



Wild Birds

IN OUR COMMUNITY

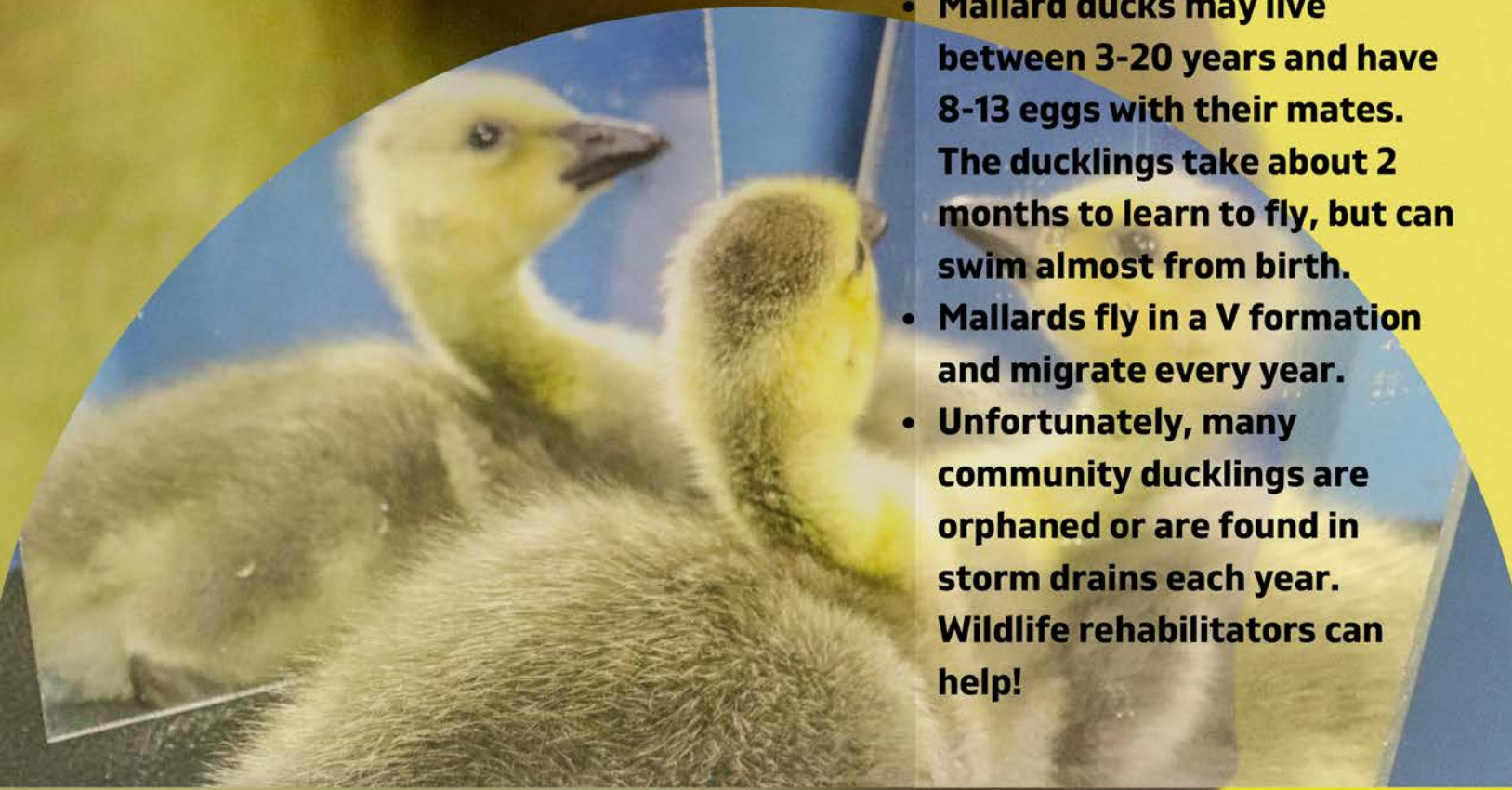
MEET & GREET-1

OHLONE HUMANE SOCIETY

Wild Birds You Might Easily See!

MALLARD DUCK

- Mallard ducks are found in the wild and in cities in lakes, estuaries, rivers, salt and freshwater.
- Mallards prefer to eat snails, slugs, insects, worms, as well as seeds, roots and plants.
- The male mallard ducks have a dark green head, a yellow bill, brown wings with a blue patch, and a grey body. The female has a brown speckled body.
- Mallard ducks may live between 3-20 years and have 8-13 eggs with their mates. The ducklings take about 2 months to learn to fly, but can swim almost from birth.
- Mallards fly in a V formation and migrate every year.
- Unfortunately, many community ducklings are orphaned or are found in storm drains each year. Wildlife rehabilitators can help!



AMERICAN CROW

- American Crows are found throughout Canada, Mexico and the United States. They live 7-8 years in the wild.
- American Crows join in small groups, and generally live in the same area during their lives, although some will migrate in the fall. The crows tend to gather at night in huge groups that may range from hundreds to millions.
- American Crows fly, but also walk on trees and on the ground to look for food. They eat all types of plants and small animals. They are nest predators, eating eggs from nests.
- American Crows tend to mate for life and pairs may form families of perhaps 15 birds as they care for their young for months after the crows are able to leave the nest.
- American Crows have an interesting relationship with ants! They lay on ant hills and allow the ants to climb into their wings and clean them, then shake them off.
- American Crows are very clever and can use tools like cups and sticks to probe for food and wet dry food with water.



ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD



- Anna's hummingbirds are one of 300 types of hummingbirds and live in North America along the West Coast feeding from backyard feeders, flower nectar, tree sap, and insects. This type eats more insects than the other North American types, giving them migration options where there are less flowers in winter. As they collect nectar, they also serve as pollinators.
- Anna's hummingbirds mate, the mother cares for the young for about 2 weeks, and then the babies leave the nest. After they leave the nest, they tend to fly around in pairs, often siblings.
- Anna's hummingbirds are the only family of hummingbirds that have a red head.
- Anna's hummingbirds are prey for tree snakes, scrub jays, and kestrels among others.
- Anna's hummingbirds live about 8-9 years and are about 4 inches long.
- Anna's hummingbirds, as other hummingbirds, are the only birds that can fly backwards.

HOUSE FINCH

- The House Finch can be found throughout the USA and even in Hawaii! It first came from Mexico and the southern US states, but was marketed as a Hollywood Finch in New York in the 1940s. Their sale was outlawed, and they were released and now are common wild birds.
- The House Finch eats grains, seeds and berries, nettles and dandelion seeds. They visit backyard bird feeders, especially those with sunflower seeds.
- The House Finch can make a nest quickly and while the mother raises the young, the male feeds them.
- The coloring of the male House Finch can vary. The female likes males with red heads, but male colors can vary in intensity with the seasons. Their colors come from the berries and fruits they eat, so their color may be light yellow to orange to red. Females are mostly brown.



HOW TO CREATE A HABITAT FOR YOUR BACKYARD WILD BIRDS

What You Can Do

What Birds Need

Nestlings may have little to no feathers and cannot walk well.

If you see a nestling out of the nest, look for the nest in nearby bushes or trees. Gently return the nestling to the nest for mother to care for it upon return.

If there is no nest, a small basket with a soft cloth lining could be attached to a tree off the ground and watched for an hour for mother to come for the nestling. If she does not return, contact a wildlife rehabilitator as soon as possible.

If the nestling or fledgling appears ill, wounded, or weak and dehydrated, call the wildlife rehabilitator immediately.

If after hours, place it in a cardboard box with air holes and keep it warm with a heating pad underneath the box.

Do not feed or try to feed it or give water. Contact a rehabilitation center for instructions.

Fledglings are often mistaken for injured or ill animals when they have flown down from their nests, but do not have the strength to fly back up. This is a normal stage of development for birds. The parents feed it insects on the ground every 15-30 minutes. If you see a small bird on the ground and see an adult bird feeding it, then no intervention is needed.

Fledgling birds may be in danger from predators, dogs, cats, and humans.

It may be possible to reunite a healthy fledgling with their parents within about 24 hours of being removed. During the daytime, bring the baby as close to the area where it was found. Find a safe area, such as an area with bushes and place it under the bush or on a low branch. Observe from a distance so the parents can feel safe. If you observe the parents feeding the fledgling, they have reunited, but if you don't observe a parent within 2 hours, contact a wildlife rehabilitator.



Remember wildlife are not pets. To help make the best decision for the animals, contact a licensed and trained wildlife rehabilitator. Their ultimate goal is to rehab wildlife to be release back to nature.

BABY BIRDS: HELP OR NOT? WHEN TO CONTACT A WILDLIFE REHABILITATOR

HOW TO HELP: NESTLINGS

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**Children
should not
attempt to
rescue a wild,
injured or
baby bird.**

**Adults should
contact a
wildlife
rehabilitator
for advice!**

**Also see
[Found a Baby
Bird?](#) on the
OHS website.**

BETTER LEFT ALONE: FLEDGLINGS

Fledglings are often mistaken for injured or ill animals when they have flown down from their nests, but do not have the strength to fly back up. This is a normal stage of development for birds. The parents feed it insects on the ground every 15-30 minutes. If you see a small bird on the ground and see an adult bird feeding it, then no intervention is needed.

Fledgling birds may be in danger from predators, dogs, cats, and humans.

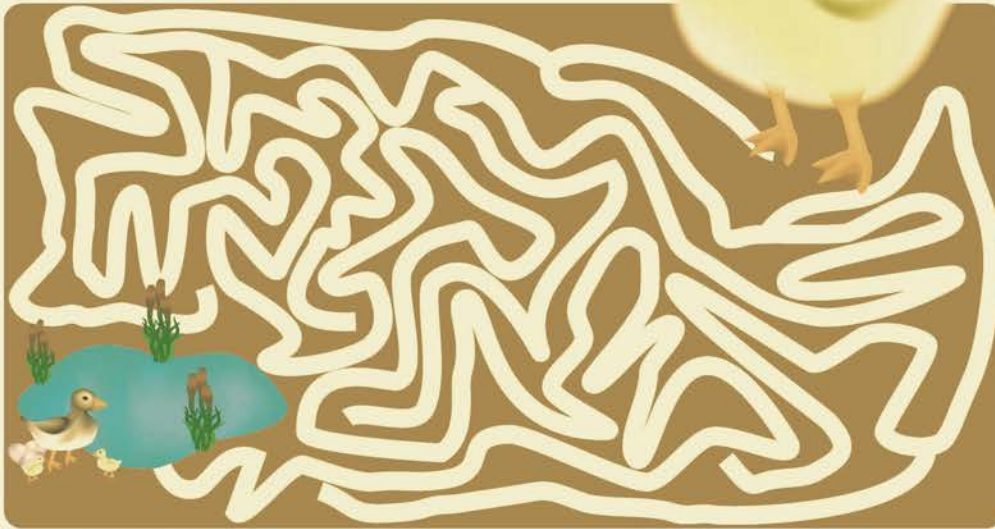
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Help the baby duck get to the pond and his family.



If you find an orphaned or injured bird, call a Wildlife Rehabilitator



SAVE OUR WILDLIFE!



EDUCATE!

