Winter Bird Highlights

An Annual Summary of Project FeederWatch | Volume 21 | 2024–25

Dear friends,

There is a certain magic to birding in wintertime. In the South, we take heart in the return of feathered friends from far-off places. Yellow-rumped Warblers delight passersby in neighborhoods from Los Angeles to Tampa, while tens of thousands of Sandhill Cranes leave west Texans starstruck. In the North, the woods are quiet–until the call of a Pileated Woodpecker breaks the silence. The adrenaline rush of such surprise visits is exhilarating.

Barred Owl in Bryn Mawr Pennsylvania.
Lorne S. Thomsen / Project FeederWatch

I first fell in love with birding during the winter. I was in college and, on a whim, I enrolled in a birdwatching class. I thought it would be an easy A–perfect for my senior spring. One frigid Wisconsin morning, I was with my classmates on a field trip when we caught sight of a beautiful Barred Owl. I remember staring into its deep, black eyes, absolutely transfixed. The world around me faded, and it was just me and the owl. In that moment, I felt lighter and happier than I had in a long time.

I am soothed by birdsong, and I'm not alone. Research has suggested that birdwatching alleviates stress, lessens feelings of depression, and bolsters our mental well-being. Simply put, our day-to-day encounters with birds bring us joy. While there are countless reasons to protect birds, I find this to be the most compelling. Birds connect us to nature and ground us in the present. They lift our spirits on even the gloomiest of winter days. Birds fill us with gratitude for the here and now and inspire hope for the future.

This winter, let's all embrace birding as an opportunity to practice gratitude and revel in the wonder of wild things. Thank you for your care for our feathered friends. We have an exciting season ahead at Project FeederWatch, and we hope you will join us for our 39th season. If you have not yet renewed, there is still time to sign up. I would love to have you on our team.

Sincerely yours,

Olivia Sanderfoot

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Cover photo:
Carolina Wren and Downy Woodpecker in Weddington, North Carolina.
Laura Marzola / Project FeederWatch

Winter Bird Highlights is brought to you by Project FeederWatch, a research and education project of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and Birds Canada. Project FeederWatch is made possible by the efforts and support of thousands of paticipatory scientists. Thank you!

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Join Project FeederWatch!

Anyone in the U.S. and Canada with an interest in birds is welcome to join. Help monitor winter bird populations while you learn about the birds in your neighborhood. To join, contact the FeederWatch office in your country.

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Bird-Glass Collision Study

Data Indicate High Collision Rates, With Some Species Suffering More

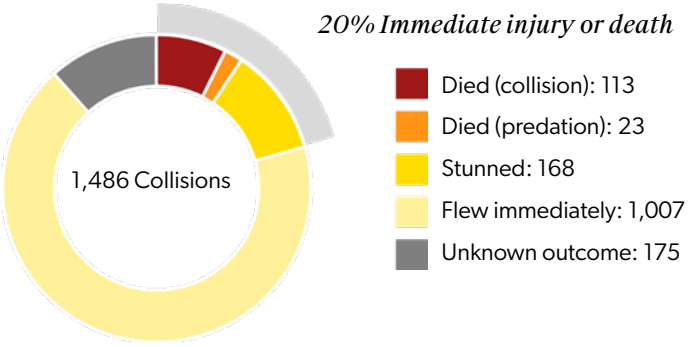
By Kim Savides, Cornell Lab of Ornithology

Mourning Dove impression on window after a collision.
Terri Smith / Project FeederWatch

Between February and April 2025, we asked FeederWatchers to watch for and record instances of bird-glass collisions as part of a short-term study to better understand factors that may increase the risk of birds flying into glass on residential buildings. We were surprised that 597 participants reported nearly 1,500 collisions over this short period—a time when collisions are reportedly less common than during migration and breeding seasons! We are analyzing these data to make recommendations to reduce collisions, which often injure or kill birds.

We will continue the Bird-Glass Collision Study during the 2025–26 FeederWatch season, focusing on specific mitigation strategies that FeederWatchers employ to make glass more visible for birds. We greatly appreciate those participants who shared their data last season (both with and without collisions, which are equally important) and hope more FeederWatchers will join us in continuing to learn about this important issue in the coming season. Find more information about the 2025–26 study on our website at feederwatch.org/windows.

