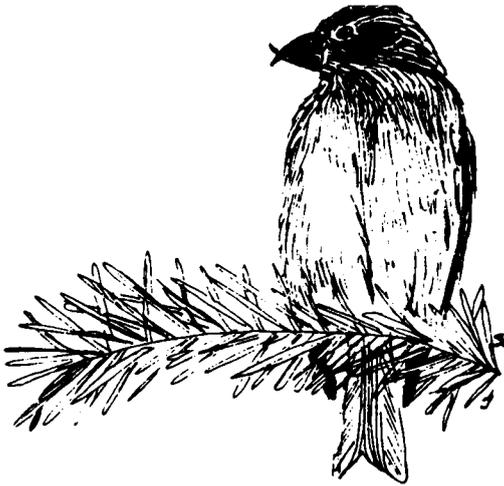


64. White-winged Crossbill F

TRAITS: Medium-sized bird with slightly forked tail; bill crosses at tip; males are reddish, females are yellowish.
HABITAT: Mature and old-growth conifer forests.
FOODS: Seeds of conifers.
EATEN BY: Sharp-shinned hawk, boreal owl; squirrels may eat eggs and young.



65. Pine Grosbeak F

TRAITS: Medium-sized bird with long tail; stout, cone-shaped bill; males are red, females are gray with gold markings.
HABITAT: Young to old coniferous and mixed hardwood-conifer forests; nests in conifer trees.
FOODS: Buds, seeds, and berries of trees and shrubs.
EATEN BY: Sharp-shinned hawk, merlins, goshawk.
“GEE WHIZ”: May carry and spread seeds of some berry-producing plants.



66. Tree and Violet-green Swallows *

TRAITS: Small birds with long wings, slightly forked tail; fly continuously to search for and capture flying insects.
HABITAT: Both species require holes in dead trees for nesting; forage for insects in open areas, over water and moist ground; tree swallows are closely tied to human settlements in tundra areas.
FOODS: Flying insects, such as moths, beetles, flies, dragonflies, bees, wasps, and leafhoppers.
EATEN BY: Merlins, sharp-shinned hawks, hawk owls; squirrels may eat eggs.
“GEE WHIZ”: These birds depend upon fungi and woodpeckers to form the holes in dead trees that they need for nesting.

