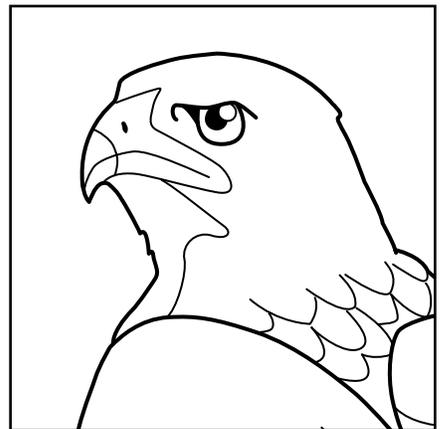
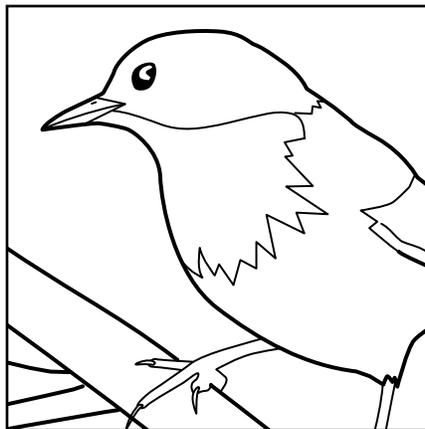
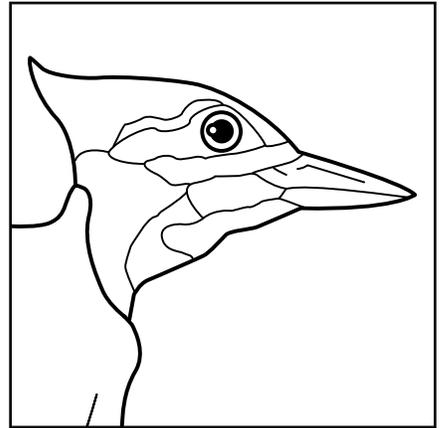
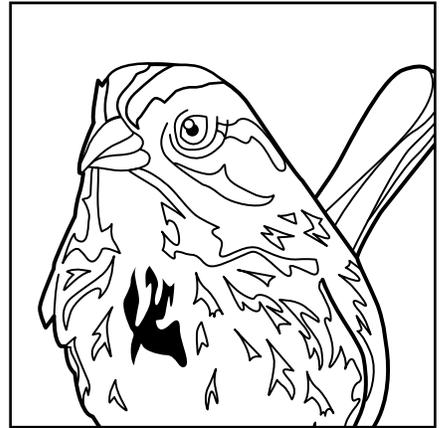
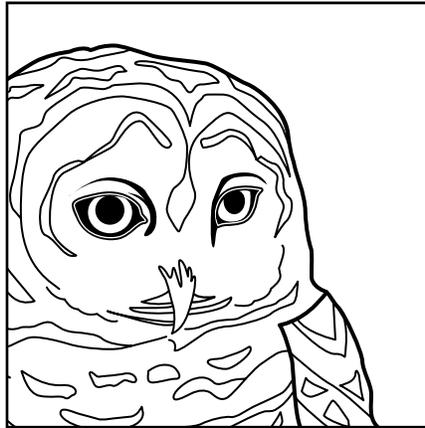
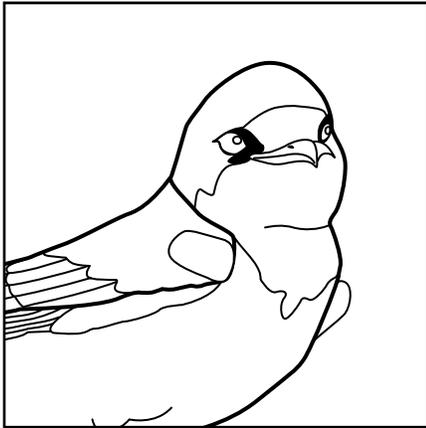


# Minnesota Bird Coloring Book



**m** DEPARTMENT OF  
NATURAL RESOURCES

Check out these links:  
[How to look for birds!](#)  
[What's in a Bird Song?](#)  
[Listen to bird songs.](#)  
[State Park Bird Checklists](#)

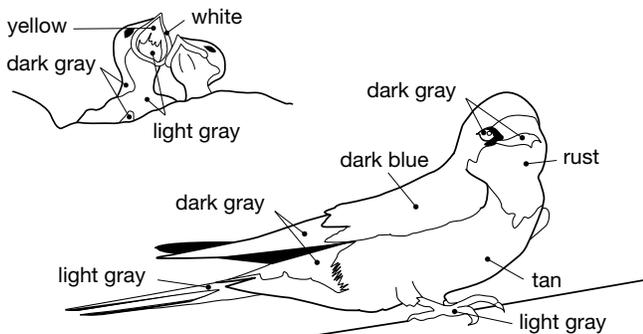
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Illustrated and written by Amy Beyer, MN DNR. Edited by: Bob Dunlap, MN DNR.