Collision Outcomes

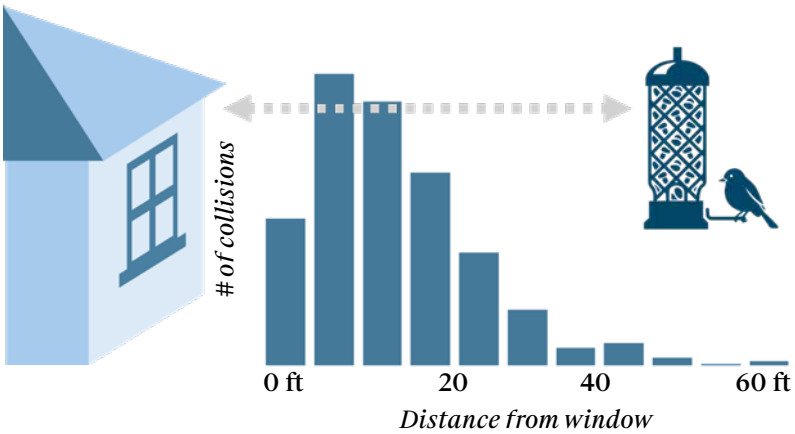


Most participants observing collisions saw the bird fly away after impact. *However, research indicates that many birds that fly away immediately following a collision still die shortly thereafter.*

37,208 Combined Watch Days

2,624 Windows Studied

Proportion of Collisions Based on Distance to Feeder



The majority of collisions (75%) occurred on windows that were between 3 ft and 30 ft (0 m and 9 m) from feeders.

Top Five Species at Risk

We found evidence that some species are more likely to fly into glass than others. To determine which species are most at risk, we compared the percentage of reported collisions for each species to the percentage of counts sites at which they were observed.

1. Redpoll
   - ◊ 2.0% of collisions
   - ◊ Species reported at 5.7% of collision-study sites

2. Pine Siskin
   - ◊ 7.1% of collisions
   - ◊ Species reported at 23.0% of collision-study sites

3. Mountain Chickadee
   - ◊ 1.3% of collisions
   - ◊ Species reported at 5.7% of collision-study sites

4. Lesser Goldfinch
   - ◊ 1.9% of collisions
   - ◊ Species reported at 10.5% of collision-study sites

5. Mourning Dove
   - ◊ 11.3% of collisions
   - ◊ Species reported at 82.0% of collision-study sites

Redpoll by Melissa Penta, Pine Siskin by Marie Lehmann, Mountain Chickadee by Michelle Jean, Lesser Goldfinch by Neil Rucker, and Mourning Dove by David Smith / Project FeederWatch

Four Reasons to Leave the Leaves

By the Garden for Birds team, Cornell Lab of Ornithology

This year the Cornell Lab launched a new initiative called Garden for Birds that offers great information for FeederWatchers, including resources on gardening best practices. Garden for Birds aims to provide guidance to bird enthusiasts about native plants and habitat features they can add to their properties to better support birds. Private land choices matter. Through a series of actions, we guide people on why native plants are important, what regional native plants to consider adding, where to get plants, and additional steps they can take to help support biodiversity at home. The goal is to create a patchwork of habitat that can provide vital resources for birds across North America. Learn more about Garden for Birds at gardenforbirds.org, and consider joining the effort next spring.

Spotted Towhee in Eugene, Oregon. This species is known for employing a two-footed scratch and hop motion as it forages on the ground among the leaves for seeds and insects.
Brandon Green / Project FeederWatch

Leaf It for the Wildlife

Fallen leaves provide habitat, food, and nesting materials for all sorts of wildlife. Some birds forage in leaf litter for overwintering invertebrates—a vital resource.

Leaf It to Save Money

Leaves can boost soil fertility, suppress weeds, and retain moisture, reducing the need to spend money on fertilizers and mulch.

Leaf It to Save You Time

Forget about raking and bagging leaves. Instead, spend time in your garden or take a walk and enjoy the fall weather.

Leaf It Out of the Landfill

Every year millions of tons of leaves and other yard debris get dumped into landfills. In 2018 in the U.S. alone, more than 7 percent of municipal solid waste in landfills were yard trimmings, according to the Environmental Protection Agency's website[1].

[1]Environmental Protection Agency. 2025. National Overview: Facts and Figures on Materials, Wastes and Recycling, accessed at epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling/national-overview-facts-and-figures-materials#Landfilling.

What About My Dead Flowers?

Seed heads provide an important food source for overwintering birds. While you may wish to cut off dead flower heads, let them go to seed in the autumn. Wait until mid to late spring to cut them back. We recommend cutting about a foot or two up the stalk, leaving the hollow cavity-like stems for native bees.

