

## Pennsylvania Bird Facts

1. Pennsylvania's state bird is the Ruffed Grouse
2. As of June 2018, there were 432 species of birds documented in Pennsylvania
3. Eight different types of owls have been found in Pennsylvania: the great horned owl, the barred owl, the barn owl, the long-eared owl, the short-eared owl, the Saw-whet owl, the screech owl, and rarely, the snowy owl
4. Mockingbirds often mimic other types of birds, but they have also been known to mimic frogs, people, and even car alarms. They can also learn over 200 different songs over their lives
5. Many birds change color over the year by losing some of their feathers and growing new ones in a different color
6. Hummingbirds are the only kind of bird that can fly backward
7. The most common hummingbird in Pennsylvania is the ruby-throated hummingbird, which flaps its wings 55 times every second!
8. Peregrine falcons are the fastest bird in the world and can fly at speeds of up to 240 miles per hour
9. Bald eagles used to be endangered, but now there are more than 300 pairs just in Pennsylvania
10. Red-winged Blackbirds lay light blue-green eggs with dark markings that can be purple, black, or brown

11. Using different types of seeds can attract different birds to a bird feeder, for example, goldfinches are more likely to come to a bird feeder with sunflower seeds
12. Great blue herons can be up to 4 and a half feet tall. They have long legs so they can wade into the water for food.
13. There are 5 types of finches in Pennsylvania. One of them, the goldfinch, is easy to recognize by its bright yellow feathers.
14. The red-bellied woodpecker is named after the pale red spot on its stomach, but it's much more easily identifiable by the bright red on the top of its head and its black and white wings
15. Cerulean warblers sometimes use spiderwebs to help build their nests
16. The White-breasted nuthatch hides seeds to eat during the winter when food is harder to find
17. Dark-eyed juncos are also called snowbirds because they tend to visit bird feeders when it snows and they can't search the ground for food
18. Black-capped chickadees don't migrate south for the winter. Instead, when it gets too cold, they hide in rotting wood to stay warm.
19. Carolina Wrens mainly eat insects and spiders, but they also eat some seeds, berries, and fruits
20. Most songbirds leave their parent's nests after a few weeks, but a tufted titmouse will often stay through the winter, and will sometimes stay with its parents for a whole year