# Barn Swallow



## Color guide

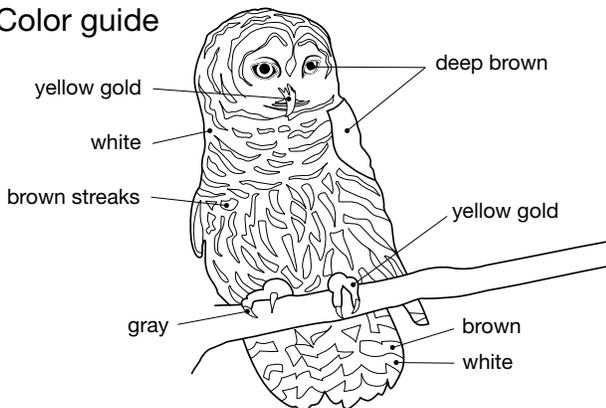


If you see a small, fast, low-flying bird with a forked tail it is probably a barn swallow. Barn swallows hunt in open areas and over water, catching insects in flight. They build their nests of mud under edges of structures such as barns or park shelters.

# Barred Owl

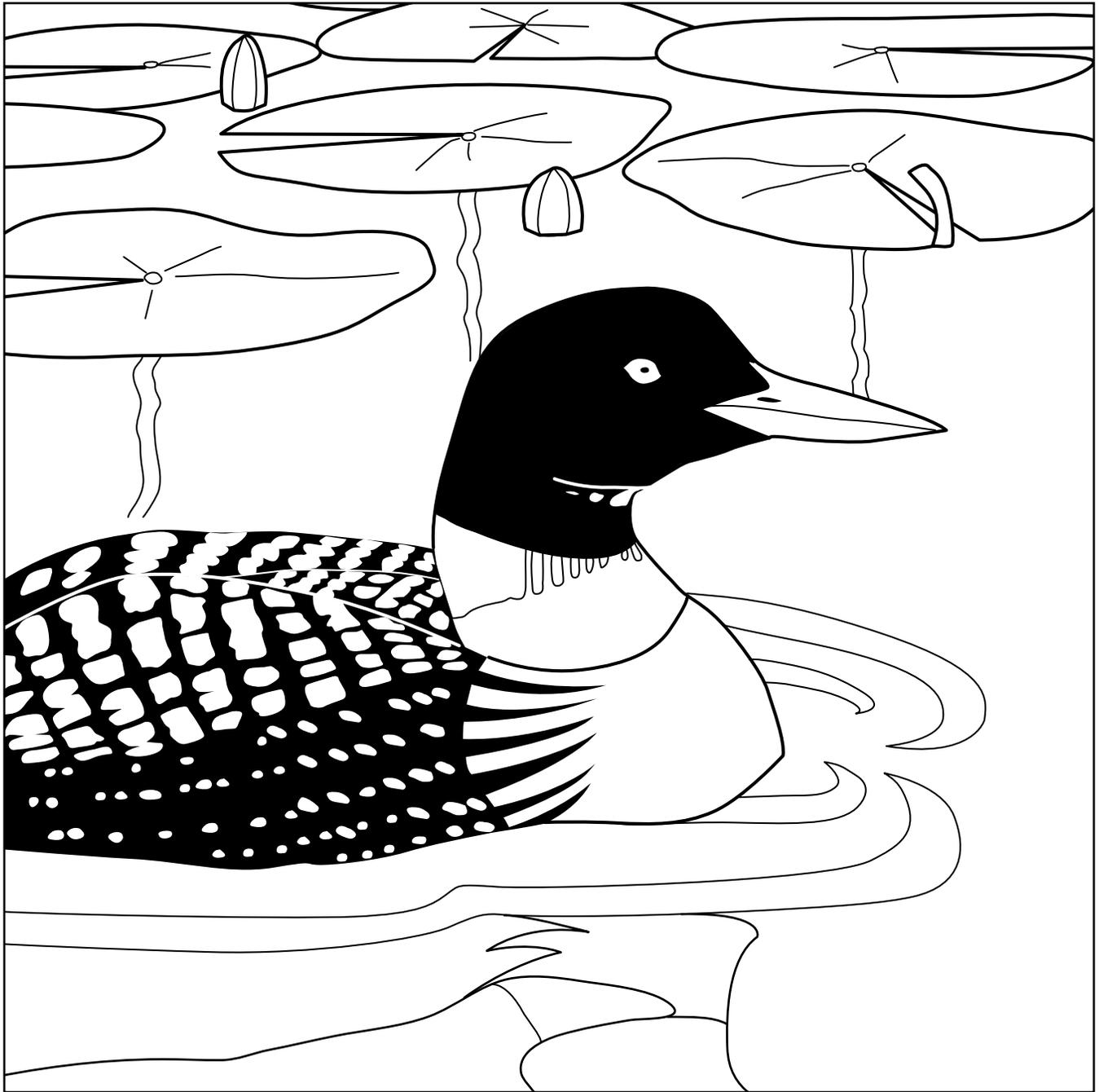


## Color guide

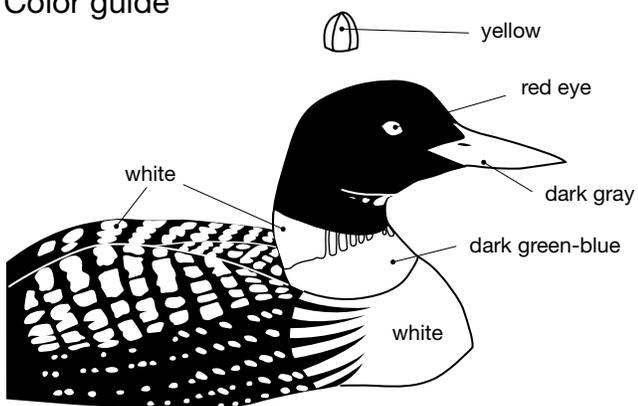


The barred owl lives in large, mature forests, often near water. Its nighttime hoot resembles the phrase “Who cooks for you? Who cooks for you all?” It hunts from a perched position, intently listening for a variety of small animals scurrying below on which it feeds.