Black-capped Chickadee feeding on a sunflower in Spokane, Washington.
Barbara Pursell / Project FeederWatch

Your Legacy for Birds

Contributing data to Project FeederWatch is an important way to leave a lasting legacy. A pledge of financial support through a gift in your estate plans is a way to help ensure that FeederWatch thrives into the future.

To learn more about planned giving, in the U.S. please visit plannedgifts.birds.cornell.edu, and in Canada please visit birdscanada.org/legacy. Or donate to FeederWatch by visiting feederwatch.org and clicking on the Join, Renew, or Donate button on the home page and then clicking the Donate button. Thank you!

White-throated Sparrow foraging in the leaf litter in Milton, Florida.
Marie Lehmann / Project FeederWatch

Blue Jay by Harry Foster / Project FeederWatch

Building Brush Piles May Attract Birds

By Heidi Faulkner, Cornell Lab of Ornithology

Creating bird-friendly habitat is a great way to attract more feathered friends to your yard. If you don't have the time or space to plant a garden full of native flowers, shrubs, and other plants, an easy way to create habitat is by building a brush pile.

Brush piles typically consist of a loose collection of twigs, branches, and other woody debris that offer hiding spaces for birds and other wildlife, protecting them from predators. Birds and small mammals often use piles as staging sites before or after taking food from a feeder. Brush piles can also provide nesting habitat and a safe place for birds to forage for insects.

When long-time FeederWatcher Paul Vitucci submitted this photo, he wrote, "The first accumulating snow of the season just ended, and the birds were flocking to my feeders. The brush pile had an amazing number of birds, in and out. This Song Sparrow would pop out of the brush pile, fly to under a nearby feeder, and back. It was a good day for birding and photography."

Building a Brush Pile

If you have feeders, we recommend selecting a space away from your feeders to build your brush pile. This distance is short enough to allow birds a quick escape from your feeders if a predator, like a hawk, swoops into the area. This distance is also far enough away from the feeders to prevent a pesky neighborhood cat from pouncing on the birds at your feeders. And this distance likely means that squirrels will not be able to use the brush pile as a launching point to jump onto your feeders.

To build your pile, walk around your yard and gather twigs, branches, or logs of various sizes. Start piling the larger, heavier pieces on the bottom and thinner branches as the pile grows. Place branches together loosely with plenty of open pockets between layers for birds to fly in and out. Part of the fun of building a brush pile is watching it evolve over time as older material breaks down and new branches and twigs are added.

Our Study

During the 2023–24 FeederWatch season, we invited 374 FeederWatch participants to construct a brush pile in their count area, and we asked them to pay close attention to which birds and mammals used the pile. We asked a different group of FeederWatchers to choose an area of vegetation to watch in the same way so that we could compare observations of birds and mammals in places with and without brush piles. While our research team continues to analyze this dataset, some initial patterns have emerged. For example, Dark-eyed Juncos, Carolina Wrens, and Northern Cardinals seem to be big brush pile fans. We are excited to dive deeper into this rich dataset in the coming months.

The State of Our Feeder Birds

Glimmers of Hope in Our Backyards

By Olivia Carvalho, Birds Canada

Evening Grosbeak in Ontario.
Mark Peck / Project FeederWatch

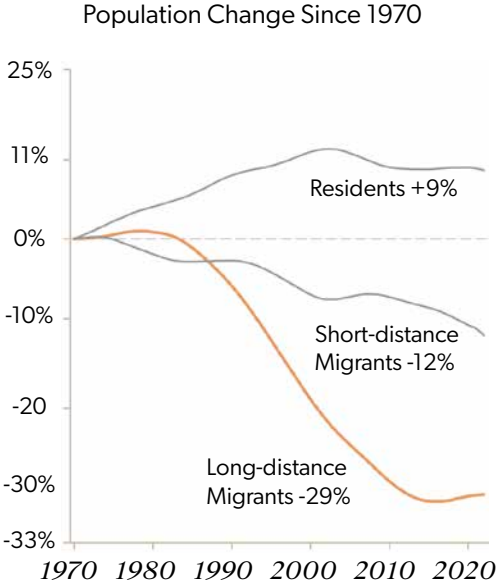
On a frosty morning, as Black-capped Chickadees dart to and from a backyard feeder with sunflower seeds in their beaks, it's easy to think of these small moments as private winter rituals. But every sighting, every tally, every note of who showed up today connects us to something much larger: an international effort to understand how birds are faring in a changing world.

