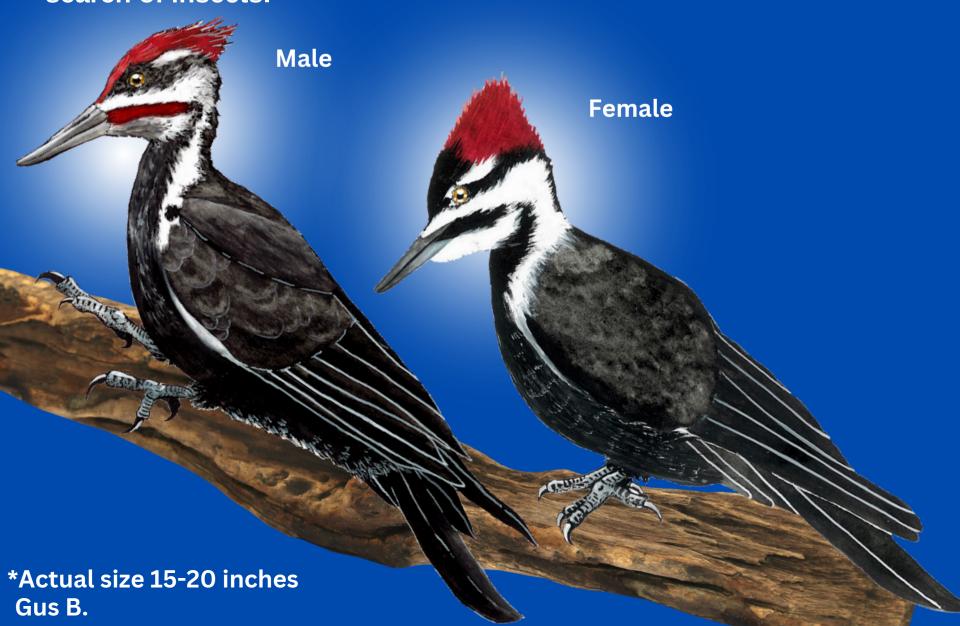
Pileated Woodpecker

Dryocopus pileatus

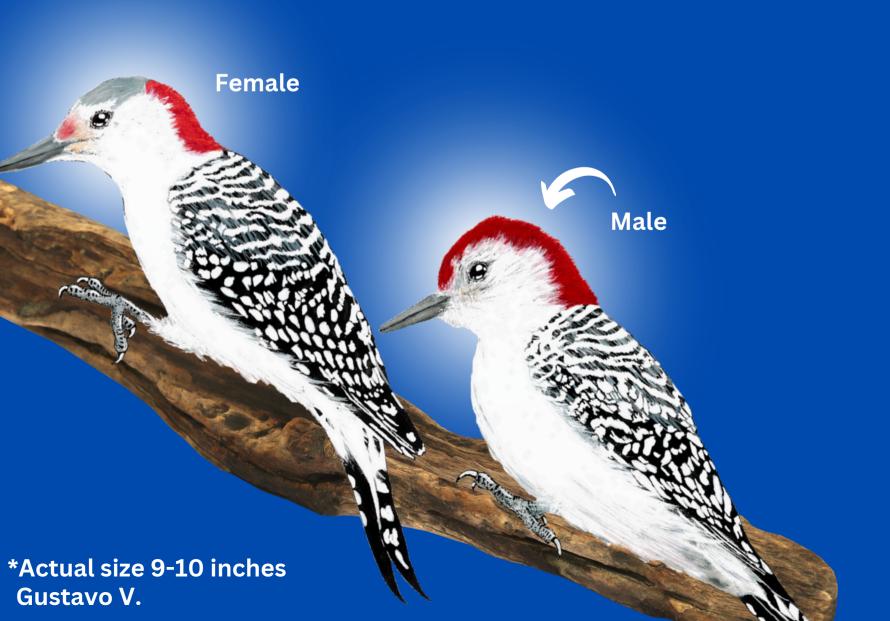
- Habitat: Canada, Pacific Northwest, Eastern U.S., coniferous and deciduous forests mixed
- Largest woodpecker in North America
- Leave characteristic rectangular holes in dead trees
- Diet: carpenter ants, woodboring beetles larvae, flies, and cockroaches
- Forages mainly by probing, prying, and excavating in dead wood in search of insects.