# Common Loon

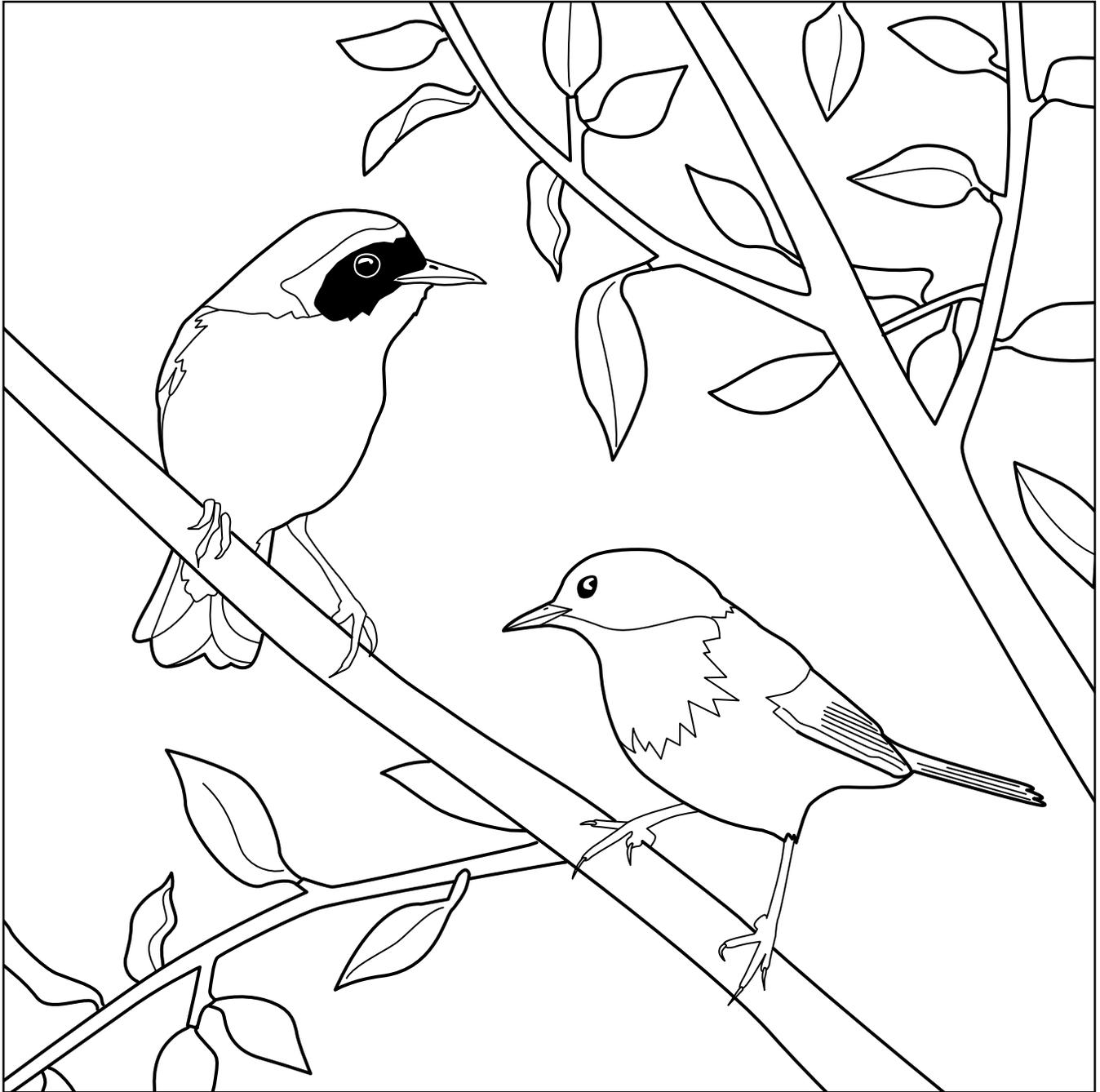


## Color guide

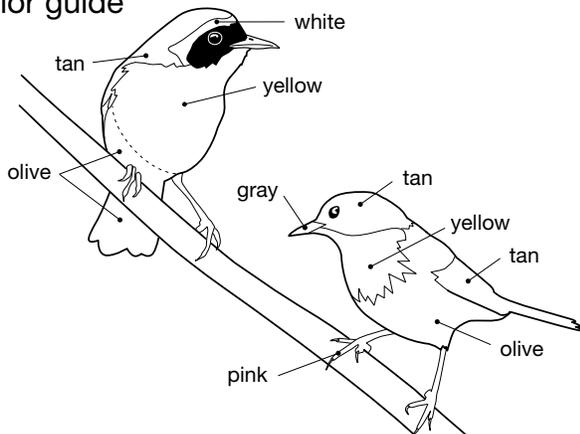


The common loon is Minnesota's state bird. You can hear its tremolo call on clear lakes. Loons summer (breed) here and winter along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico coasts. Loons dive easily under water to catch fish but have difficulty walking on land.