Recent *State of Canada's Birds*[1] and *U.S. State of the Birds*[2] reports paint a sobering picture: birds are in decline. Yet, there are glimmers of hope. Every day, more and more people are inspired to take action for birds. Volunteer monitoring programs are growing, native planting is increasingly popular, and bird seed sales are at a record high. While it's too early to be sure, maybe, just maybe, population sizes of resident birds are finally stabilizing. But, to reverse the trendline, we need to do more—and that starts with learning more about the birds in our own backyards.

For nearly four decades, Project FeederWatch participants in Canada and the U.S. have been tracking the birds that brighten frosty winter mornings. Each checklist represents a vital contribution to one of the longest-running datasets on winter bird populations in the world. These observations help scientists at Birds Canada and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology understand how birds respond to changes in weather, habitat, and food availability. In combination with other long-term monitoring programs, FeederWatch provides critical insight into how the familiar birds that visit our feeders fit into the bigger conservation picture. We've learned that populations of resident species in Canada are up 9% since 1970. Some of the birds we are most likely to observe at our feeders, including Downy Woodpeckers, White-breasted Nuthatches, and American Crows, show stable or positive population trends across the country.

These trends offer a refreshing contrast to the notable declines in migratory birds. Many feeder birds have adapted to live alongside people, taking advantage of our backyards, parks, and green spaces. Their success reminds us that conservation opportunities aren't limited to the

Downy Woodpecker in Port Rowan, Ontario.
Kerrie Wilcox / Project FeederWatch



This trend graph from the State of Canada's Birds Report, 2024, shows population changes in Residents, Short-distance Migrants, and Long-distance Migrants since 1970.

Blue Jay in Ontario.
Karen Hooper / Project FeederWatch

remote wilderness–there is much we can do to support our feathered friends right at home. From the boreal forest to urban neighborhoods, the birds that share our feeders are revealing how wildlife and people can coexist in a rapidly shifting environment.

Of course, not all feeder birds are thriving. Evening Grosbeak populations have declined drastically since 1970[3], and although the exact reasons for this decline are not yet fully understood, it is likely that the grosbeaks are negatively impacted by habitat loss, insect decline, and collisions with windows and cars. FeederWatchers across Canada and the U.S. continue to report this species, helping scientists track population changes and identify where conservation action is most needed.

Monitoring feeders gives scientists year-to-year insight into bird populations that would otherwise be impossible to track at such a large scale. As winter returns, every observation counts. Together, our count sites form a vast network of observation outposts across the continent, and the data we collect helps us tell the story of how the birds we love are faring in changing ecosystems. It's a story of both concern and hope, and one that's still being written, one feeder at a time.

[1]Birds Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada. 2024. The State of Canada's Birds. Accessed from NatureCounts. DOI: doi.org/10.71842/8bab-ks08.

[2]North American Bird Conservation Initiative. 2025. The State of the Birds, United States of America, 2025. StateoftheBirds.org.

[3]Winter survey data reveal rangewide decline in Evening Grosbeak populations. 2008. The Condor. D. N. Bonter and M. G. Harvey. 110:376-381. DOI: doi.org/10.1525/cond.2008.8463.

Regional Roundup

Trends and Highlights from the 2024–25 FeederWatch Season

By Kim Savides, Cornell Lab of Ornithology

Each year, we publish trends and highlights from last year's FeederWatch season in our Regional Roundup. This year we added two new statistics to the summary box below: the total number of species and the minimum number of hours participants reported observing their count site–both very impressive numbers! Read on to learn more about the species most frequently reported in each of our study regions. On each page, you will see a table showing the top 25 species observed by FeederWatchers in a specific region. The column labeled trend provides an indication of how last season's counts compared to the average across the previous ten seasons. One arrow indicates a 5–10% increase (up) or decrease (down) in the percentage of sites visited, and two arrows indicates an increase or decrease by more than 10%.

2024–25 FeederWatch Season Statistics

34,711 Participants
245,126 Checklists
357,000+ Hours
473 Species

FeederWatchers in Hawai'i help us track birds visiting count sites across the archipelago, including some unique feeder birds not typically observed in the continental U.S. and Canada, such as the Spotted Dove. This dove was photographed in Koloa, Hawai'i, by Susan Szeszol. Last year, top species observed by FeederWatchers in Hawai'i included Spotted Dove, Zebra Dove, and Common Myna.