Red-bellied Woodpecker

Melanerpes carolinus

- Despite the name, the red on the belly is rarely visible
- Habitat: woodlands, groves, orchards, suburbs
- Diet: acorns, other nuts, wild cultivated fruits, seeds
- Lays 2-6 eggs
- Young fledge about 24-27 days after hatching
- They are omnivorous



Red-headed Woodpecker

Melanerpes erythrocephalus

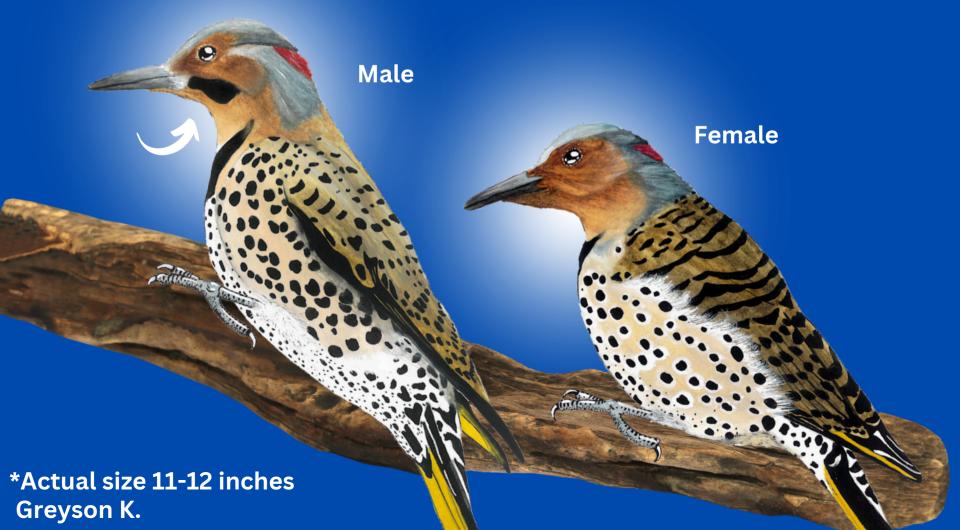
- Often conspicuous because of its strong pattern, harsh calls, and active behavior in semi-open country
- Habitat: groves, farm country, orchards, large scattered trees
- Some populations migrate short distances
- Diet: insect, spiders and earthworms



Northern Flicker

Colaptes auratus

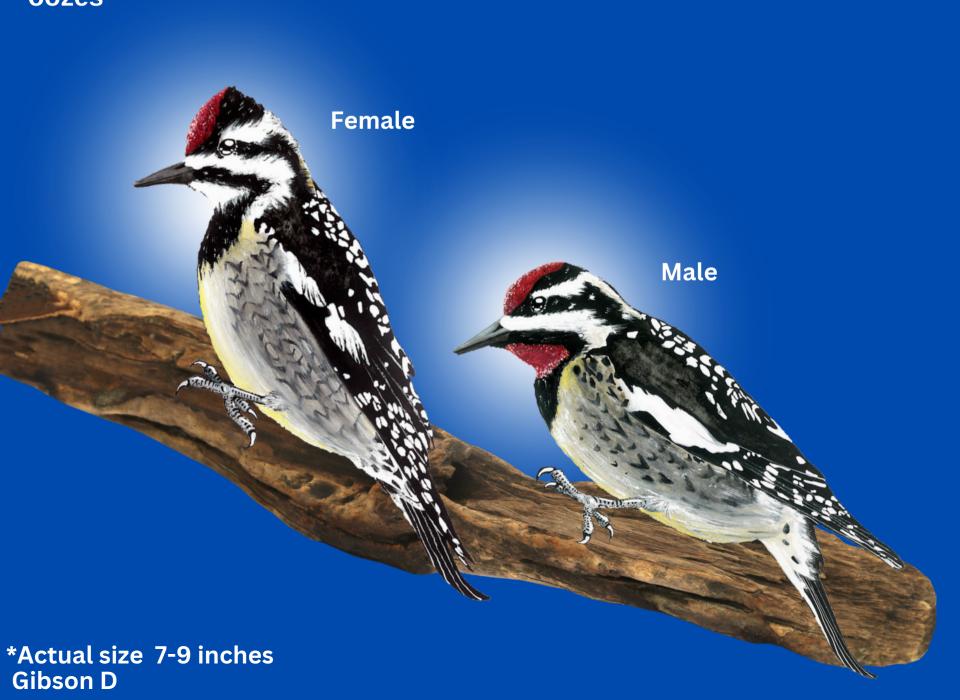
- Habitat: open forests, woodlots, groves, towns, and semi-open country
- Diet: insects
- Flashes bright colors under the wings & tail when it flies
- Its ringing calls & short burst of drumming is heard in spring throughout North America
- Yellow-shafted Flicker in the East and Red-shafted Flicker in the West
- Young fledge about 4 weeks after hatching



Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

Sphyrapicus varius

- Diet: sugary tree sap, fruit, and insects
- Habitat: hardwood and conifer forests
- Usually lay 4-6 eggs
- Both parents feed young
- Drills tiny holes in tree bark and returns to them to feed on the sap that oozes



Gardinalis cardinalis

- Official Northern Indiana state bird
- Usually lays 3-4 eggs
- Habitat: Open woodlands, dense shrubby areas, and overgrown fields
- Fledge 9-11 days after hatching
- Diet: seeds, insects, and berries



Tufted Titmouse

Baeolophus bicolor

- Habitat: Woodlands, backyards, mixed evergreen-deciduous wood
- Tame, active, crested bird is common all year in eastern forests
- Females stay with the young initially while the male brings food
- Diet: sunflower seeds, suet and peanuts
- Hoard food in fall and winter



Carolina Chickadee

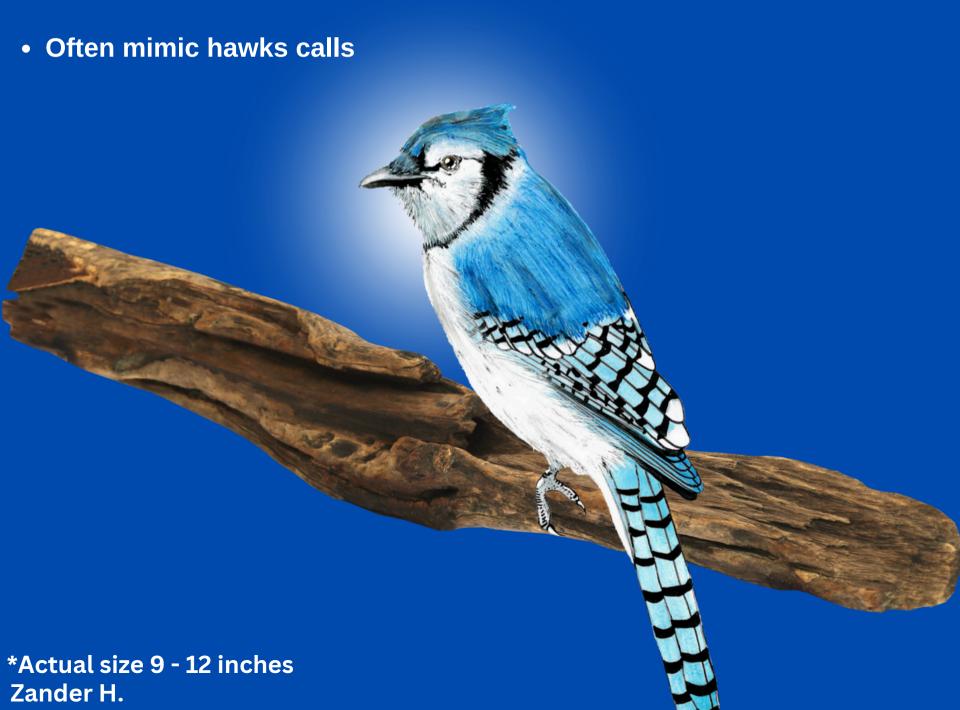
Poecile carolinensis

- Habitat: deciduous woods, riparian areas, and pine woods
- Young fledge 16-17 days after hatching
- Diet: insects, berries, spiders, and seeds
- Forages mostly by hopping among twigs and branches and gleaning food from the surface and going upside down
- Unique calls are easy to learn