# Common Yellowthroat

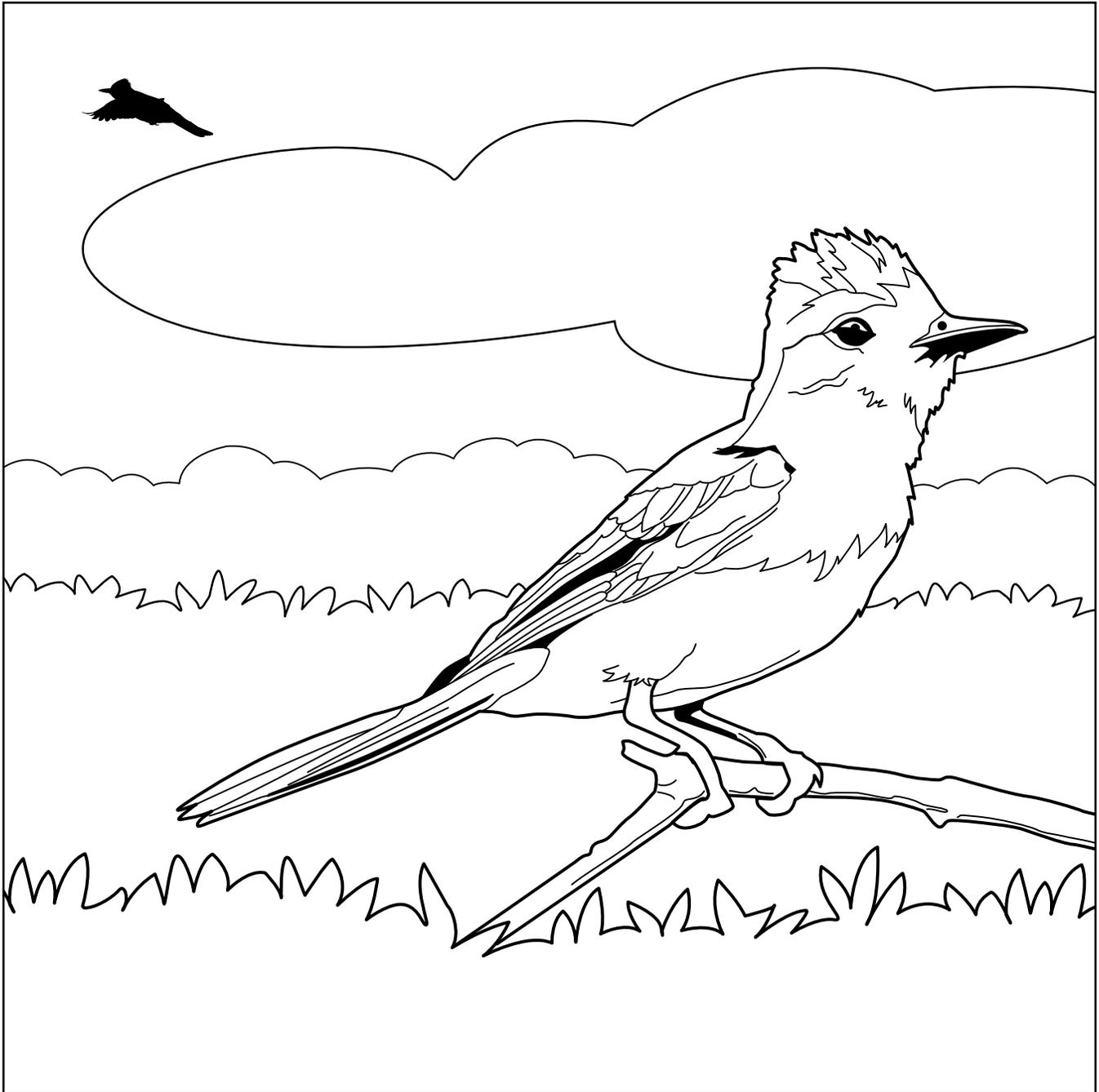


## Color guide

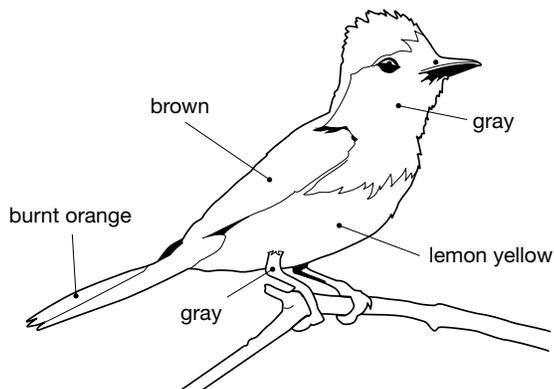


The common yellowthroat warbler is often seen low to the ground in heavy vegetation. They feed on insects and nest in shrubs, preferably near marshes. They winter in the southern United States and Mexico. The male's markings include a mask similar to a raccoon's.