Snow and McKay's Buntings in Nome, Alaska.
Kate Persons / Project FeederWatch

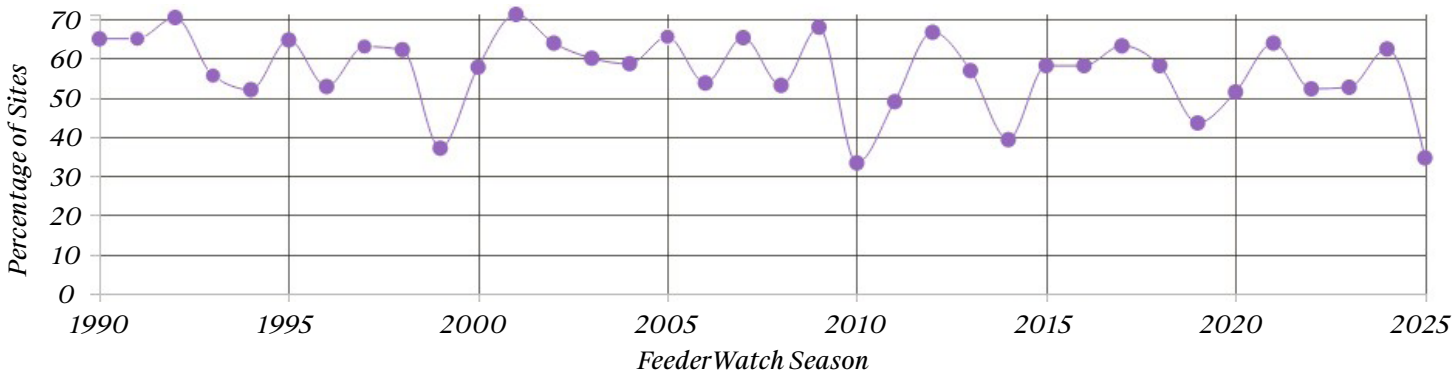
Pine Grosbeak in Houghton, Michigan.
Joan Wiitanen / Project FeederWatch

Far North Region

Top-25 List: 76 Sites Reporting

Rank	Species	*Average flock size*	*Percent of sites*	*Trend*
1	Black-capped Chickadee	5	82	
2	Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	65	
3	Black-billed Magpie	3	59	
4	Boreal Chickadee	2	59	
5	Hairy Woodpecker	1	58	▲
6	Redpoll	16	54	▼▼
7	Downy Woodpecker	1	51	
8	Dark-eyed Junco	6	40	▼
9	Canada Jay	2	36	
10	Common Raven	2	35	▼▼
11	Pine Grosbeak	7	34	▼▼
12	Steller's Jay	3	31	
13	Pine Siskin	13	21	
14	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	5	18	
15	Ruffed Grouse	2	18	▲
16	American Robin	4	15	
17	Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	14	
18	Northern Shrike	1	14	
19	Red Crossbill	10	12	
20	American Crow	2	12	
21	Bohemian Waxwing	32	10	▼
22	Varied Thrush	2	10	▼
23	Brown Creeper	1	10	
24	European Starling	9	9	
25	White-winged Crossbill	3	7	▼

Percentage of Sites Reporting Pine Grosbeaks



Pine Grosbeaks shift their winter ranges depending on the availability of natural food supplies, making their visits to FeederWatch sites erratic. Last winter, only 34% of participants in the Far North region reported these raspberry-colored grosbeaks—one of the lowest percentages for this species in this region on record.

Northeast Region

Top-25 List: 10,268 Sites Reporting

Rank	Species	*Average flock size*	*Percent of sites*	*Trend*
1	Chickadee*	3	91	
2	Dark-eyed Junco	6	90	
3	Northern Cardinal	3	89	
4	Downy Woodpecker	2	87	
5	Blue Jay	3	86	
6	Mourning Dove	5	84	↘
7	White-breasted Nuthatch	1	81	
8	American Goldfinch	6	78	↘
9	House Finch	4	75	
10	Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	72	
11	Tufted Titmouse	2	66	
12	American Robin	3	63	
13	European Starling	6	61	
14	House Sparrow	8	60	
15	Hairy Woodpecker	1	59	
16	Carolina Wren	1	53	↗
17	White-throated Sparrow	4	52	
18	Song Sparrow	2	50	
19	Red-winged Blackbird	5	47	
20	Common Grackle	6	47	
21	American Crow	3	46	
22	Brown-headed Cowbird	4	37	
23	Chipping Sparrow	2	36	↗
24	Northern Flicker	1	34	↗
25	Purple Finch	3	33	

*Chickadee combines Black-capped Chickadee and Carolina Chickadee.

