skills by sketching the birds you see.
- Binoculars** so you can get a close-up look at the birds you find.
- Camera** to capture nice shots of birds and other wildlife.
- Friend and sandwiches** to keep you and your stomach company.

Bird responsibly:

- Keep a respectful distance**
Especially stay away from nests and critical feeding areas.
- Respect private property**
Do not enter private land without permission.
- Provide a positive image of bird watchers to the public**
Pick up trash along your route, and do not litter. Be courteous to other bird watchers.

Other resources:

Visit these websites below to learn more about the birds you see or to learn more about bird watching:

All About Birds provides information on bird species, how to get involved, and the basics of bird watching.
<http://www.allaboutbirds.org/>

eBird provides checklists of birds seen in areas and allows you to upload your observations.
<http://ebird.org/>

Birding.com provides the basics on how to bird, bird fact sheets, etc.
<http://www.birding.com/>

American Birding Association
<http://www.aba.org/>

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All About Birds
<http://www.allaboutbirds.org/>

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William Ruzek
Dr. Jed Burt
Pam Burt



BACKYARD BIRDER

Ohio Wesleyan University

GEOG 355: GIS

Kristin Kovach (kakovach)
Kristen Lear (kmllear)
Michelle Jane Lee (mjlee)
Paul Gruber (prgruber)

Backyard Birder



Ohio Wesleyan University Green Map

Kristen Lear, Michelle Lee, Kristin Kovach and Paul Gruber

Information from Cornell Lab of Ornithology.
Icons used with permission from Cornell Lab of Ornithology and
All About Birds (www.birds.cornell.edu).



Carolina Chickadee - *Poecile carolinensis*



Call:
chickadee dee dee

* They are permanent residents, not usually moving south even in severe winter weather.
* Carolina chickadees are able to lower their body temperatures to induce an intentional state of hypothermia called torpor.

Habitat Symbols:



Berry trees- medium sized trees that have many berries in the winter and spring



Woods- areas covered by various types and ages of trees, with leaf litter on the ground



Lawn with mature trees- large grassy area with a few large, old trees



Open Lawn- large grassy area with few or no trees



Conifer Stand- a small collection of evergreen trees



Thicket- woody area filled with scrub and brush, tangled branches



Stand of trees- a small group of mature deciduous trees (trees that lose their leaves in the fall)



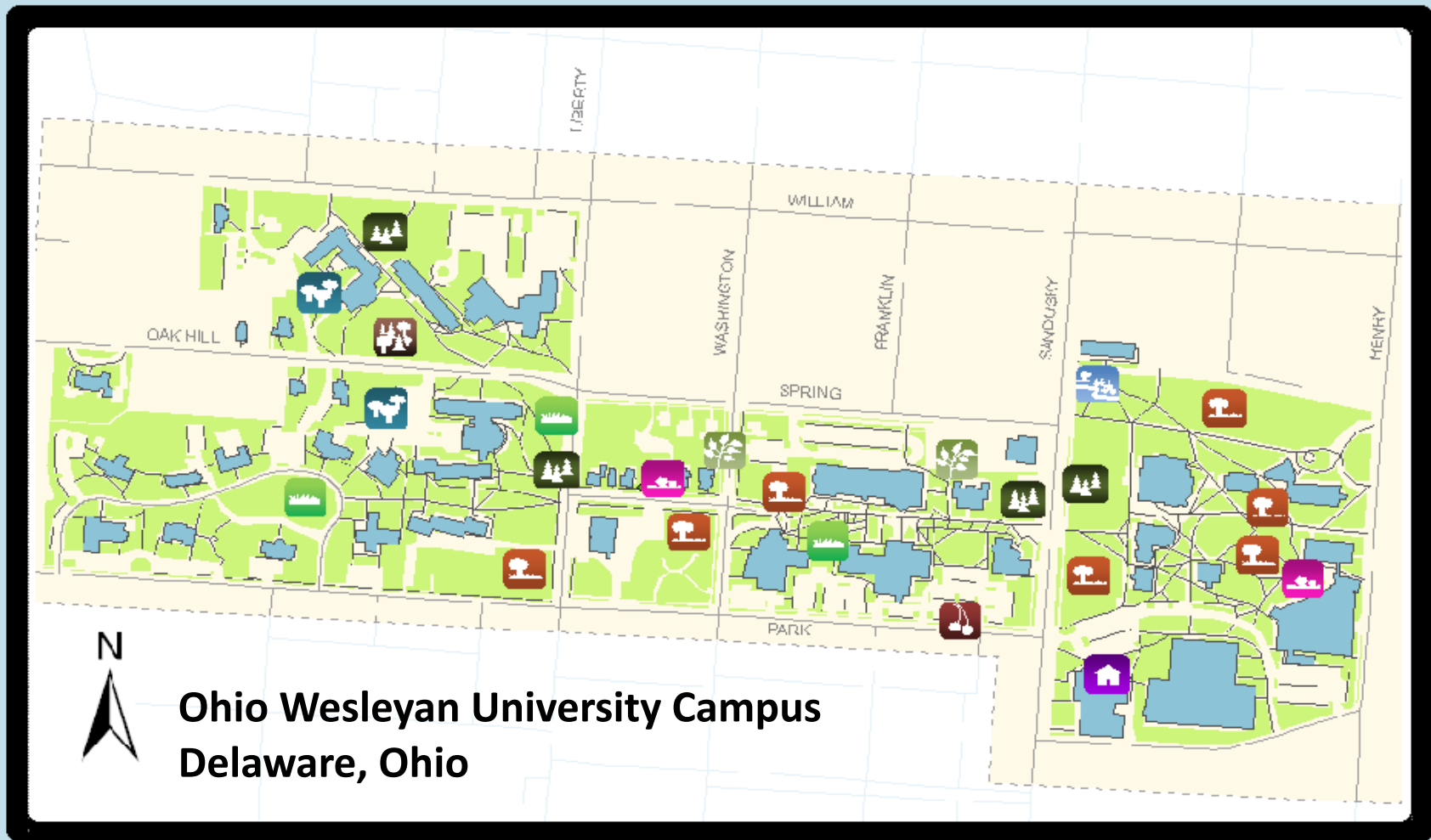
Stream- running water surrounded by some trees and other plants



Lawn with shrubs- large grassy area with a few small bushes



Houses or rooftops- populated areas around people's homes and other buildings



General Habitat:



Forest



Open Woodland



Grassland



Marsh



River



Lake/Pond



Town



Plants

Main Food:



Seeds



Insects



Omnivore (insects, plants, and seeds)



Small Birds

Nest Site



Tree



Shrub/bush



Cavity (hollow)



Ground



Building



Burrow in ground

How it Eats



Forages on tree trunk



Forages on ground



Forages in air



Dabbles in water



Forages in leaves