Blue Jay cyanocitta cristata

- Loudest & most colorful birds of eastern yards & woodlots
- Intelligent & adaptable
- Habitat: Oak and pine woods, suburban gardens, groves
- Diet: acorns, peanuts, sunflower seeds and suet
- Both parents feed nestlings. Young fledge 17-21 days after hatching



Eastern Wood-Pewee

Contopus virens

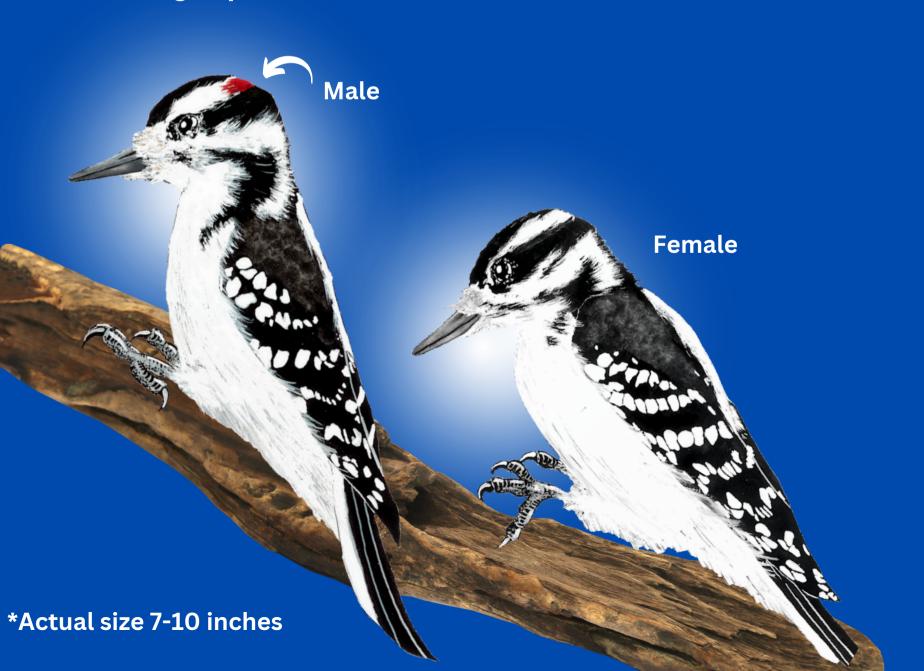
- Calls most often at dawn & dusk with distinct "Pee-wee"
- Habitat: leafy middle story of the trees, perched on dead twigs
- Diet: mainly insects
- Male sings in spring to defend nesting territory
- Young fledge about 14-18 days



Hairy Woodpecker

Dryobates villosus

- Lays 3-6 eggs. Young fledge 28-30 days after hatching
- Diet: insects, berries, and nuts
- Habitat: mature forests, woodlands, and riparian areas
- Looks similar to Downy Woodpecker, but larger in size and bill shape.
- Males may forage farther from the nest making fewer feeding trips with more food each time.



Downy Woodpecker

Dryobates pubescens

- The smallest woodpecker in North America
- Lays 3-8 eggs and the young fledge 20-25 days after hatching
- Diet: mostly insects, will eat seeds and berries, and suet at feeders
- Habitat: open woodlands, city parks, and backyards