Blue Jay in River Grove, Illinois.
Susan Szeszol / Project FeederWatch

I joined FeederWatch in the mid 1990s, reporting from my home in Downeast Maine. Then I went to work in Augusta and reported from there. Then I started escaping winter by driving out west, first to San Francisco, CA, and then to Albuquerque, NM, and I kept reporting from those sites. Now, for the first time in 25 years I am staying in my home back in Maine for the whole winter and am enjoying seeing my favorite chickadees and finches again. I am also thrilled to have a pair of cardinals and a pair of titmice, which did not come to my feeders back in the 90s! I was not looking forward to the long, cold winter but watching the birds makes it worthwhile—and a delight!

Lisa Jackson, Maine

Red-bellied Woodpecker in Pinehurst, North Carolina.
Chuck Gehringer / Project FeederWatch

Southeast Region

Top-25 List: 2,579 Sites Reporting

Rank	Species	*Average flock size*	*Percent of sites*	*Trend*
1	Northern Cardinal	4	92	
2	House Finch	4	79	
3	Carolina Chickadee	2	79	
4	Carolina Wren	1	77	
5	Tufted Titmouse	2	73	
6	Blue Jay	2	72	
7	Mourning Dove	4	72	↘
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	68	
9	Downy Woodpecker	1	67	
10	American Goldfinch	6	65	↘
11	Northern Mockingbird	1	59	
12	Eastern Bluebird	2	55	
13	Dark-eyed Junco	4	52	
14	American Robin	3	51	↘
15	Yellow-rumped Warbler	2	49	
16	Chipping Sparrow	5	49	
17	American Crow	3	43	
18	White-throated Sparrow	4	42	
19	Brown-headed Cowbird	6	41	
20	White-breasted Nuthatch	1	41	
21	Brown Thrasher	1	39	
22	Pine Warbler	2	38	
23	Red-winged Blackbird	9	35	
24	House Sparrow	6	35	
25	Eastern Phoebe	1	33	

Making my backyard a haven for my avian friends can be involved at times, keeping up with the different feeders that provide different food types, like, suet feeders and specialty seed feeders. We have a Northern Mockingbird who is a bully at our homemade suet feeder. The mockingbird sits and watches and chases anyone. To reduce the bird's impact, I placed another cage feeder with homemade suet in it in the backyard, plus I have a suet nugget feeder in the front yard. The mockingbird can't protect all three at the same time. Watching the birds and taking notes of the observations helped me design this protocol to give the other birds a chance to eat when the mockingbird is around.

John Bailey, Florida

Find Feeder-Watch Trend Graphs Online

The trend graphs shown in the Regional Roundup, and many more, can be found in the Explore section of the FeederWatch website at **feederwatch.org/explore/trend-graphs.**

Downy Woodpecker in Weddington, North Carolina. Laura Marzola/ Project FeederWatch

Northwest Region

Top-25 List: 1,653 Sites Reporting

Rank	Species	*Average flock size*	*Percent of sites*	*Trend*
1	Dark-eyed Junco	7	87	
2	Black-capped Chickadee	3	80	
3	Northern Flicker	2	75	
4	House Finch	5	73	
5	Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	62	
6	Pine Siskin	10	61	▲▲
7	American Robin	3	58	
8	Downy Woodpecker	1	58	▼
9	Song Sparrow	1	56	
10	Spotted Towhee	2	55	
11	Anna's Hummingbird	2	54	
12	Steller's Jay	3	48	
13	American Crow	3	46	
14	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	2	43	
15	American Goldfinch	5	41	
16	European Starling	5	40	▼
17	House Sparrow	8	39	▼
18	Bushtit	11	36	
19	White-crowned Sparrow	3	34	
20	Golden-crowned Sparrow	3	32	
21	Hairy Woodpecker	1	29	
22	Varied Thrush	2	26	▼▼
23	Eurasian Collared-Dove	4	26	
24	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	25	▲
25	Mourning Dove	5	24	