# Great Crested Flycatcher

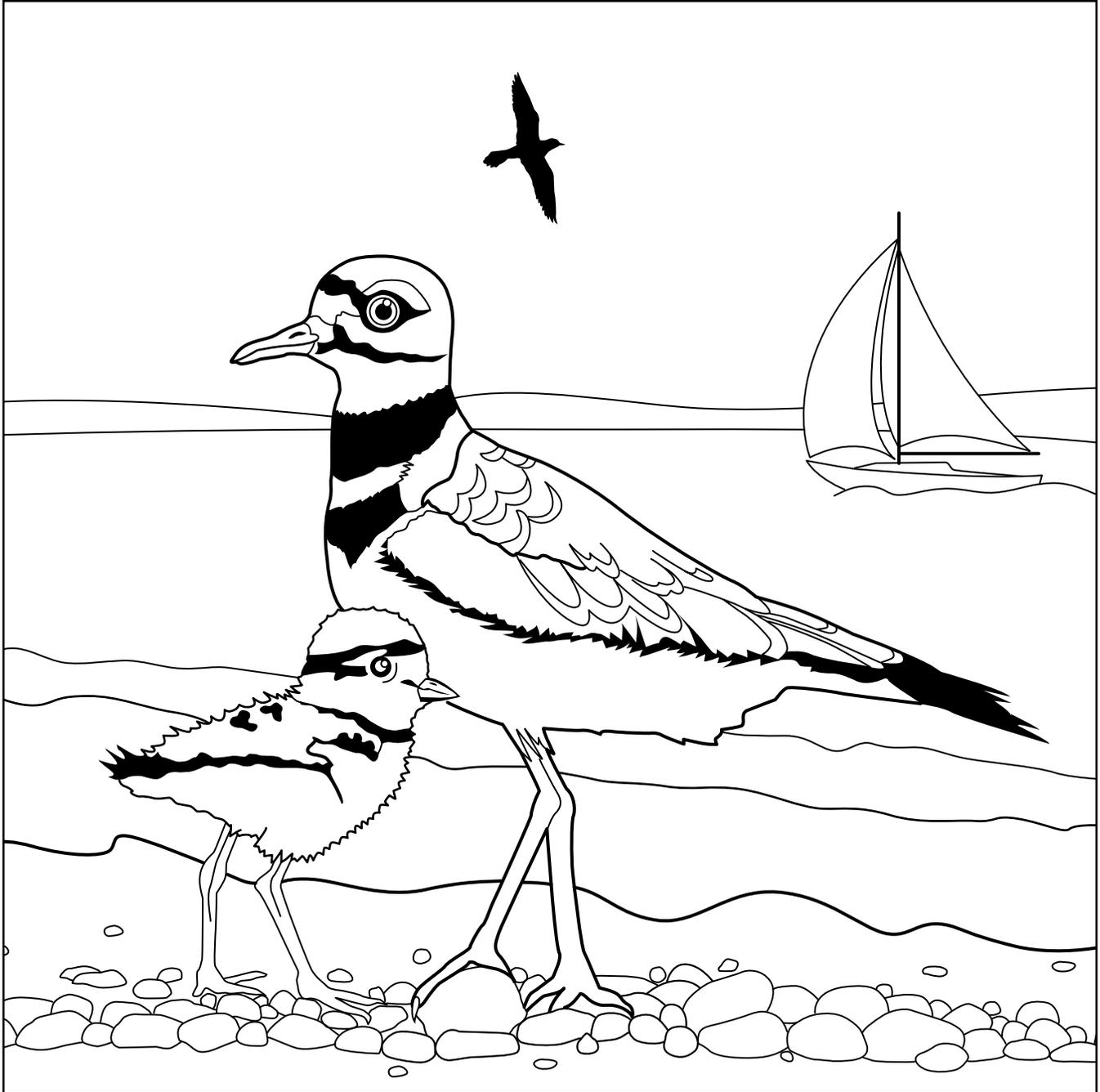


## Color guide

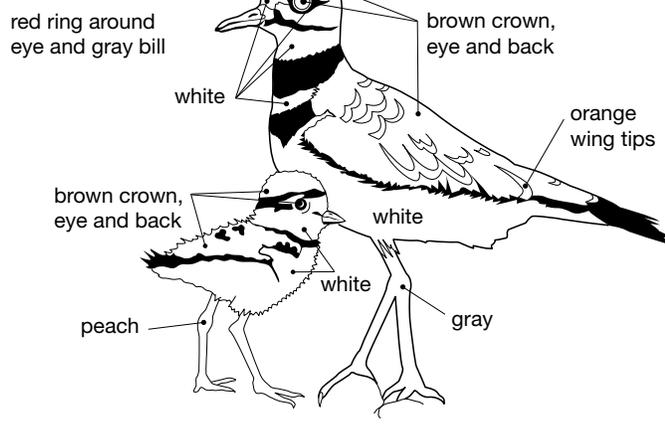


You may hear (but probably not see) great crested flycatchers high in the top branches of hardwood trees in summer. This bird likes to swoop down and eat insects in midair. These flycatchers will nest in nest boxes.

# Killdeer



## Color guide

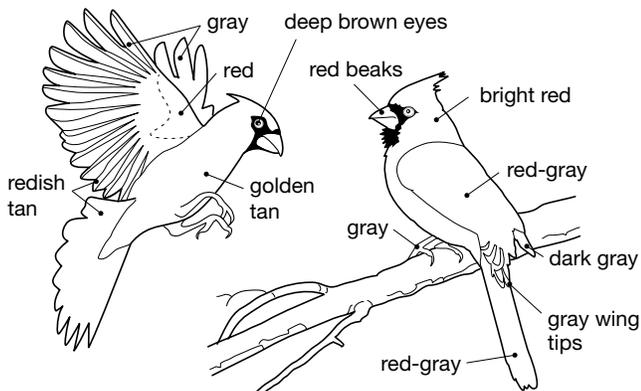


Killdeer are shorebirds that are more often seen in lawns, golf courses, or harvested fields than in wet areas. They hunt