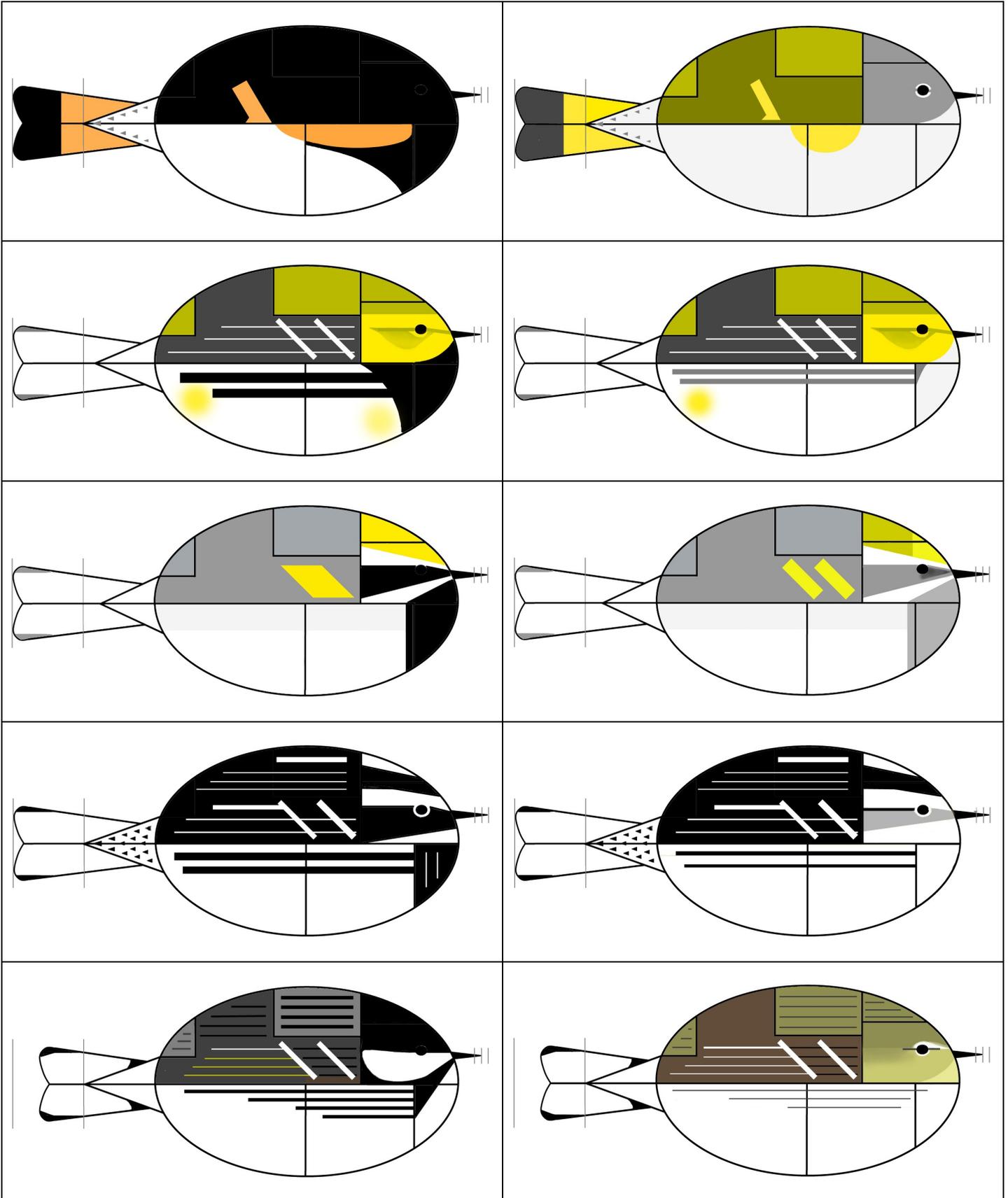


Black-throated warblers (the males' throats, anyway, with some cheating involved on the Blackpoll): American Redstart, Black-throated Green Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, Blackpoll Warbler

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.

American Redstart (Female)

The male is an easy ID with his Halloween colors. The female is drab, but is easily IDed with a look at her tail, which is often fanned open to show the broad bands of gray and yellow. They usually feed in mid-sized trees or in brush below. Spring migration peaks between mid April and late May.

Black-throated Green Warbler (Female)

The male looks unlike any other warbler seen regularly in our area. Compare the female to the female Blackburnian (in #3) and note the reach of the yellow. Black-throated Greens usually feed in the middle portions of trees. Spring migration peaks between mid March and mid to late May.

Golden-winged Warbler (Female)

Normally, the racing stripe design on the head gives an easy ID. But when only the underside is visible, Golden-wings can be confused with Carolina Chickadees. They usually feed in the lower branches of trees or in brush below. Spring migration peaks between mid April and mid May.

Black-and-white Warbler (Female)

The males are extra-stripy. Females tone it down, replacing the mask with an eyeline and some faint shading. Note the spotted UTC on both genders. They feed on what they find while creeping along the trunk and branches of trees. Spring migration extends from March through May.

Blackpoll Warbler (Female)

Male Blackpolls look a bit like Black-and-whites, but wear a solid black cap and have white cheeks. Females are rather drab. They usually feed in the mid to upper portions of trees. They are very uncommon in Houston, with a few found each year from mid April to mid May.

American Redstart (Male)

The male is an easy ID with his Halloween colors. The female is drab, but is easily IDed with a look at her tail, which is often fanned open to show the broad bands of gray and yellow. They usually feed in mid-sized trees or in brush below. Spring migration peaks between mid April and late May.

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Golden-winged Warbler (Male)

Normally, the racing stripe design on the head gives an easy ID. But when only the underside is visible, Golden-wings can be confused with Carolina Chickadees. They usually feed in the lower branches of trees or in brush below. Spring migration peaks between mid April and mid May.

Black-and-white Warbler (Male)

The males are extra-stripy. Females tone it down, replacing the mask with an eyeline and some faint shading. Note the spotted UTC on both genders. They feed on what they find while creeping along the trunk and branches of trees. Spring migration extends from March through May.

Blackpoll Warbler (Male)

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