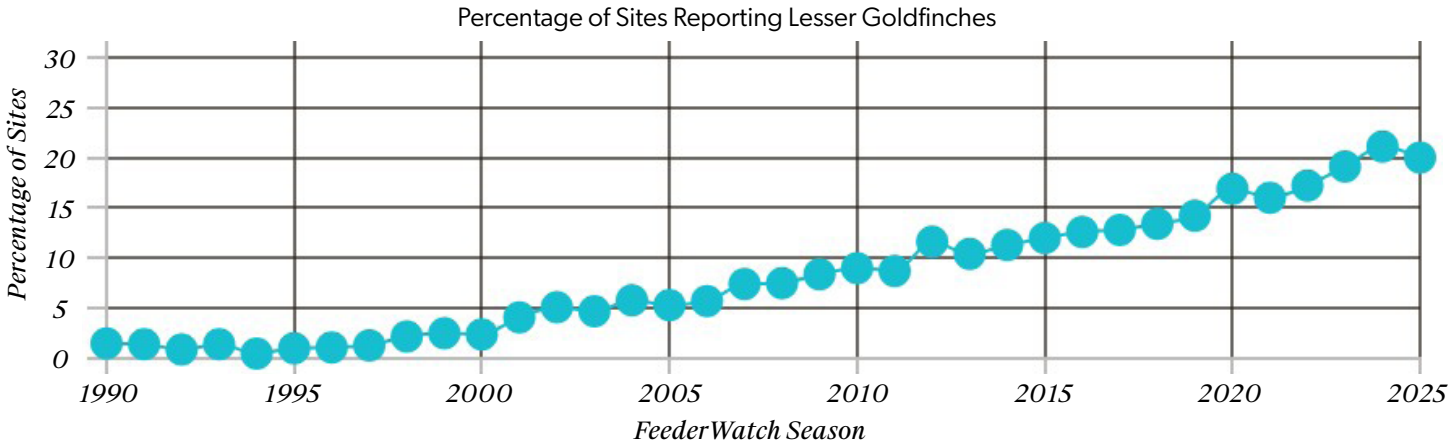
Lesser Goldfinch Expands Range

FeederWatch Data Helps Track Northwest Expansion

Research published in *Ornithology* last April found that Lesser Goldfinches have expanded into eastern Washington and Oregon and into Western Idaho during the past two decades. Former FeederWatch project leader Emma Greig and Cornell Lab researcher Jordan Boersma joined Mason Maron, an independent researcher based in Washington who is now at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, to analyze Lesser Goldfinch reports in FeederWatch and eBird data. Their analysis of FeederWatch data showed that the Lesser Goldfinch winter range expanded in these three states between 2002 and 2022, and eBird data showed that the finch's breeding population increased significantly in the three states as well, with a 110.5% increase in the breeding population in Washington State.

The researchers found that Lesser Goldfinches were more likely to stay and breed in areas with higher maximum temperatures and annual rainfall, particularly those with increased urban development and closer to rivers. This finding suggests the range expansion is impacted by climate and habitat changes and is likely to continue. (See trend graph below.)

Read more about the research in the Summer 2025 issue of *Living Bird*, found online at www.allaboutbirds.org/news/bigger-range-lesser-goldfinch.



A higher percentage of FeederWatch sites in the Northwest are reporting Lesser Goldfinches.

Southwest Region

Top-25 List: 1,625 Sites Reporting

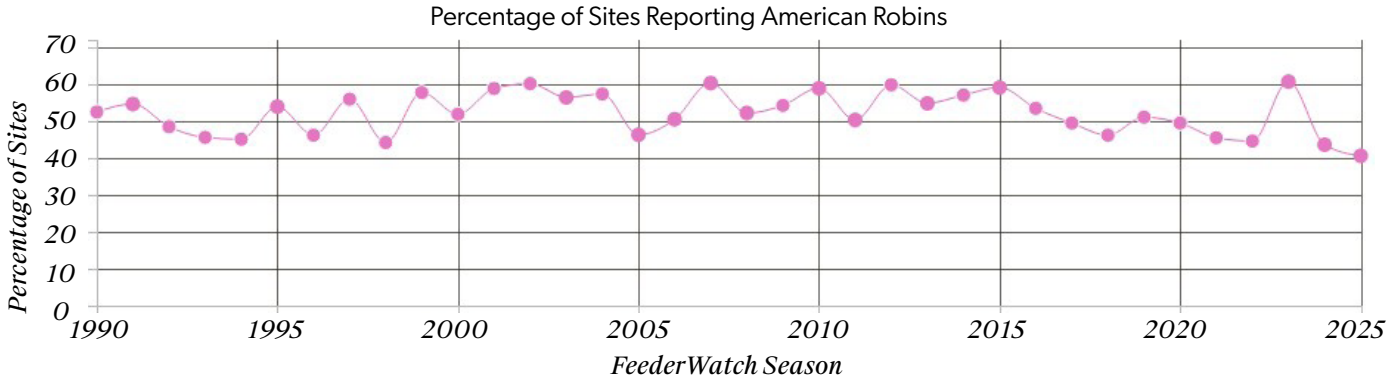
Rank	Species	*Average flock size*	*Percent of sites*	*Trend*
1	House Finch	6	87	
2	Dark-eyed Junco	5	71	↓
3	Lesser Goldfinch	6	56	
4	White-crowned Sparrow	6	56	
5	Mourning Dove	6	55	↓
6	Northern Flicker	2	46	
7	House Sparrow	7	44	
8	Anna's Hummingbird	2	44	
9	Scrub-Jay*	2	41	↓
10	Eurasian Collared-Dove	3	40	↓
11	American Robin	3	40	↓↓
12	Spotted Towhee	1	38	
13	American Goldfinch	6	37	↓
14	Downy Woodpecker	1	35	
15	Bushtit	7	35	
16	White-breasted Nuthatch	1	34	
17	Yellow-rumped Warbler	2	34	
18	American Crow	3	34	
19	Cooper's Hawk	1	31	
20	Black-capped Chickadee	2	30	
21	California Towhee	2	28	
22	Bewick's Wren	1	27	
23	Oak/Juniper Titmouse	1	25	
24	Pine Siskin	7	25	↓↓
25	European Starling	5	24	