on the ground by running and stopping to pluck up worms, grasshoppers, and even seeds. An adult killdeer will pretend its wing is broken to draw predators away from its nest.

# Northern Cardinal



## Color guide

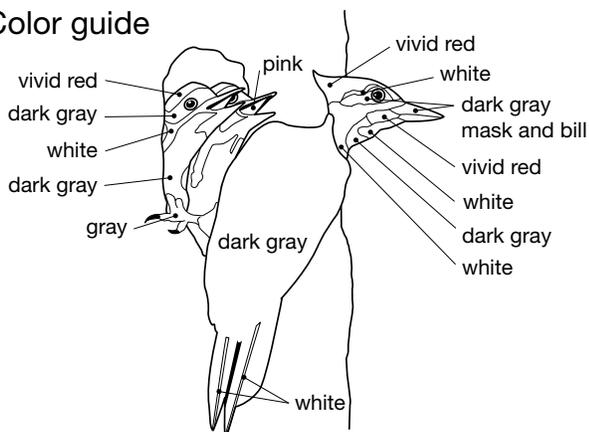


Northern cardinals live in Minnesota year-round. Males are mostly red and females are tan with hints of red. They have many songs—one is a two-part whistle followed by a trill, and another sounds like “birdie, birdie, birdie.” Listen for cardinals early in the morning in spring.

