



**Bannerman Lake** is an integral part of Harbour Grace's overall watershed ecosystem. An intact riparian buffer surrounds the Lake, providing an excellent habitat for wildlife, including songbird species such as the boreal chickadee and American goldfinch.

## Know Your Names

Common Name	Local Name
Pine grosbeak	Mope
Boreal chickadee	Tom-tit, chick chick, fillady
Fox sparrow	Foxy tom
Gray jay	Whiskey jack



## Conservation Areas of Harbour Grace

- Harbour Grace Estuary
- Pirate's Path Coastal Area
- Bannerman Lake



Scan the QR code to view the Stewardship Association of Municipalities' page on Harbour Grace's conservation initiatives. Did you see any of these forest birds? Complete the checklist inside the pamphlet.







### Northern flicker

Found throughout North America, **northern flickers** are typically found on the edge of forests. They forage on the ground and among dead trees for insects. Unlike woodpeckers, northern flickers are highly migratory. They play an important part in forests by excavating tree cavities which other species later occupy.



### Pine grosbeak

The largest of the finch family, the **pine grosbeak** can be found near the edge of coniferous forests, where they feed primarily on seeds and tree buds. They feed their chicks with caught insects. Unbothered by humans, they appear to “mope” around—hence the local name.

## Know Your Forest Birds



### Fox sparrow

The **fox sparrow** has various subspecies across North America; in Newfoundland, its plumage is brightly coloured. Often shy, the fox sparrow can be found in dense thickets near bogs or in regenerative forest, where bare ground provides opportunities to feed.



### Boreal chickadee

As the name suggests, **boreal chickadees** are found in conifer and mixed forests. They feed on seeds and insects, picking the latter from behind the bark of trees during winter. Outside of the breeding season, they're often found in flocks with their cousin, the black-capped chickadee.



### American goldfinch

A common backyard bird and forest dweller, the **American goldfinch** has two plumages for summer and winter—unusual for finches. In summer, their bright yellow is unmistakable; in winter, the male is difficult to distinguish from the female's dull yellow. American goldfinch eat plenty of seeds and particularly love thistles.



### Gray jay

The **gray jay** is synonymous with Canada and ranges across the country. They are found in conifer forests and can appear in feeders. The gray jay is known for its brazenness around humans—hunters call them “camp-robbers.” They feed on small birds, fungi, insects, eggs, and berries.