*Scrub-Jay combines California Scrub-Jay and Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay.

Water is the key to success in the high and dry northern Arizona climate. Plantings of native blue grama grasses and spectacular blooming plants like penstemons provide reliable food sources to migrant and resident birds alike, but year-round water makes the wildlife world go 'round. Especially important is providing fresh water during the frozen winter months. But the most enchanting moments arise from solar bubblers positioned in shallow bird baths where hummingbirds drink and flit from spring through fall.

Diane Liggett, Arizona

Acorn Woodpecker in Carmel, California.
Joan Tisdale / Project FeederWatch



Reports of American Robins dipped to an all-time low at FeederWatch locations in the Southwest last season. Robins usually gather in large flocks in winter, moving from one fruiting tree or shrub to the next, which can make these birds less noticeable than when they are spread out in breeding territories in summer.

Central Region

Top-25 List: 1,273 Sites Reporting

Rank	Species	*Average flock size*	*Percent of sites*	*Trend*
1	Dark-eyed Junco	6	87	
2	Chickadee*	3	87	↘
3	Downy Woodpecker	2	87	
4	Blue Jay	3	82	
5	House Finch	5	76	
6	White-breasted Nuthatch	1	71	↘↘
7	Northern Cardinal	3	71	
8	American Goldfinch	7	69	
9	House Sparrow	9	68	
10	Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	65	
11	American Robin	2	59	
12	Hairy Woodpecker	1	59	↘
13	Mourning Dove	4	55	
14	European Starling	6	49	
15	Northern Flicker	1	46	↗
16	American Crow	2	41	
17	Common Grackle	5	37	
18	White-throated Sparrow	3	37	
19	Red-winged Blackbird	6	36	
20	Purple Finch	4	35	
21	Tufted Titmouse	2	28	
22	Brown-headed Cowbird	3	25	↗
23	Pileated Woodpecker	1	24	
24	Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	22	↘↘
25	Carolina Wren	1	22	

*Chickadee combines Black-capped Chickadee and Carolina Chickadee.

We moved from a city near Chicago to a wooded area of northwest Wisconsin. I feel so blessed! The diversity of animals and birds makes each day an exciting new adventure. I mostly bird around home alone but also have friends nearby that I meet up with. Viewing my feeders is the most exciting, especially when a new bird comes.

Marca Suchy, Wisconsin

House Finch in Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Shirley Rushforth Guinn / Project FeederWatch

Red-breasted Nuthatch in Rolla, Missouri.
Gary Mueller / Project FeederWatch

FeederWatcher Photos

By Anne Marie Johnson, Cornell Lab of Ornithology

Project participants are invited to share photos in the Participant Photos gallery on our website at feederwatch.org/community/participant-photos. Note that we have paused submissions to update the submission tool, but we expect to reopen the tool soon. In the meantime, viewers are welcome to browse photos submitted in the past. We love all the photos we receive and couldn't resist sharing a few of them with you here. Enjoy!

Center: White-breasted Nuthatch in Rolla, Missouri, by Gary Mueller. Clockwise from top right: Tufted Titmouse in Middleway, West Virginia, by Laura Frazier; Northern Flicker in Crossville, Tennessee, by Bob Vuxinic; White-crowned Sparrow in Carmel, California, by Joan Tisdale; Orange-crowned Warbler in Katy, Texas, by Texas Bird Family; Eastern Chipmunk in Lafayette, New Jersey, by Barb Sendelbach; and Yellow-throated Warbler in Milton, Florida, by Marie Lehmann.