# Pileated Woodpecker

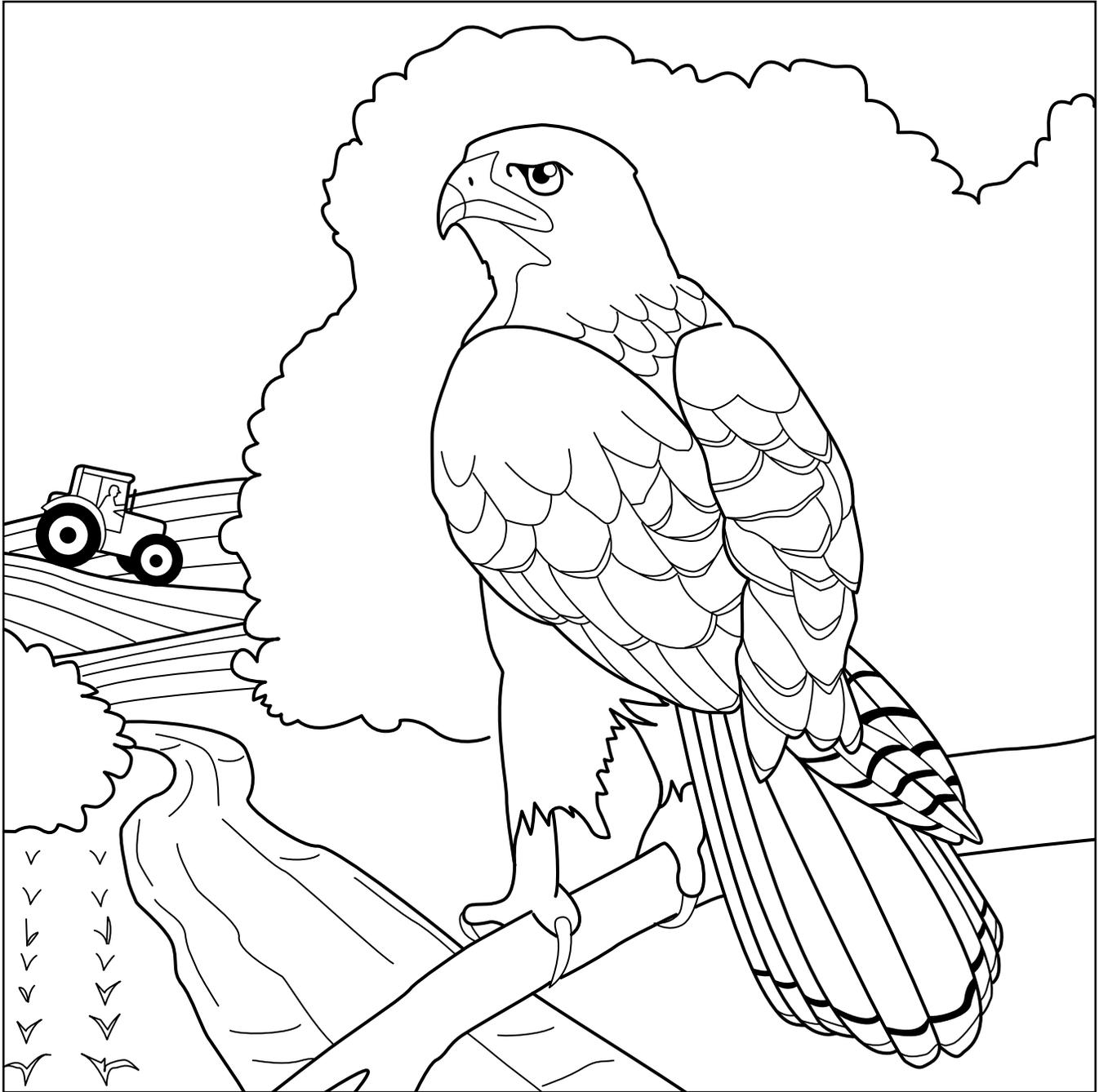


## Color guide

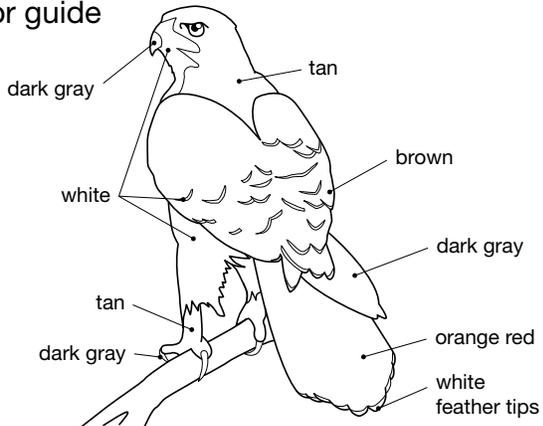


Pileated woodpeckers are very large and unmistakable. They drill nesting cavities into standing dead trees, which many other birds will continue to use for shelter and nesting in following years. Their favorite meal is carpenter ants.

# Red-tailed Hawk



## Color guide

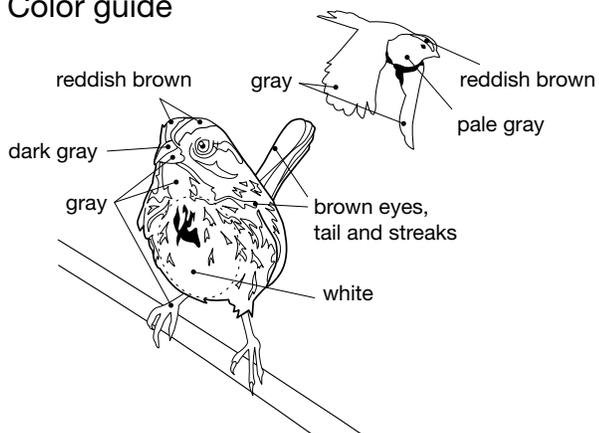


Red-tailed hawks are among the largest hawks in Minnesota. They have a white chest, dark belly band, and orange red tail but color varies in each individual. They like to soar in large circles when hunting and can hover when facing into the wind. They perch near open lands and eat small mammals.

