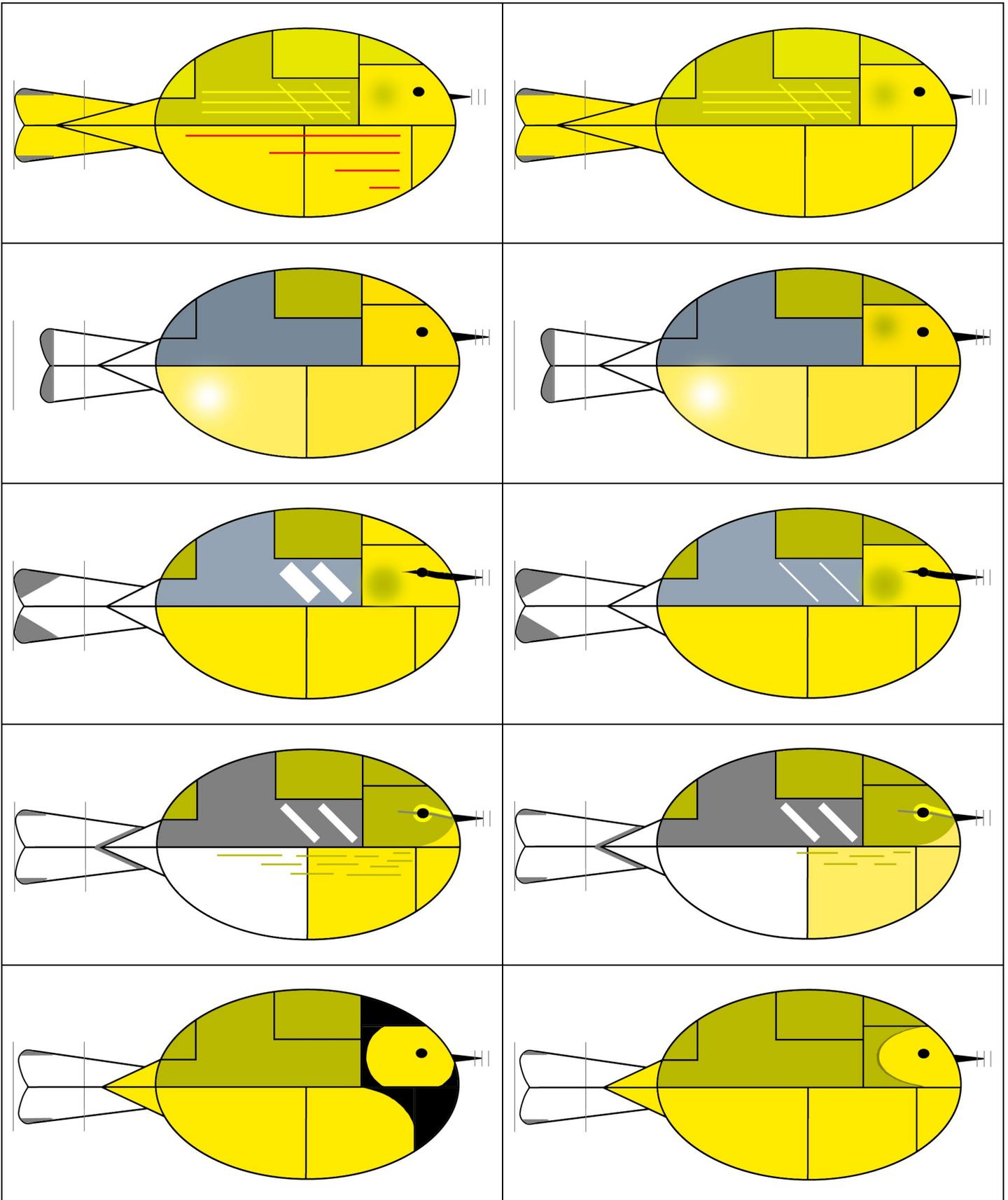


Yellow below with a light tail: Yellow Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Blue-winged Warbler, Pine Warbler, Hooded Warbler

Males on the left. Females on the right.

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Print the Warbler Flashcards double-sided and then cut them out. More info and suggestions are at WhiteOakBayou.org.

Yellow Warbler (Female)

Yellows are the only warblers who have both yellow tails and yellow UTC. Males are streaked with red below; females have little to no red streaking. May be found feeding in brush or anywhere up in trees. Spring migration peaks between late April and late May.

Prothonotary Warbler (Female)

Male Prothonotaries are the easiest warblers to ID due to their golden yellow heads; females are duller and the top of their heads are olive. They usually feed in the lower branches of trees or in brush below. They are relatively uncommon, passing through from mid March to mid May.

Blue-winged Warbler (Female)

The thin “Zorro” mask on the plain yellow face sets Blue-wings apart. Males have very wide wingbars; those of females are narrow. They usually feed in the lower branches of trees or in brush below. Spring migration peaks between late March and early May.

Pine Warbler (Female)

Pines have a lot of field marks, but complicate matters by ranging from very bright to almost a two-toned gray. They usually feed in the upper branches of pine trees, but in winter they will come down closer to the ground in search of insects. Some remain in town year-round.

Hooded Warbler (Female)

Wearing their black hoodies, males are virtually unmistakable; females’ hoods are olive and sometimes have a slightly darker edge in front. They usually feed in the lower branches of trees or in the brush below. Spring migration peaks between mid March and early May.

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