# Song Sparrow

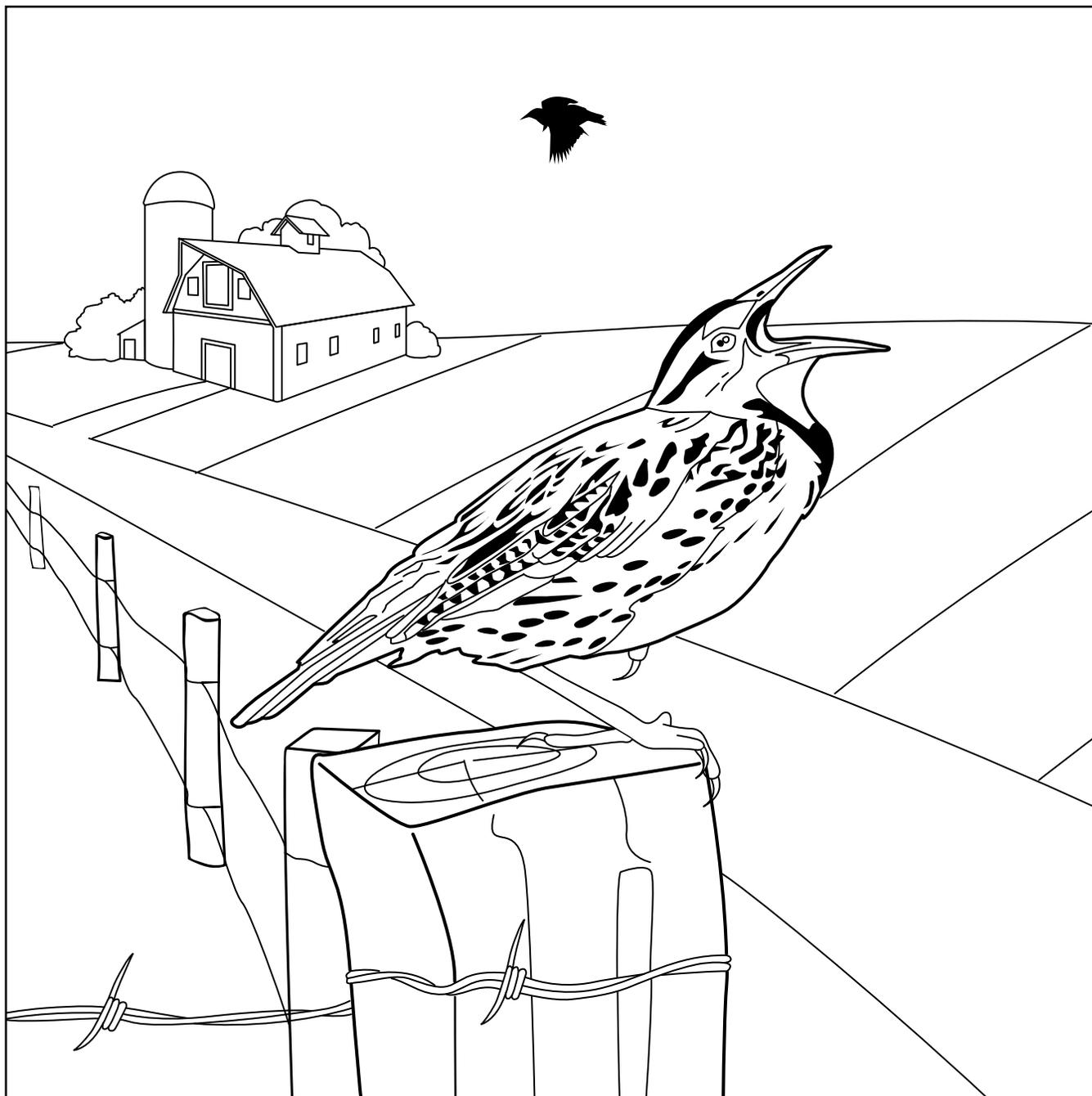


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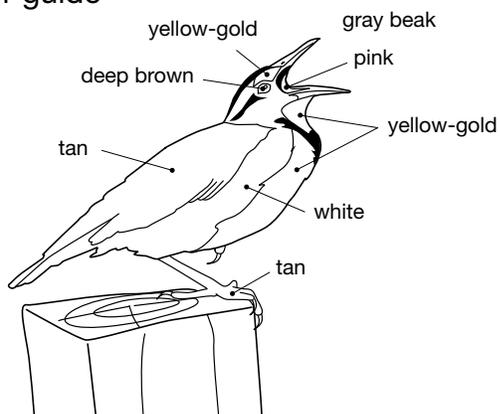


The song sparrow is abundant throughout the United States. Identify them by their dark breast streaking with a large central spot, as well as their habit of pumping their long tails up and down in flight. These sparrows will visit backyard bird feeders.

# Western Meadowlark



## Color guide



The western meadowlark's remarkable song sounds like bubbly high notes from a whistle. They prefer prairie and farmland habitat, and eat insects and seeds on the ground.